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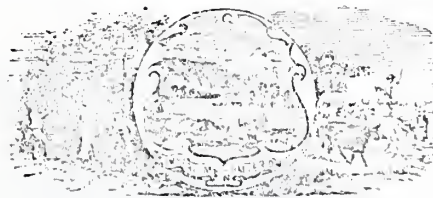


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A HISTORY
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA
OF
BUTLER COUNTY,
OHIO,
VOL. I
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND SKETCHES
OF ITS
REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND PIONEERS.



WESTERN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
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PREFACE.

THERE are few persons who, in reading this book, will not join with the author in wishing it had been executed earlier. The original records of settlement are lost, and those who first braved the trials of the wilderness are now all dead, without transmitting their recollections to a younger and more curious generation. Who were the original pioneers, what their motives for coming here, why the local names were given as they are, who the families were which were left behind, and by what slow steps an unbroken wilderness was transformed into a peaceful and highly cultivated agricultural region, looking to the eye longer settled than the neighborhood of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, or Jamestown, in Virginia, can never be fully told. We have, fortunately, been able to obtain a portion of the recollections of the older inhabitants in the manuscripts of James McBride, and have been assisted by the letters and memoranda of a few others, but the greater portion of the history of the earlier part of this century and of the last decade of the eighteenth century, is lost beyond recovery. No art known to the writer has been able to charm it within his reach, and no succeeding annalist will be able to supply the missing links. Begun twenty years ago, the fathers of each hamlet might have been consulted; many of the first buildings were preserved, and the printed and written documents to be consulted were more numerous. The causes which render this work to that extent incomplete, are operating in every county in Ohio. The West is passing on to that stage in which there is no recovery of the past, and our heroes, as noble as those mentioned by Winslow, Winthrop, or Smith, are lost to the contemplation of those who in future days will desire to know what manner of men they were, and how they made the beginnings of our commonwealth.

Much, however, has been retained here by pious hands that other localities did not have. The origin of Cincinnati or of Lexington will never be made better known than that of Hamilton. At an age when antiquaries were uncommon, and few facilities were afforded of pursuing their investigations, James McBride was gathering from the recollections of those who preceded him accounts of their adventures with the Indians, in Wayne's and St. Clair's armies, and as settlers along the banks of the Miami. These narratives were minute and full; they were derived from contemporaries who had themselves been concerned in these affairs. They were revised and compared with other relations, and they were set down with a desire to have nothing but the truth exhibited—a quality rare at any age or in any country, but fortunately for us, the distinguishing feature of McBride's mind. Next to these in value were the newspapers preserved by the daughters of C. K. Smith, and those to be found in the auditor's office. Although the files are not complete, they afford a vast repertory of information, extending from 1820 down to the present day. In the records of the county, kept in the various public offices, are documents bearing on many phases of frontier life, and it is to these sources the historian must chiefly resort. Few pamphlets of early times have been preserved, as the great collection which was made of these valuable sheets in the first half of the century were sent to the paper-mill, as is related in the body of this book. Conversations with those living have supplied the chief portion of the remainder of the book.

Prominent among those who have favored us with their advice and help must be placed Mrs. Laura McBride Stambaugh, daughter of the historian, who gave us permission to use any of the manuscript of

her father, and the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, which is the custodian of these invaluable annals of Butler County. Much assistance has been derived from Robert Clarke, the accomplished Bibliophilist, in the indication of sources of knowledge, and for permission to make liberal extracts from a previously published work by Mr. McBride; and to John M. Newton, of the Mercantile Library, an enthusiastic student of Ohio's local history. In Hamilton our chief acknowledgments are due to Major John M. Millikin and Dr. Cyrus Falconer, who have, with unwearied zeal, sought to place the editor in possession of their vast stores of information. To John W. Erwin our obligations are likewise deep. General Ferdinand Van Derveer, Henry L. Morey, James E. Campbell, J. P. MacLean, Henry S. Earhart, Joshua Delaplane, and Ezra Potter have each labored to make this work an authority, and our thanks are due to them. Mrs. Marcella S. Webb kindly placed at our disposal the rich and valuable collection made by her father; and the county officials, particularly Deputy Auditors Richard Brown and T. E. Crider, have spent much time in researches in our favor. In Middletown we must acknowledge the services rendered by John R. Shafer, Joseph Sutphin, and Francis J. Tytus; in Oxford, those of Dr. George W. Keely; in Morgan, those of Evan Evans and Abner Francis, Jr.; and in Westchester, those of Major W. W. Elliott. Besides these, a host of friends have contributed in a lesser degree, but each affording something valuable.

During a residence of more than a year in Butler County, the editor received the kindest assistance from all with whom he was brought in contact. He was freely lent many valuable books, and was aided in all ways; and he can not let this occasion go by without expressing his personal obligations.

HAMILTON, October 6, 1882.

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HISTORY OF BUTLER COUNTY.

OCCUPATION OF THE MIAMI VALLEY.

At the beginning of history in the West the lower part of the Miami Valley was deserted. It was in the nominal possession of the Shawnees, but they had no villages upon the ground. Vast herds of elk and deer roamed through the forests; beavers built their dams, and wolves, bears, and foxes preyed upon the weaker animals of the waste. The Indians near the Ohio were in a state of continual conflict, and the epithet of "dark and bloody ground," now appropriated to Kentucky, might well have been extended to two days' journey northward of the Ohio. The French missionaries have left no account of visits to this region, and the only whites, with one or two exceptions, who were here before St. Clair's expedition, were those whose unhappy lot had made them captives to their enemies.

As early as the year 1749, a company of English traders from Pennsylvania established a trading-house among the Twightwee Indians, on the west bank of the Miami River, on the first high ground below where Laramie's canal empties into the river, which they called Pickawillany. This was the first point of any English settlement in Ohio of which we have any record.

In the fall of the year 1750, the Ohio Land Company* appointed Christopher Gist, of Virginia, an agent to explore the regions west of the mountains. He went to Logstown, on the Ohio River, below Pittsburgh, thence proceeded to the Maumee River, where he found a village of the Ottawas, friendly to the French, and a number of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. Thence he met George Croghan, a deputy sent out from Pennsylvania by Sir William Johnson, the British Indian agent.

In concert they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurances of the friendship of the tribe. Next they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto River, and received assurances of friendship from them, and then came to the Miami Valley. They crossed the Great

Miami River, on a raft of logs, in the vicinity of the trading-house, near to where the town of Piqua now is, and there made treaties with the Piquas and representatives of the Wea Indians. Croghan then returned, and Gist descended the Miami River in a canoe, passing by where Hamilton now is, to the mouth, thence down the Ohio River, and returned by way of the Kentucky River and over the high lands of Kentucky to Virginia, where he arrived in May, 1751.

Early in the year 1752, the French having heard of the trading-house on the Miami, sent a party of soldiers from Canada, accompanied by a band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians as allies to the Miami Indians, demanding the surrender of the English traders, as intruders on French lands. The Miami Indians refused, a battle ensued, and after a severe fight, in which fourteen of the Miami Indians were killed and others wounded, the trading-house was taken and burned, and the traders either killed or carried away to Canada. From the appearance of the ground and excavations at this place, when the country afterwards became settled, the establishment must have been of considerable extent. The Province of Pennsylvania afterwards made a gift of condolence to the Miami or Twightwee Indians, in consideration of those slain in defense of the traders.

In the year 1780, Colonel Byrd, an officer in the British service in Canada, with an army of six hundred Indians and Canadians, with two pieces of artillery, made an incursion into Kentucky, and captured Ruddle's and Martin's stations, at the south fork of Licking River. The expedition proceeded principally by water, up the Maumee and St. Mary's Rivers; then crossed to the head waters of the Big Miami, and descended it to the mouth; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Licking River, and up that stream to the forks. After having accomplished the object of their expedition they returned by the same route. As they appeared before Ruddle's station, on the twenty-second of June, they must have descended the Miami River in the month of May, or early in June.

In the year 1785 there was a fort built at the mouth of the Great Miami River, called Fort Finney. It was situated on the level flat below the point of the hill, on ground subject to be overflowed at high-water. Judge Symmes states, in his pamphlet of "Terms of Sale

*This was not the company which purchased land at the mouth of the Muskingum, but a company composed of gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland, who obtained a grant from the crown of Great Britain, in 1745, for half a million of acres, to be taken principally on the south side of the Ohio River, between the Monongahela and Kenawha Rivers.

and Settlement of Miami Lands," published at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, in 1787, that the fort was standing at that time.

In the Summer of 1785 George Rogers Clark; General Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania (who was killed in St. Clair's battle, on the fourth of November, 1791); and General Samuel Holden Parsons, of Connecticut (who was afterwards one of the judges of the Northwest Territory), were appointed commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians, at the mouth of the Great Miami River. It was with considerable difficulty that the Indians could be induced to assemble and brought to treat at all. But after some difficulty a treaty was concluded between the commissioners, and signed on the thirty-first day of July, 1786. But the advantages derived from this agreement were transitory. The Indians could not be prevented from outbreaks whenever it suited their purposes, and as soon as the whites appeared on the Ohio warfare followed.

The impression has generally prevailed that Judge John Cleves Symmes and his party were the first white persons who explored the Miami Valley. This idea is incorrect. As early as the year 1785, three years before the landing of Judge Symmes, a portion of the bottom lands of the Great Miami River were explored up as far as Hamilton, and opened, and marks made to designate the most eligible spots for the purpose of establishing pre-emption rights, by a party from Washington County, Pennsylvania. One of that company, John Hindman, who afterwards lived a short distance from Hillsborough, Ohio, gives an account of the expedition, as follows:

"My father, John Hindman, was a native and resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where I was born in 1760, and at the age of twenty years left that neighborhood for Washington County, where I remained four years. In the month of March, 1785, I left the State of Pennsylvania, taking water at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, with a party consisting of William West, John Simons, John Sept, and old Mr. Carlin and their families. We reached Limestone Point (now Maysville) in safety, where we laid by two weeks. The next landing we made was at the mouth of the Big Miami. We were the first company that had landed at that place. The Indians had left two or three days before we landed. We found two Indians buried, as they were laid on the ground, a pen of poles built around them, and a new blanket spread over each one. The first landing we found was near the mouth of Whitewater.

"Soon after we landed the Ohio raised so as to overflow all the bottoms at the mouth of the Big Miami. We went over, therefore, to the Kentucky side, and cleared thirty or forty acres on a claim of a man by the name of Turner, whose son was killed by the Indians some time afterwards, on a creek which now bears his name. Some time in May or June we started to go up the Big Miami, to make what we called improvements, so as to secure a portion of the lands, which we selected out of the best

and broadest bottoms between the mouth of the river and where Hamilton now stands.

"We started a north course, and came to Whitewater. Supposing it to be the Miami, we proceeded up the creek; but Joseph Robinson, who started from the mouth of the Miami with our party, and who knew something of the country, from having been taken prisoner with Colonel Laughery and carried through it, giving it as his opinion that we were not on the main river, we made a raft, and crossed the stream, having the misfortune to lose all our guns in the passage. We proceeded to where Hamilton now is, and made improvements wherever we found bottoms finer than the rest, all the way down to the mouth of the Miami. I then went up the Ohio again to Buffalo, but returned the same Fall, and found Generals Clark, Butler, and Parsons at the mouth of the Big Miami, as commissioners to treat with the Indians."

This, perhaps, needs some explanation. In the western part of Virginia and the part of the country from which Mr. Hindman and his party came, at an early period of the settlement, land was to be had, as the saying was, for "taking up." A cabin was built, and by raising a crop of corn or grain of any kind, however small, the occupant was entitled to four hundred acres of land and a pre-emption right to one thousand acres more adjoining. There was also an inferior kind of land-title, known as "Tomahawk right," which was made by deadening a few trees near the head of a spring, and marking the bark of one or more of them with the initials of the name of the person who made the improvement. Mr. Hindman and his party, no doubt, believed that the same rule or custom would prevail in the Miami Valley, and the improvements made by him were probably of the description denominated "Tomahawk rights."

OPENING OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, when the independence of the United States of America had been acknowledged by all nations, several of the States set up exclusive claims to all of the unappropriated territory lying west of the Alleghenies. The most strenuous of these claimants were Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia. The charter of Virginia, with that uncertainty which is a marked feature of British grants of the seventeenth century, allowed her western boundary to go as far as the Pacific Ocean; and so did those of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

New York, with characteristic magnanimity, had previously given to the Union her lands in the Far West, acquired by treaty with the Indians, and sanctioned by England. To Pennsylvania shortly after she gave a port on Lake Erie, and to Massachusetts several millions of

acres of lands in the western part of the State, running from Seneca Lake to Lake Erie. Massachusetts yielded up her claims to the Northwestern Territory, though borne out by her charter, and the influence of these examples, combined with the persuasions of the other States, finally and reluctantly wrung from Connecticut and Virginia concessions which rendered the settlement of Ohio possible. These States were bought off; the other States gave their lands away.

Connecticut claimed by virtue of her charter, granted by the crown of Great Britain. The State of Virginia claimed as well under her charter as by the rights of conquest under Colonel George Rogers Clark, in the year 1778, while it remained under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

The States that had no vacant lands remonstrated against these claims as unjust and inequitable. They contended that, as the war had been sustained, and the independence of the country acquired, by the blood and treasure of all the States generally, everything that had been wrested from the crown of England in the struggle belonged to the United States, in their confederate capacity, as a matter of right, and should be held for their joint and equal benefit. There was considerable excitement on that subject at the time, and propositions were made in some of the newspapers of the day advising the destitute States that had no unappropriated lands within the limits of their charter to seize on portions of these vacant lands for their own use.

To allay the ferment, Congress made strong appeals to the justice and patriotism of the States holding these claims to make liberal cessions to Congress, for the common benefit of the Union. On the 20th of April, 1784, Congress adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Congress, by their resolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it advisable to press upon the States having claims to the Western country a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the same year, having fixed conditions to which the Union should be bound on receiving such cessions, and having again proposed the same subject to the States, in their address of April 18, 1783, wherein, stating the national debt, and expressing their reliance for its discharge on the prospect of vacant territory in aid of other resources, they, for that purpose, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, included in the same recommendation a renewal of those of September 6 and October 10, 1780, which recommendations have not yet been complied with.

"Resolved, That the same subject be again presented to the attention of the United States; that they be urged to consider that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the personal services of our soldiers, the supplies of property by our citizens and loans of money by them, as well as from foreigners, these several creditors have a right to expect that funds shall be provided

on which they may rely for the indemnification: that Congress still consider vacant territory as an important resource, and that, therefore, the said States be earnestly pressed, by immediate and liberal cessions, to forward those necessary ends and to promote the harmony of the Union."*

The requisition of Congress was complied with by the State of Virginia. The Legislature of that State, on the 2d of January, 1781, resolved that they would yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the State, all their rights and claims to lands northwest of the River Ohio, on certain conditions, mentioned in the act. The Congress by their act of the 13th of September, 1783, agreed to accept the cession on the condition named, and the Legislature of Virginia, by their act of the 20th of October, 1783, authorized their delegates in Congress to make the conveyance on the terms agreed on.

Accordingly, on the first day of March, 1784, a deed was executed, by which the State of Virginia ceded to the United States all her right and title to the territory northwest of the River Ohio, reserving the land lying between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, to satisfy bounties for the Virginia troops upon the continental establishment in the American Revolution, and also a tract at the Falls of the Ohio, reserved as compensation for the services of General George Rogers Clark.

On the 14th of September, 1786,† the State of Connecticut granted to the United States her claims to Western lands with the reservation of a strip "beginning at the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude, one hundred and twenty miles west of the western boundary line of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by the said Commonwealth, and from thence by a line to be drawn north parallel to, and one hundred and twenty miles west of, the said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to forty-two degrees two minutes north latitude." This is the district on Lake Erie known by the name of "The Connecticut Reserve."

The Congress of the United States established a Board of Treasury, and authorized and empowered them to contract with any person or persons for the sale of public lands. And on the 20th of May, 1785, Congress passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western territory,"‡ which ordinance directed the public lands to be surveyed and laid off into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles east and west, and each township to be subdivided into thirty-six sections, of one mile square each. Section number 16 in each township to be reserved and dedicated for the main-

* "Old Journals of Congress," Vol. IV, p. 392.

† "American State Papers, Public Lands," Vol. I, p. 87.

‡ "Old Journals of Congress," Vol. IV, p. 520; "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 349.

tenance of public schools within the township, and sections number 8, 11, 26, and 29 to be reserved for future disposition.

Seven ranges of townships were directed to be surveyed and laid off, extending west from the western boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania.

On the thirteenth day of July, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation adopted the celebrated ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio,* which was the first step towards establishing civil government, and throwing around it the first protection of law and preparing it for social existence. That ordinance affirmed and perpetuated the great principles of liberty, civil and religious, which had been set forth at the Declaration of Independence, reaffirmed in the treaty of 1783, and perpetuated by the Federal Constitution adopted in 1788.

The first sale made by the Board of Treasury, pursuant to the powers vested in them, was a tract of one million five hundred thousand acres at the mouth of the Muskingum River to "the Ohio Company." It was bounded on the east by the western boundary of the seven ranges, then in the course of being surveyed, and extending down the Ohio River and westwardly for quantity.

Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent were the agents on behalf of the directors of the company of associates, who negotiated with the Congress of the United States and the Board of Treasury for the purchase of the tract of land, as appears by a communication made by them dated New York, July 26, 1787. However, the agreement was not finally completed and the contract closed until the twenty-seventh day of October, in the same year.† According to the contract, in each township was reserved section number 16 for the maintenance of public-schools; section number 29, for the support of religion; and sections number 8, 11, 26, for future disposition. There were also given, within the tract, two townships of land for the support of a university, on which the Ohio University has since been established at Athens.

The Ohio Company, however, failing to make full payment for the whole amount due for their lands, consequently received a patent for only as much as they had paid for, being nine hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five acres, instead of one million and a half.‡ However, a donation of one hundred thousand acres to actual settlers was given by Congress, to relieve the company of furnishing the donation entirely from their own lands, as they had proposed to do.||

The second settlement begun in Ohio was the one at Columbia, and from this the other places in Hamilton and Butler Counties are offshoots. Shortly after, a

third party landed at Cincinnati, and a fourth at North Bend. These were all on Symmes's purchase, and were settled by men of energy and ability. At Fort Washington, since Cincinnati, a fort was raised for defense of the people, and at the other places block-houses were built. It was soon, however, found to be necessary to have posts in advance, and to this need may be ascribed the building of Fort Hamilton, on the site of the present city of Hamilton. In January, 1790, General Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory, arrived at Cincinnati.

In the year 1788, a party of men were sent by Judge Symmes to explore the ground between the Miamis. They passed up through the country, from the mouth of the Great Miami River, to near where Middletown now is, thence traversed the country east to the Little Miami River, and down that stream to the Ohio.

THE BUILDING OF FORT HAMILTON—ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION.

THE general government, finding little effect produced on the hostile Indians from the expedition of General Harmar and other previous commands, determined to carry the war into the enemy's country, and attack the savages in their own fastnesses.

Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Northwest Territory, was appointed major-general in the United States army on the 4th of March, 1791, and invested with the chief command of the troops to be employed against the hostile Indians.

The army was raised and assembled at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands, in the ensuing Summer. On the 7th of August the troops which had arrived, except the artificers and a small garrison for the fort, moved to Ludlow Station, on Mill Creek, five miles from Cincinnati. On the 17th of September, 1791, a portion of the army was led by Colonel William Darke to the Miami River at Hamilton, which had been previously reconnoitered, and encamped on the prairie about half a mile below where the town now is. In a day or two, General St. Clair, who had been necessarily detained at Fort Washington, arrived, selected and laid out the site and commenced building Fort Hamilton, designed to cover the passage of the river, to serve as a place of deposit for provisions, and to form the first link in the chain of posts of communication between Fort Washington and the object of the campaign. The site selected for the fort was immediately on the bank of the river. The upper part of the fort was nearly opposite to where the east end of the bridge now is, and the lower part where the United Presbyterian meeting-house now stands. The ground was then thickly covered with timber, and the

* "Old Journals of Congress," Vol. IV, p. 752; "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 256.

† "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 364.

‡ "Pioneer History," by S. P. Hildreth, p. 264.

|| "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 364.

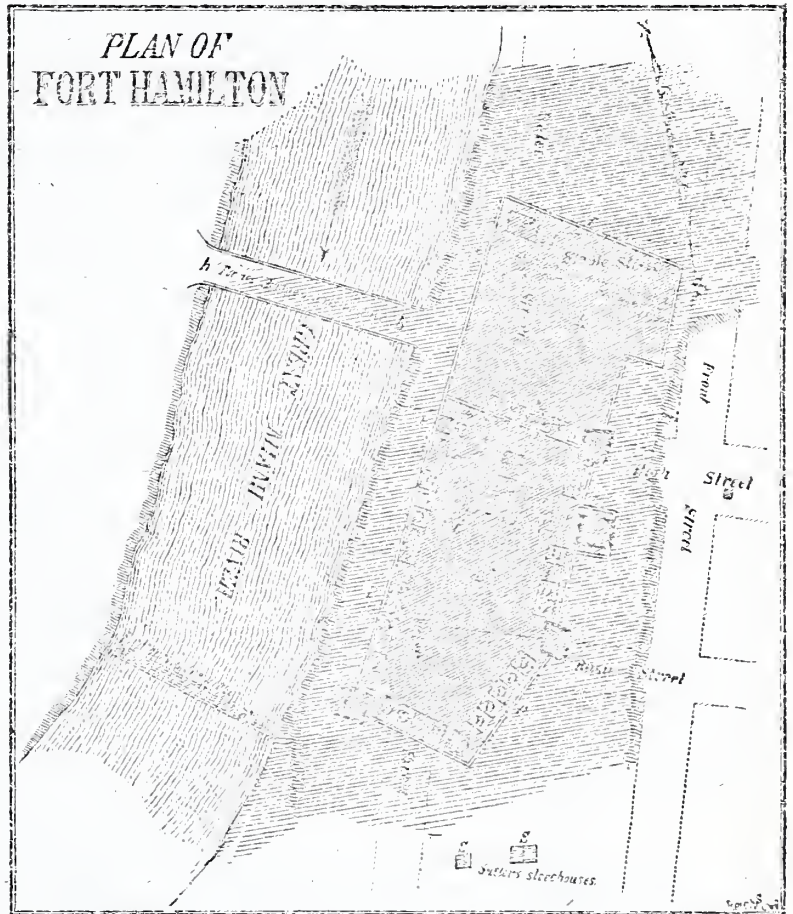
first thing necessary to be done was to clear off the site, and to cut the timber to the distance of two or three hundred yards all round.

The fort was a stockade work, the whole circuit of which was about one thousand feet, throughout the whole extent of which a trench about three feet deep was dug to set the pickets in, of which it required about two thousand to inclose the fort. It is not trees taken promiscuously from the forest that will answer for pickets; they must be tall and straight, and from nine to twelve inches in diameter (for those of a larger size are too unmanageable); of course, few suitable trees are found without going over a considerable space of woodland. When found, they were cut down, trimmed of their branches, and divided into lengths of about twenty feet. They were then carried to the ground. Although some use was made of oxen in drawing the timber, the woods were so thick and encumbered with underbrush that it was found to be the most expeditious method to carry it. The pickets were then butted, with an ax or cross-cut saw, that they might be placed firm and upright in the trench. Some hewing upon them was also necessary, for there are few trees so straight that the sides of them will come in close contact when set upright. A thin piece of timber, called a ribbon, was run round the whole, near the top of the pickets, to which every one of them was pinned with a strong wooden pin, without which they would have declined from the perpendicular with every blast of wind, some hanging outwards and some inwards, which would have rendered them in a great measure useless. The earth thrown out of the trench was then returned and strongly rammed to keep the pickets firm in their places. About two thousand pickets were also set up on the inside, one between every two of the others, to intercept any balls which might pass between the outer pickets. The work being then inclosed, a shallow trench was dug outside about three feet distant, to carry off the water and prevent the pickets from being moved by the rains.

The fort was situated on the first bank of the river; the second bank, where the court-house now stands, being considerably elevated, and within point-blank shot, rendered it necessary to make the pickets, particularly along the land side, of a height sufficient to prevent an enemy from seeing into the area, and taking the side next the river in reserve. Four good bastions were made of trunks of trees. One stood at the northeast angle of the fort, in High Street, south of where the post-office now is. On this was raised a high platform, to scour the sec-

ond bank with artillery. Another platform was also raised on the bastion towards the river to command the ford (which was then opposite the lower part of the town) and the river for some distance up and down.

Planks for the platforms, gates, and other works connected with the forts and barracks were sawed by the



- A—The southern portion of the fort, constructed under the command of General St. Clair in September, 1794.
 B B B B—Four block houses, on two of which cannon were placed.
 C—Quarters of commanding officer, commonly called General Wilkinson's house.
 D D D D, &c.—Barracks for officers and men.
 E—Magazine.
 F—Building called officers' mess-room.
 G—Gate for entrance into the fort.
 H—Hall or open space between the commandant's quarters and the kitchen.

- K—Kitchen.
 L—Cellar and cistern.
 M—Artificers' shops.
 N N—Two storehouses.
 P P P P—Line of pickets, constructed by order of General Wayne in 1793.
 Y Y—Stables.
 W—The well, with a wheel to draw with.
 P P P P—Line of pickets.
 bb—Former bridge.
 f—Ford across the river.
 ss—Sutler's storehouses.

men with a whip-saw. Barracks were then erected inside of the fort for the accommodation of the officers, and for one hundred men. Two store-houses, a guard-room, a magazine, and some other necessary buildings were erected. The magazine stood at the southeast of the fort, near where the United Presbyterian Church now stands. It was built of large, squared timber, the sides coming close together, and covered with a hipped roof. It was used as a jail for many years after the organization of Butler County. The officers' mess-room stood near where the rear portion of the Universalist Church is at present. It was a frame building about forty feet long by twenty

wide, one story high, weatherboarded with rough plank, and set upon wooden blocks, three feet high. This building was afterwards used as a court house for many years after the organization of the county.

On the thirtieth day of September, 1791, the fort being nearly completed, so far, at least, as to be in a condition to receive a garrison, two pieces of artillery were placed in it, on the platform; a salute was fired, and it was named Fort Hamilton, in honor of General Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. General Richard Butler, second in command, and Captain Denny, aid-de-camp to General St. Clair, joined the army at Fort Hamilton on the 27th of September. The whole army was mustered and inspected at Fort Hamilton by Colonel Mentgez, inspector of the army. The whole force numbered two thousand three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. While they lay at Hamilton fifty-seven horses were stolen by the Indians in one drove, and, on the 3d of October, the night before the army marched, twenty-one men deserted. A detachment of troops was made, to be left in garrison at Fort Hamilton, which was committed to the command of Captain John Armstrong. General St. Clair issued an order directing the manner in which the army was to march, to encamp, and form in order of battle, under various circumstances. The order of march was that the army should be preceded by a small party of riflemen with the surveyor to mark the course of the road; then were to follow the road-cutters, with a party to cover them; then the advanced guard, and after them the army in two columns, with one piece of artillery in front, one in the center, and one in the rear of each column. In the space between the two columns was to march the remaining artillery, designed for the forts that should be erected; then the horses with the tents and provisions, and then the cattle with their proper guard, who were to remove them in case of the enemy appearing. Beyond the columns, at the distance of about one hundred yards, was to march the cavalry in file, and beyond them, at the same distance, a party of riflemen and scouts, for escorts, and then to follow the rear guard at a proper distance. On the 3d of October, General St. Clair returned to Fort Washington to organize some militia which had arrived from Kentucky. On the morning of the 4th, the army was put in motion, and marched at eight o'clock, led by General Butler. They crossed the river at the ford opposite the lower part of Hamilton, and marched a mile and a half to Two Mile Creek, and encamped on the land since owned by Mr. McClelland. General Butler thought fit to change the order of march laid down by General St. Clair so as to march the troops in one line, which required the opening of a road forty feet wide. There was no person with the army who had ever been through the country before to act as a guide, consequently the geography and topography of the country were utterly unknown to the army. John S. Chano was

the surveyor who marked the line of the road according to a course taken by the compass.

The next day, October 5th, they marched over the hill to Four Mile Creek, and encamped in the bottom, where the Fearnot-mill has since been built. October 6th, the army marched to Seven Mile Creek, and encamped on the east side of the creek, on lands since belonging to Robert Lytle, in the southeast corner of section 24, Milford Township. They gave those streams which they crossed names corresponding with the distance measured from Fort Hamilton to the places where they crossed them.

The army continued their march north, near the eastern line of what is now Milford Township. On the 8th, General St. Clair came up with them. General Butler, the next morning, made an apology to General St. Clair for having changed the order of march and substituting another, giving his reasons for doing so. The reasons assigned did not appear satisfactory to General St. Clair, because he thought that the line of battle could not so easily be formed from the order of march instituted as from the original one; that the artillery would have a considerable distance to march to their proper places, and that the labor of the troops was greatly increased by it; for that it was much easier to open three roads, ten or twelve feet wide each, if necessary, than one forty feet wide, the quantity of big timber to be cut down increasing in a great proportion as the width of the road increased. But as it had been done, the army might continue to march in the same order for some days, as it might have an ill-effect if the two chief officers should be altering the dispositions made by each other; but that as they advanced into the country, where the enemy was likely to be met with, the original order of march should be resumed.

On the 13th of October, having advanced forty-four miles from Fort Hamilton, and a proper place presenting itself for another post, the army halted, and encamped in two lines, the artillery and cavalry being divided upon the flanks, and the riflemen without them at right angles.

They then began the creation of a new post, which was called Fort Jefferson. This was in the present county of Darke, six miles from Greenville, the county seat. The work was completed on the 24th of October.

The army again took up its march, proceeded one day from Fort Jefferson, and encamped for the night. Although St. Clair had observed ordinary caution, his troops were very new, and the surprise which was meditated by the savages proved completely successful. They attacked the whites in force at about sunrise on the morning of the 4th of November, and easily succeeded in their attempt. The militia were slaughtered. Many fled across the country, and either died of their wounds or were picked up by the enemy, and the remainder retreated in disorder to Forts Jefferson and Hamilton. General St. Clair, although suffering severely from the gout, which prevented his walking, fought bravely; two horses were shot under

him, and had a third been killed he must inevitably have been left as a prisoner. General Butler, after whom this county is named, was mortally wounded, and soon after died. Every thing was in the greatest confusion, and no exact statement of the loss was ever made. The indignation of Washington, on receiving the news of the defeat, was great. He had especially warned St. Clair against surprise, and yet the general had fallen into a trap. After the close of the campaign, however, a committee of Congress investigated the causes of the defeat, and exonerated the unhappy commander. His troops were undisciplined; they were largely without clothing, their food supply was short, and their arms were bad. He was a victim to causes beyond his control.

The remains of the army encamped this night at Seven Mile Creek, within about seven miles of Fort Hamilton, where they arrived about noon on the 6th of November, and remained during the next day, taking care of the wounded, and resting and recruiting themselves after the fatigue and hardships they had endured.

On their arrival at Fort Hamilton it was ascertained that Major Thomas Butler, who was wounded, had not come in. A party from the garrison was immediately dispatched for the purpose of bringing him on, and to afford relief to any who might have been left on the road unable to proceed. Major Butler came in the next day.

Early on the morning of the 8th the remainder of the army set out, and reached Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) in the evening.

CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG.

As is said above, a detachment of troops was detailed and placed in garrison at Fort Hamilton before the army set out, which was committed to the command of Captain John Armstrong, who continued in command until the Spring of 1793. Most of the fortifications and interior buildings at this place were erected under his superintendence; and when the remains of the army returned, after the disastrous defeat, he took charge of the wounded and provided for them until they were able to go forward to Fort Washington. Of his services at this post the letters of General St. Clair are highly complimentary.

Captain Armstrong was a well-trying soldier, a first-rate woodsman; and familiarly conversant with the Indian habits. At an early age he had entered the service in the Revolutionary army as a private soldier, but was immediately made a sergeant, and, on the 11th of September, 1777, was commissioned as an ensign, in which capacity he served until the close of the war in 1783. On the disbanding of the army he was continued in the service. He was commandant at Wyoming in 1784. He was an officer in the service at Fort Pitt in the years 1785 and

1786, and from the years 1786 to 1790 he was stationed at Fort Finney, at the Falls of the Ohio, which was situated on the Indian bank (at the lower end of what is now known as the old town of Jeffersonville).

In September, 1789, about six years after the close of the war of the Revolution (having continued uninterruptedly in service), he received the appointment of a lieutenant, on the nomination of President Washington, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate in June, 1790; and, having joined the army under the command of General Josiah Harmer at Fort Washington, marched against the Indians on the 30th of September, 1790, during which campaign he was in the action fought under the command of Colonel Hardin on the 19th of October, west of the Miami village, in what is now the State of Indiana, and a few miles west of where Fort Wayne was afterwards built, suffering severely. The militia having been thrown into disorder, suddenly retreated, leaving Lieutenant Armstrong to contend at the head of a decidedly unequal force. The Indians on this occasion gained a complete victory, having in the whole near one hundred men. Lieutenant Armstrong in this engagement lost one sergeant and twenty-one men out of thirty of his command.

Lieutenant Armstrong and most of his men stood their ground, anticipating a rally of the militia, in which they were disappointed, when the lieutenant, after shooting an Indian in the act of scalping the last man he had on the field, threw himself into the grass between a large oak stump and a log which had been blown down, where he remained about three hours in daylight. At night the Indians commenced their war-dance, within gun-shot of where he lay. Desiring to sell his life as dearly as possible, he at one time thought of trying to shoot a chief, whom he could distinguish by his dress and trinkets in the light of the fires. Taking his watch and compass from their fobs, he buried them by the side of the log where he lay, saying to himself, "Some honest fellow tilling the ground, many years hence, may find them, and these rascals shan't have them." Finding, however, great uncertainty in drawing a bead by cloudy moonlight and that of the fires at the dance, and thinking it possible that he might escape, in which case his watch and compass would be useful to him, he dug them up, and replaced them in his fobs. Soon after, he was satisfied that there were Indians near him, and was conscious that they would prefer taking him prisoner to shooting him. Should he cock his gun, and on attempting to escape, be discovered, he could wheel and shoot before the Indians would attempt to shoot. He thereupon cocked his rifle; the Indians near him began to make ground-squirrels and periwink. The lieutenant cautiously moved, and on the third step was so distinctly discovered by the Indians that the savage yell was given, when everything was instantly silent at the dance. Armstrong then took to his heels, springing the grass as far as practicable to pre-

vent tracking. After running a short distance he discovered a pond of water, into which he immediately jumped, thinking there would be no track left there. Seating himself on a tussock of grass, with his gun on his shoulder and the water round his waist, he had not been in the pond for five minutes when the whole troop of Indians, foot and horse, were around the pond, hurrahing for him. Using his own expression, "Such yells I never heard. I suppose the Indians thought I was a wounded man, that their yells would scare me, and I would run, and they could catch me; but I thought to myself, I would see them damned first. The Indians continued their hunt for several hours, until the moon went down, when they retired to their fires. The ice was frozen to my clothes, and I was very much benumbed. I extricated myself from the pond, broke some sticks, and rubbed my thighs and legs, to circulate the blood, and, with some difficulty at first, slowly made my way through the bush. Believing that the Indians would be traveling between their own and the American camp, I went at right angles from the trace, about two miles, to a piece of rising ground. Thinking to myself, it is a cold night, if there are any Indians here, they will have fire; if I can't see their fire, they can't see mine, and a fire is necessary for me, I went into a ravine where a large tree had been blown up by the roots, kindled a fire, dried myself, and laid down and took a nap of sleep; in the morning, threw my fire in a puddle of water, and started for camp."

Lieutenant Armstrong being a good woodsman and well acquainted with Indian habits, when he came to open woods, passed round them; in wet ground, walked on logs, and occasionally stepped backwards, to prevent being tracked. About half way from the battle-ground to the American camp, he discovered three Indians coming along the path meeting him; he squatted in the hazel bushes, about twenty steps from the trace, and the Indians passed without discovering him. Mr. Armstrong said: "I never so much wished for two guns in my life. I felt perfectly cool; could have taken the eye out of either of them, and with two guns should have killed two of them, and the other rascal would have run away, but with one gun thought it best not to make the attack, as the odds would be against me as three to one."

Reaching the vicinity of the ground where he had left the main army the day before, the day being now far spent, he expected soon to meet with those he had left there, but was suddenly arrested in his lonely march by the commencement of a heavy battle, as he supposed, at the encampment. Hesitating for a moment, and then cautiously moving to a position from which he could overlook the camp, instead of seeing there his associates in arms, from whom he had then been separated two days, a different scene was presented. The savages had full possession of the American camp-ground. "Is it possible," said he, "that the main army has been cut off?"

Having been two days without eating a mouthful, except the breakfast taken early in the morning of his leaving camp, he began to reflect what should be his future course.

Much exhausted from fatigue, without food, alone in the wilderness, far from any settlements, and surrounded by savages, the probability of his escape was indeed slight, but duty to himself and country soon determined him upon the attempt. At this moment the sound of a cannon attracted his attention. He knew it was a signal for the lost men to come in, and taking a circle, passed in the direction from whence the sound came, and arrived safe at the camp. The army had changed position from the time he had left, to a point two miles lower down the creek, which presented ground more favorable for encampment. The dusk of the evening had arrived when he got to camp, greatly to the surprise of his acquaintances, who had numbered him with the men who had fought their last fight.

Armstrong, in speaking of this engagement, and the heavy loss in his command, always evinced much feeling, saying: "The men of my command were as brave as ever lived; I could have marched to the mouth of a cannon without their flinching." Armstrong continued to hold the rank of lieutenant until March, 1791, when he was promoted to a captaincy, in which capacity he served until the Spring of 1793, when he resigned and left the army.

When General Anthony Wayne with his army came to the West, he wrote a letter to Captain Armstrong, dated "Camp Hobson's-choice, May 12, 1793" (now the west part of Cincinnati), in which, referring to his resignation, he stated: "I sincerely lament the loss of an officer of your known bravery and experience, especially at this crisis, when we are really in want of many such," and adds: "Could you, or would you, undertake to raise a corps of mounted volunteers, for a given period, whose pay and emoluments will be as follows: viz.: the non-commissioned officers, one dollar per diem, and the privates seventy-five cents—each person finding his own horse, arms, and accoutrements, at his own risk—and seventy-five cents per diem in lieu of rations and forage: provided he furnishes himself therewith? The President was by law authorized to appoint the officers. That power he has vested in me; their pay and other emoluments (exclusive of fifty cents per diem for the use and risk of their horses) will be the same as that of officers of corresponding rank in the legion." Having then acquired a family, and his constitution failing from hardships and exposure in the service of his country for a period of seventeen years, Mr. Armstrong declined service in this campaign. Soon after his resignation, Mr. Armstrong received the commission of a colonel of the militia of the Territory, and married a daughter of Judge William Gorforth, of Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami River, in Hamilton County, where he settled and resided

until the Spring of the year 1814. He was many years a magistrate at Columbia, and also served as one of the judges of the court of Hamilton County. He was appointed treasurer of the Northwestern Territory. His first commission as treasurer is dated the thirteenth day of September, 1796. Another commission to the same office was dated the fourteenth day of December, 1799.

He lived at Columbia from 1793 to the Spring of 1814, when he returned to his farm, opposite the Grassy Flats, in Clark County, State of Indiana, and died there on the fourth day of February, 1816, after a confinement of five years and twenty-four days, during all which time he was unable to walk unless supported by persons on either side of him. His remains were interred on that farm, where a monument is placed to mark his resting-place.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WILKINSON AND ARMSTRONG.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR resigned the office of major-general on the 7th of January, 1792, and James Wilkinson, lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of the United States Army, succeeded to the command of Fort Washington and the dependencies.

We shall here introduce some of the correspondence which took place between the commandant at Fort Hamilton and the commandant at Fort Washington, relative to the completion of the defenses of the fort, and tending to give an insight into the state and condition of affairs in and about the fort and vicinity at the time.

On the 5th of February, 1792, Colonel Wilkinson gave orders to Captain Armstrong, at Fort Hamilton, to have a second flat or boat built at that place, to facilitate the transportation of horses, men, and provisions across the river: It is as follows:

"JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq.,

"Captain commandant Fort Hamilton:

"SIR,—The public service requires that a public flat or boat, for the transportation of horses, be built with the utmost dispatch at this post to facilitate the passage of the river. You will, therefore, be pleased to take the necessary measures with your usual promptitude, and believe me, with respect and attachment, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. WILKINSON,

"Lieut. col. commandant Second U. S. Regiment, commanding Fort Washington and dependencies.

"FORT HAMILTON, February 5, 1792."

Colonel Wilkinson came to the fort on the 15th of March, and at ten o'clock the next day left. Captain Armstrong thereupon wrote to General St. Clair:

"FORT HAMILTON, March 17, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—Colonel Wilkinson left this place at ten o'clock yesterday, with about two hundred men, with the intention of establishing an intermediate post between this and Fort Jefferson, now under the command of Captain Strong. On the 15th, my runners returned from the place appointed for the exchange of letters, and having waited two hours after the appointed time of meeting returned without any information from Jefferson. As Captain Strong is a punctual officer, some accident must have happened to his express. My young men discovered fresh tracks of horses in several places on the road, as many as five in a body; the enemy must, therefore, be watching the trace, and perhaps be concerting a plan of attack on our advanced posts. A small party leave this garrison every morning before day, and reconnoiter the neighboring woods. They have not, as yet, discovered any signs of Indians. The garrison is now in a perfect state of defense, and for its greater safety I have commenced sinking a well. I beg leave also to observe that due attention is paid to the exercise and discipline of the men, etc.

"I hope, madam, this letter, although out of the line of etiquette, will not give offense. Unacquainted with the etiquette of addressing a lady, I have hopes the language of my profession will not be offensive to the companion of a brother officer. Be pleased, therefore, madam, to accept the thanks of my family, *alias* the mess, for your polite attention in sending us garden seeds, etc., and, should we be honored by a visit from the donor, the flowers shall be taught to smile at her approach and droop as she retires. We beg you to accept in return a few venison hams, which will be delivered you by Mr. Hartshorn. They will require a little more pickle and some niter.

JOHN ARMSTRONG."

Colonel Wilkinson left Fort Hamilton with the intention of establishing an intermediate post between that and Fort Jefferson, then under the command of Captain Strong. And on the 19th March he wrote to Captain Armstrong from camp twenty-five miles in advance of Fort Hamilton, that he had built a fort. This was about half a mile west of where the town of Eaton, in Preble County, now is, and was named Fort St. Clair. He also ordered as follows:

"JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq.,

"Captain commandant Fort Hamilton:

"DEAR SIR,—Please forward the inclosed express, and if Mr. Elliott gives you notice that his boats are ascending the Miami, you will detach a sergeant and twelve men to meet them at Dunlap's Station, and escort them to the post under your command. Every thing is safe here, and Charlie may kiss my foot. I built upon a square of one hundred and twenty feet a four-sided polygon, with regular bastions. The bastions will be com-

pleted in two hours. The work substantial and rather handsome. The area, covered yesterday morning by immense oaks, poplars, and beeches, is now clear for parade. Adieu.

"I am your most obedient servant,

"J. WILKINSON."

It was occasionally the practice to take provisions and stores from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton by water in keel-boats that descended the Ohio River to the mouth of the Miami, and up the stream to Fort Hamilton, which was considered the easiest and safest route, but the greater portion was transported by land on pack-horses.

In a letter of Colonel Wilkinson to Captain Armstrong, dated Fort Washington, March 26, 1792, he directs him that Pack-horse Masters McClellan and Tate are to load at Fort Hamilton, and proceed to Fort St. Clair, accompanied by an escort, for the protection of the brigade, of a subaltern officer, four non-commissioned officers, and thirty men, and as this movement was deemed to be critical, the officer was directed to be extremely cautious. Captain Armstrong was also instructed to construct store-houses, either within the fortress, or immediately under its protection, for the reception of one thousand barrels of provisions.

Captain Armstrong, in his letter of the 26th of April, 1792, to Colonel Wilkinson, says:

"FORT HAMILTON, April 26, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—An express is this moment arrived from Fort Jefferson. The dispatches accompanying this will give you the news of that place. I have only to add, although the enemy are in the neighborhood of this place, I have, as yet, evaded the execution of their designs, and that, with the assistance of Captain Ford's horse, have, and will on to-morrow have, timber enough in the garrison to finish one of the buildings mentioned in my last. It will contain all the flour now exposed, and what is on board the boats now coming up. I wish they may arrive safe. The express did not touch at St. Clair.

"I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

"Captain First Regiment United States Army."

Captain Armstrong writes to General Wilkinson:

"FORT HAMILTON, 27th April, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—My letter of last evening, sent by express carrying the dispatches from Fort Jefferson, I hope arrived safely. If the building ordered to be erected here should not be finished as soon as you expected, permit me to observe the fault is not mine. Carpenters were sent forward without tools to work with, or the necessary means of hauling timber. Every exertion in my power has been called forth to complete the business in question. I expect one of the buildings will be finished early next week, which, when completed, will contain the provisions already sent forward. Additional ones must be made,

and I dread the consequence, as my small command will not enable me to furnish a sufficient party to cover the workmen from the enemy, should they appear in force. When the oxen arrive I shall proceed to the completion of this business, and use all the industry and precaution in my power. I hope the steel carpenters' and armorers' tools will be sent forward, as without them your orders can not be carried into execution. You must be tired of the repeated applications made for them. What is become of my former express? I fear he did not reach you. I feel for the party under Major Shaumburgh. Should those Indians mentioned in Captain Shay's letter meet him, his party must be cut off. This is an important suggestion. I wish you might think proper to furnish two good woodsmen for this post, who might carry dispatches without confining themselves to the road. I have no such characters in my command."

There are two references in the annexed letter of General Wilkinson which need explanation. The "God of War" refers to General Knox, then Secretary of the War Department, who was deemed unfriendly to the settlement of the West, for private and mercenary reasons. There appears, however, to have been no foundation for these views. The "Gaines" alluded to was General Edmund P. Gaines, whose promotion from ensign to lieutenant it announces, and whose continuance in the army for nearly sixty years is without a parallel in the United States' service, and has few examples in European military registers. His widow is still living.

GENERAL J. WILKINSON TO CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.

"FORT WASHINGTON, April 29th, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—All your letters, except those by McDonald, have come safe to hand. I fear these have taken the back track, as we have not seen or heard of the man. Please to forward me a duplicate of your letters by him.

"You will find from the inclosed list that little Hodgdon, although always deficient, has not been so much so as you expect. The articles receipted for us by Shaumburgh were expressly for your garrison, and exclusive of those intended for Jefferson. The articles which remain unsupplied will be furnished by the next escort, as far as they can be procured, and you must write to Lieutenant Shaumburgh to return you the articles which he improperly carried forward, or such part as may be handily conveyed by your expresses, viz: the chalk-lines, gimlets, stone, compass, saw, and chisel. You can not be too cautious, for I fear it will be impossible, with all your vigilance, to preserve every man's hair a month longer. You have to combat an enterprising, subtle, persevering enemy, who, to gain an advantage, would think it no hardship to creep a mile upon his belly over a bed of thorns.

"Your regiment is broken all to pieces by promotion. You are now second captain, and if the God of War were not unfriendly to you, you should soon be a major. The organization and discipline of the army is to undergo a

great reform. The particulars have not yet been transmitted to me, but I am told it is to be styled the American Legion, commanded by a major-general, and divided into four sub-legions, to be commanded by brigadiers. I infer that the inferior corps will be battalions, commanded by majors, and that regiments are to be done away, as we are to have no more lieutenant-colonels. Zeigler's resignation was accepted, and he struck off the rolls, the fifth of March, long before he had offered his commission to me. Subordination and sobriety are circumstances which the President is determined to enforce at all hazards. I wish you to congratulate Gaines for me on his promotion, and tell him that it will depend upon himself, in a great degree, when he may be a captain. My friendship will depend entirely upon his continuing the sober man I formerly knew him to be. I feel some anxiety for Elliott's last convoy by the river. Should it arrive safe, you will return the escort, under cover of the night, to this place. The season approaches when we must not trifle with the enemy. Adieu.

"I am, with sincere regard, yours,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"Lieutenant-colonel Commandant."

"N. B.—You will make up and sign the abstracts of the contractor, in as strict conformity to the order of the 18th February as may be, and in future are to observe it exactly. To this end, all detachments and parties passing you must specify in their returns the respective corps and companies to which they appertain. J. W.

"CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG."

On the first of next month Captain Armstrong wrote to General Wilkinson:

"FORT HAMILTON, 1st May, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—I was honored with your letter of yesterday by the express, which gave me great relief, as my apprehension with respect to his safety had given me painful sensations. McDonald, whom I sent to headquarters on the 23d of April, carrying the dispatches of Jefferson and St. Clair, is either killed or taken. I am anxious for the safety of this, but conceive it my duty, until you order it otherwise, to send forward those letters from the outposts, be the danger ever so great. I have as yet lost no men, although the enemy have been frequently seen around us.

"The building I have already begun will, when finished, contain all the flour now here. Shall I proceed to erect one of the other bastions? Those buildings add much to the strength of the garrison, but getting up the timber will be attended with some danger. Captain Cushing's men arrived yesterday, and, with those sent forward on the 20th, will return this evening. When they left St. Clair those from Jefferson had not arrived, although expected the day before.

"If this communication is kept up by soldiers who, being unacquainted with the woods, must keep the roads,

I am fearful we shall lose many of our men. I wish it might occur to you as proper to have two woodsmen at each post for that purpose. The proceedings of the court-martial, whereof Captain Ford was president, were forwarded by McDonald, and from the presumption that the president did not take a copy I have directed the judge-advocate to forward one to Captain Ford by this express. Please to inform me if Major Zeigler's resignation is accepted."

The reply of Colonel Wilkinson was as follows:

"FORT WASHINGTON, May 4, 1792.

"SIR,—A disappointment on the part of the contractor prevents my dispatching the heavy escort, so soon as my last letter mentioned, and the party which now goes on is to endeavor to join Fort St. Clair under cover of night. They are to halt with you the day they may arrive, and you are to cross thence over the river, on the evening of that day after sunset, taking the necessary precaution to prevent the enemy from discovering their numbers. You will give the corporal orders to reach St. Clair in the course of the night on which you dispatch him. His safety and the safety of the little convoy depend on the strict observance of this order. Captain Peters, with an efficient escort, waits the arrival of a drove of bullocks which have been injudiciously halted at Craig's, and will not reach this place until the 8th inst. By him you will receive a volume from Yours, truly,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"Lieutenant-colonel Commandant."

"P. S. I expect to break an ensign here to-morrow. He is under trial."

The expeditions sent from one post to the other were invariably accompanied with danger. Ambuscades were always to be dreaded. Captain Armstrong writes:

"FORT HAMILTON, May 7, 1792.

"LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES WILKINSON:

"DEAR SIR,—On the evening of the 5th inst., your letter was handed me by the corporal conducting the escort. As Indians had shown themselves on the opposite shore for three succeeding days, I detained the escort until the evening of the 6th, and in the interim detached Lieutenant Gaines, with twenty men, five miles on the road leading to St. Clair, with directions to recross Joseph's Creek, and to form in ambuscade until the same party pass him, which promises an ample reward. If there was nothing improper in the request I would solicit their continuance here until the opening of the campaign.

"Yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"Captain First Regiment, United States Army."

Captain Armstrong's apprehensions seem to be well founded in this case. He wrote to Colonel Wilkinson, May 9, 1792:

"The express from St. Clair arrived this morning about

seven o'clock. Sergeant Brooks, who brought the dispatches, says he saw, and was within two rods of, an Indian about half a mile from this post. The savage was endeavoring to shoot a deer with an arrow, and, on discovering the party, he gave a yell, which was answered at no great distance by three or four others. A raft on which three or four might have crossed the river floated past the fort about two o'clock. The horse upon which McDonald was sent express on the 23d of April has returned to the garrison; the rider must, therefore, have been killed."

On the 11th of May, Colonel Wilkinson writes to Captain Armstrong:

"FORT WASHINGTON, May 11, 1792.

"DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 8th came to hand in due season. I thank you for the precautions taken for the security of the convoy to St. Clair. I love a man who thinks; too few do so, and none else should command. All the tools which can be procured here will be delivered you by Captain Peters—I mean of those you have required. The balance of Kersey's company, one sergeant and three privates, will join you with this escort. You may make the exchange proposed for a man at Dunlap's Station, but must send an orderly good soldier to take the place of the sawyer.

"Your monthly rations are in future to be regulated by the inclosed form, and they must be delivered at this post (as practicable) on the 4th of each successive month. The couriers will, in future, leave Jefferson on the first day of the month, and every twelve or fifteen days after. You may rest satisfied that the command of Fort Hamilton shall not be changed whilst I have influence, in any instance, until some general movement takes place. 'Let him who wins wear, he who woos enjoy,' will, I believe, be the motto of my colors. Mr. Hartshorn must be here by the 25th, to take command of the horse. Hamilton will be up by the same day, I expect. I rest much upon the enterprise and perseverance of these young men; I hope they may distinguish themselves. I will furnish you another officer the moment the state of this garrison permits.

"For the safety of our communications, to save the troops, to assist in guarding the cattle, and for the purpose of scouting and reconnoitering, I have determined to annex to each of the outposts two confidential woodsmen, to be subject to the orders of the respective commandants, agreeably to the inclosed articles. The whole party are to accompany the convoy out, and, on Captain Peters's return, Resin Baily and Joseph Shepperd are in the first instance to be stationed with you; but, to proportion the duty of these men fairly, there must be a rotation. The party, then, which leaves Fort Jefferson, will deliver the dispatches from that post and St. Clair to you; your men are to run with them, and, on their return, are to go forward to St. Clair, where they will continue, and the party at St. Clair will carry forward

the dispatches to Jefferson, where they will take post until remanded by Major Strong, and will proceed in this manner until other regulations may be deemed expedient. Nevertheless, on extraordinary occasions extraordinary messengers are to be dispatched.

"You will receive by this escort ten fat bullocks, which are to be killed and issued before you touch a ration of the bacon other than what may be necessary to your own mess. The grazing of these cattle and saving the guard harmless will, I know, be extremely hazardous, but rely on your genius and resources.

"The cattle must be penned inside of the walls of the garrison every night. Should any men desert you, the scouts are to take the track, pursue, overtake, and make prisoners of them, and for every one so apprehended and brought back you may engage them twenty dollars. If the deserter is discovered making for the enemy it will be well for the scout to shoot him and bring his head to you, for which allow forty dollars. One head lopped off in this way and set upon a pole on the parade might do lasting good in the way of deterring others.

"Yours respectfully, J. WILKINSON.

"CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Fort Hamilton.*"

Captain Armstrong, on the 15th of May, wrote to General Wilkinson:

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—Your letters of the 29th of April and 11th May came duly to hand. Captain Peters, with his convoy, marched this morning, and I am extremely happy you mentioned the circumstance of the troops returning from St. Clair being detained on the opposite shore all night, as it gives me an opportunity of communicating to you the cause why they were so detained, and trust my motives will justify the measure, and convince you that in doing so I did my duty. Those troops arrived at sunset, the large flat being rendered useless by a neglect in the men of Lieutenant Shaumburgh's command. The river was high. Having the small flat only to effect the crossing, it would have taken the greater part of the night, and from the height of the water and darkness of the weather, I conceived would be attended with much danger, and perhaps the loss of several lives.

"I sincerely thank you for your friendly advice respecting the exercise of the law martial against a citizen, and shall adhere strictly thereto.

"Sure I am, the circumstance of having confined one of the contractor's men must have been improperly and partially represented to you. Contempt of an order of the commanding officer of a post would be unjustifiable in a citizen, much more so in one that is, in some measure, connected with the army, and, agreeable to the customs established in the last war, subject to be punished by martial law (see section 13, article 25, of the articles of war). Men employed by the contractor as an aid to the quartermaster are indulged with an idea that

they were not subject to the martial law. Figure to yourself what would be the situation of an officer commanding one of our recruits! That they are subject thereto I have never heard disputed. Should those characters be impressed with a different idea, and supported therein, fatal would be the consequences produced in the army. I shall at all times give a negative to the establishment of so bad a precedent. In the return you inclosed from the quartermaster he has committed an error. The company book mentioned therein, it seems, was intended for, and is appropriated, with the wafers, quills, and greater part of the paper, to the use of his department. The oil-stone is also missing. My surveyors remain idle for want of files. On further inquiry I find the surveyor mentioned in my last is at Coxault's Station, instead of Dunlap's. I wish you could, for a time, spare me the cooper belonging to Captain Kersey's company, and now at Fort Washington, to be employed in making canteens. I have a quantity of cedar collected for that purpose. A part of each of the unfinished buildings in the bastions is raised two stories high, and may hereafter be converted into soldiers' barracks and officers' quarters. I intend finishing the upper story in each, so that when you honor us with a visit, a cool, comfortable room will be at your service. The articles mentioned in the inclosed returns are actually wanted, and I hope you will think proper to order them furnished.

"Captain Peter's detachment marched yesterday morning, and in the evening the savages tomahawked a man employed by the quartermaster to drive the public team, about four hundred yards from the fort, where he had strolled without arms and contrary to the order of 5th April. It appears that the fellow was sitting down at the root of a tree, and perhaps asleep.

"I employ as a guard to the cattle a non-commissioned officer and eight men, who have orders to confine themselves to some thicket near the drove, and be seen as seldom as possible. Permit me here to observe, the contractor ought to have one or two men to drive the bullocks, covered by the guard.

"Your orders respecting the bacon, etc., shall be strictly attended to. I have signed the abstracts up to the first of May, and confess to you I can't see any way of executing them agreeable to the copy from the War Office. You will please to observe there is no column for artificers, wagoners, pack-horsemen, or for any extra rations whatever. I would thank you to point out the mode of bringing those in, with a strict uniformity to the returns sent forward, referred to in your orders. I kept no copy of my letter by McDonald, as it contained nothing material. Our regiment is broken, indeed, and not benefited much by the commanding officer's being at so great a distance, who, I presume, would reduce some companies to fill others, and send the supernumerary officers on the recruiting service.

"Those woodsmen you have been pleased to direct for

each post will be the means of saving many of our best men, who are generally employed on the service undertaken by them. Your partisan corps will have much in their power, and I trust, do honor to themselves; it is the handsomest command in the army. I am sorry the God of War has formed any unjust prejudices against me. I will not suffer him to do me injustice, and ask no favors. The person who made the representation to you must be young in service, and possessed of more passion than judgment. To have crossed the troop and left near a hundred horses without a guard would, in my opinion, have been very improper.

"Yours, respectfully, JOHN ARMSTRONG,

"*Captain Commandant.*"

Colonel Wilkinson was appointed a brigadier-general in May, 1792, and on the twenty-sixth of that month he writes to Captain Armstrong, from Fort Washington:

"I applaud the plan and progress of your buildings, and wish you to extend and complete them, because I shall spend much of my idle time with you after our chief arrives. You should contrive some place for cooling wine and preserving fresh meat and butter, milk, etc. The contractor must find men to drive his cattle, in my opinion, and that point is now before the executive for their decision."

He also adds, in the same letter: "Hardin and Freeman left us day before yesterday, the former for Sandusky, the latter for Maumee. I think it equivocal what may be the event, but do expect they will return."

In his next letter Captain Armstrong says:

"FORT HAMILTON, June 1, 1792.

"DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 24th of May came duly to hand. I am pleased with the idea of having much of your company this Summer. I have happily anticipated your wishes. I have a cellar adjoining the well, and in part of it a cistern that contains about four hundred gallons, which I fill with water once every day, which serves to keep the cellar cool, and answers the purpose of a fish pond. The pleasing idea of being received into the arms of friendship in Philadelphia must, in some measure, lessen the fatigues of the long journey your lady is about to undertake. I sincerely wish her a pleasant and safe passage.

"Will you come and eat strawberries with us? If we had a cow you should have cream also. Green peas we have in abundance. If you could spare some radish seeds, their produce would hereafter serve to ornament your table. Four of the cattle left for the supply of this post broke from the drove some days since, took the road for Fort Washington, and could not be overtaken by the party on foot who pursued them as far as Pleasant Run. One other this morning swam across the river, and is so wild that Mr. Ewing has crossed to shoot him. There is, therefore, only one bullock remaining; he will give the garrison about four days' provision.

"You will no doubt receive by this express a letter from Lieutenant Gaines, inclosing two orders relative to the affairs of this garrison. Should he inclose you the orders of the 25th and 31st of May, anything that may appear ambiguous therein will be explained by the following relation: I had filled the cistern already spoken of in the evening, in order to give the water the night to settle for the use of the troops next day. Mr. Gaines drew the plug and emptied it. As the drawing of three or four hundred gallons of water is attended with much fatigue, by the way of reprimand, I observed to Lieutenant Gaines that, if directing him to attend the filling and emptying it would have any other effect than to hurt his feelings, I would direct his attention thereto for a month. His reply was that he would disobey such an order, the issuing of which will be the cause of a complaint. He is young in service, and will learn better. I have read him this part of my letter, and referred him to the eighteenth chapter of the baron's instructions.

"From the list of appointments accompanying your list, I see there are but three brigadiers appointed. I think the law says four, and, I hope, means yourself.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON."

On the 11th he narrates the escape of two scouts:

"DEAR SIR,—Bailey and Clawson left this on the night of the 7th, which was the evening of the day they arrived. They report that, two miles on the other side the Seventeen Mile Creek, about half-past five o'clock P. M., they saw three Indians standing in the road, with their faces towards St. Clair, and about one hundred and fifty yards in their front. They took to the left of the road in order to make the fort for which they were bound. A foot from the road, in crossing a branch, they saw two watching at a lick; in running down the bank their belts broke, and they lost their packets, after which, at a little distance, they saw two more Indians, who pursued them. They say they heard the savages in pursuit until yesterday ten o'clock, when they struck a creek, the center of which they took and kept until they struck the river—I suppose ten miles.

"Yours, with great respect,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"FORT HAMILTON, June 11, 1792."

On the same date, General Wilkinson writes:

"FORT WASHINGTON, June 11, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—I this morning received your letter of last evening, and regret the accident which has befallen my last dispatches, though I think it as fifty to one the enemy have not got them, for it is probable they were not in view when the papers were dropped, and if they were, their attention would have been too much engaged to regard the packet.

"By this conveyance you will receive the iron, hemp, and two scythes, etc. I have ordered Hodgson to send out the window-glass, and every other article which has not been heretofore furnished, and to strengthen your garrison I send you the fragment of Pratt's company at this place. One-half the scythes, fairly assorted, must be sent forward to Fort Jefferson, and I must flatter myself that you will employ your utmost exertions to procure the largest quantity of hay profitable in your neighborhood. This is, indeed, an object of great magnitude. When the grass is finally secured, it is my purpose to throw a small quantity of salt among it, in order to render it palatable and nutritious. In this momentous business you shall command every requisite aid, and must duly notify me of every want.

"The lieutenants stationed with you and at St. Clair are to accompany Lieutenant Hartshorn to Fort Jefferson, where they are to continue for the security of the bullock and grass guards at the post. The regular transport of provisions which are now about to commence will furnish frequent opportunities of writing, and, as the horse will make their head-quarters with you, you can at any time employ a party to come on to this post. I expect one hundred mounted riflemen from Kentucky in six or seven days, engaged for three months to ply on the communication to Jefferson.

"With much esteem, I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"Brigadier-general.

"N. B.—You must consider the order restraining the movements of the commanding officers of posts as done away, and are to exercise your discretion. The cavalry are to receive your orders after they return from Jefferson.

"J. W.

"CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG."

To which Captain Armstrong replied:

"FORT HAMILTON, June 21, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—Agreeable to the directions contained in your letter of the 11th instant, five of the scythes were sent forward to Major Strong, and with the remaining six I commenced work on Monday, and have already cured five cocks of hay, which, in my opinion, is little inferior to timothy. It is so warm on the prairie, that it is cut, cured, and cocked the same day, consequently can lose none of its juices. An additional number of scythes will be necessary, in order to procure the quantity you want. I can find no sand as a substitute for whetstones; perhaps some might be procured among the citizens. One, two, or three, if more can not be had, would be a great relief. The window-glass, iron, and hemp came forward, but none of the other articles wrote for.

"I have allowed the mowers one and a half rations per day, and both them and the hay-makers half a pint of whisky each. This, I hope, will meet your approbation. I have also promised to use my endeavors to pro-

cure them extra wages. As the contract price of whisky is about sixteen shillings per gallon, and this extra liquor can not be considered as part of the ration, would it not be well to furnish it as well as the salt in the quartermaster's department? I am sure you will conceive that men laboring hard in the hot sun require an extra allowance, and it may be bought here at fifteen shillings cost and carriage. Lieutenant Hartshorn returned last evening with his command, and will, no doubt, report to you. He is of opinion that there is a camp of Indians not far distant from this, on the west side of the river. I shall employ his company as a covering party to the haymakers, etc., which will make the duty of the infantry lighter—the many objects we have to attend to makes their duty very hard. The want of camp-kettles to cook their meat in is a great inconvenience. Inclosed you have a return for articles we can not well do without. The want of clothing for the men is also a subject of complaint. I am told there are a number of pairs of linen overalls in store at headquarters. I wish you would think proper to send them here, with some shirts, to cover our nakedness. Indeed, I should feel much relieved by a visit from you. Permit me here to suggest the necessity of furnishing grass hooks for the horse, and, indeed, the contractor's men ought to have them also.

"The officers of the Second Regiment contend with me for rank, and, I believe, are about to make a representation to the President on the subject. As I filled Captain Mercer's vacancy, and was myself the bearer of his commission, and being appointed by a different act of Congress, I feel no uneasiness with respect to their claims. But the want of my commission may be some inconvenience. I addressed General Knox on this subject in March last; having received no answer, I fear, from the multiplicity of business in your office at that time, he overlooked my request, and have therefore to solicit your influence with him for a copy of my commission, to support my claims.

"Respectfully yours, JOHN ARMSTRONG,
"Captain Commandant."

The tract of land about a mile south of Fort Hamilton, between where the pond was and the Miami River, comprehending five or six hundred acres, was, at the time of which we are writing, a beautiful natural prairie, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. It was here the grass was cut and hay made.

After Wilkinson's visit the following was sent by Armstrong:

"DEAR GENERAL,—I feel myself in some measure relieved from the visit you have paid this post. As the important duties imposed on my command have come within your own observation any remarks with respect to my apprehensions from the enemy become unnecessary. Every force you may please to put under my command shall be employed to the utmost advantage my ability and

exertions may be adequate to. Securing the hay appears to be an object of great attention. Perhaps one or more public teams may be had at head-quarters. The use of them here would effect your wish. Fifty pairs of shoes, if more can not be spared, would be a great relief. Ten cartridge and ten bayonet belts, also, would enable me to parade my company in uniform. To serve me in this instance I am sure would give you pleasure. I well know they are in store, but perhaps claimed by some officers who have not men to wear them. Ten men will complete my company; perhaps you may think proper to increase my command by sending them forward. The whip-saw I have received is not calculated for my wants; perhaps a better one might be procured. The scythes are subject to be broken, and, some of them being good for naught, more may be thought necessary. The whip-saw, file, and whetstones, as soon as they can be had, will serve to forward the business you have ordered. Two or more non-commissioned officers would add to the safety of my small parties.

"Yours, with respect, JOHN ARMSTRONG.
"July 1, 1792."

Wilkinson forwarded a horse to Armstrong's care:

"FORT WASHINGTON, July 6, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—I have only time to tell you that you must forward by the convoy, if it has not reached you, the inclosed letter, or if it has, by two of your runners, it being of moment. Keep a good look out for 'Poor Jack,' or Charley may burn the hay. Adieu.

"Yours, etc., JAMES WILKINSON,
"Brigadier-general."

"N. B. I send a nag for your particular attention. She is my favorite, and is very poor. J. W.

"J. ARMSTRONG, Captain Commandant."

General Wilkinson writes to Captain Armstrong, dated

"FORT WASHINGTON, July 7, 1792.

"I send out to apprise you that this day, about noon, a party of savages fired on a party consisting of two men, a woman, and Colonel Spencer's son, about one and a half miles above this, and on this side of the river. One man was killed, the other wounded, but not mortally, and poor little Spencer carried off a prisoner. I sent out a party, who fell in with their trail in General Harnar's trace, about six miles from this, and followed it on the path, about two miles farther, when the men failing with fatigue, the sergeant was obliged to return. Master Spencer's trail was upon the path. This is a farther answer to the pacific overtures, and makes me tremble for your hay. I pray you, if possible, to redouble your vigilance, and on Monday morning early Captain Peters will march with his company and six wagons to your assistance. Send me twenty horses the moment Peters reaches you, and I will be with you next day; in the mean time, your cavalry should scout on both sides of the river, and your riflemen be kept constantly in motion."

The Spencer referred to in General Wilkinson's letter was Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, who was then a boy eleven years of age. His father lived in Columbia, and young Spencer had been on a visit to Cincinnati, to spend the Fourth of July, and, having stayed until the 7th, set out in a canoe with four other persons who were going to Columbia. About a mile above Deer Creek, one of the men, much intoxicated, made so many lurches in the canoe as to endanger its safety, and Spencer, who could not swim, becoming alarmed, was, at his earnest request, set on shore, as was also the drunken man, who was unable to proceed on foot, and was, accordingly, left where he landed. The three in the canoe, and Spencer on shore, proceeded on, but had progressed only a few rods, when they were fired on by two Indians. A Mr. Jacob Light was wounded in the arm, and another man killed on the spot, both falling overboard, the man on shore tomahawked and scalped, and Spencer, after a vain attempt to escape, was made prisoner, and carried off by the savages and taken out to an Indian village at the mouth of the Auglaize River, where he remained several months in captivity. The tidings of these events were taken to Fort Washington by Light, who swam ashore a short distance below, by the aid of his remaining arm, and Mrs. Coleman, the other passenger, who, though a woman of sixty years of age, and, of course, encumbered with the apparel of her sex, was unable to make any effort to save herself, but whose clothes, floating on the surface of the river, buoyed her up in safety. It is certain, at any rate, incredible as it may be thought by some, that she floated down a considerable distance, and came safely to shore. Spencer, after remaining nearly a year among the Indians, was taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed, and finally sent home, after an absence in various places of three years, two years of which he passed among his relatives in the State of New Jersey. He resided, subsequently, in the city of Cincinnati, became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was for many years cashier in the Miami Exporting Company Bank. He died at Cincinnati, in May, 1836, leaving several sons, who subsequently held offices of honor and trust. A narrative of Mr. Spencer's captivity was written by himself, and published in 1836.

In his next letter Captain Armstrong says:

"FORT HAMILTON, July 8, 1792.)
Half-past 12 o'clock P. M.)

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter by express was this moment handed me. I am truly sorry for the misfortunes of Colonel Spencer's family, and much obliged to you for the early information and advice. The convoy moved this morning, at which time the spies were detached in the direction mentioned in my letter of yesterday. If they discover no fresh tracks, they will not return. Be assured every exertion on my part will be made, not only to save my men, but to procure as much hay as possible. The weather for some days past has been unfavorable to

our hay parties. The horse will be detached for you the moment Captain Peters arrives.

"Yours, with due respect,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON."

Spirituous refreshments were regarded then as necessary, and General Wilkinson provided them for the garrison at Fort Hamilton:

"FORT WASHINGTON, July 10, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—I send you by Captain Peters ten gallons port wine, and five gallons brandy, which please accept. The wagons are hired at twenty shillings per day and found. You know how to get the pennyworth out of them. Drive late and early, and make short halts; at the same time, keep your scythes steadily at work. We shall soon complete the three hundred tons, and the sooner the safer and better. I wish you to send me an escort of twenty horse on Friday, that I may join you. Last night I received an express from Major-general Wayne, the purport solely to prohibit offensive operations on our part. This express costs the public one hundred dollars, for what? The shoes and belts are sent to you. Mr. Miller is to do duty while he continues with you.

"In haste, I am yours, etc.,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"Brigadier-general.

"J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Captain Commandant."

To this Captain Armstrong replied:

"FORT HAMILTON, July 14, 1792,)
"8 o'clock P. M.)

"DEAR GENERAL,—Your letter of this morning, by Sergeant Armstrong, came duly to hand. I send you the two men mentioned therein, as also a letter to Colonel Johason, on private business, which I will ask you to forward by your express. My hay and bullocks are safe, and, I conceive, much more exposed when grazing than when in the pen. Captain Peters's company will on the morrow encamp on the parade, as well as the men of Lieutenant Hartshorn's troops. I am willing to believe were you here they would remain on the ground they at present occupy.

"Believe me, sir, I am conscious of our exposed position, and well know we have been reconnoitered by the enemy, who will probably, with three hundred, attempt a stroke at this post—I mean the haymakers. In two days more I shall have all my hay home; and Mr. Miller, who has been particularly useful to me, and a judge of the quantity, says there will be an hundred and fifty tons. This is more than I calculated on. The remaining one hundred and fifty can easily be procured, and as much more, if wanted, and workmen, guards, etc., can be furnished. Two or more carpenters are wanted, to assist.

"With due respect,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON."

General Wilkinson writes to Captain Armstrong, dated July 12, 1792:

"I have this moment received your letter, by Sergeant Policy, and sent out Sergeant Armstrong and a party of the horses for the two prisoners who have escaped from the enemy.

"You will mount them on two of the quartermaster's best horses, and let them move under cover of the night. I can not leave this post until I take their examination, and transmit it to the Secretary of War, and therefore the sooner they arrive the better.

"Should the enemy attempt to pull down your bullock-pen, or to fire your hay during the season of darkness, Captain Peters and a sub. are to sortie with fifty men, and with or without flints, as you may judge proper. The gates to be instantly shut, and your works manned in the most defensive manner your forces may admit. I go upon the probability that circumstances may induce you to have his command somewhere or somehow within your walls.

"Captain Barbee is not to move before he receives further orders, but is daily to keep out light reconnoitering parties, on foot or horseback, in every direction."

On the 17th, Armstrong sends the following:

"BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON:

"DEAR GENERAL,—Your letter of yesterday came duly to hand. The distressed situation of the settlers on the Little Miami, and, in short, everywhere on the frontiers, calls loudly for the aid of government. It is not probable that you may be authorized to call into service from Kentucky a body of horse sufficient to justify an enterprise against some of the Indian towns—perhaps that at Auglaize River, or at its mouth. The savages are certainly very poor, and the destroying their corn-fields would make them more so. This, in my opinion, would have a better tendency to bring about a peace than to expend ——— dollars in presents at a treaty. Some of Captain Barbee's men being sick and their horses lame, the greater part of the infantry being on fatigue, was I to detach any part of the former, who are employed for the safety of the workmen, the objects you have in view could not be accomplished in due season; and, indeed, with all my exertions, unless additional workmen are sent forward, it will be Winter before the house I have commenced will be finished. Two carpenters, two sawyers, with whips and files, could be employed to public advantage.

"Inclosed you have a return of Captain Barbee's troops, who are daily employed as patrols. With me there is no doubt but the enemy are contemplating a stroke at our advanced posts. If intended against this place and St. Clair, policy would justify the peaceable disposition they have shown toward both, as it might, in their opinion, throw us off our guard; but be assured I shall leave as little chance as our situation will admit of.

"Inclosed you have an account against those spies, for articles furnished by Mr. Ewing, for the payment of which I am held responsible. Please to direct the stoppages to be made, and paid to Mr. Bunton in behalf of the contractor. All is well here.

"Yours, JOHN ARMSTRONG."

On the 19th General Wilkinson wrote:

"FORT WASHINGTON, July 19, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—Mr. Hartshorn has this day returned from Columbia, and I expect to leave this post (if nothing material intervenes) on the 2d, with sixty-eight fresh pack-horses; in the mean time you will be pleased to send back all the hired teams you can spare, as they are expensive, under an escort of infantry taken from your garrison, say twenty or twenty-five men. I gave the horse, the riflemen, and Captain Peters's company for a march forwards, and shall take from you all but two of your scythes. This may happen about the 24th; in the mean time, make hay.

"Yours,

JAMES WILKINSON.

"J. ARMSTRONG, Captain Commandant."

There seems then to have been a long gap between the letters. Armstrong writes in November:

"FORT HAMILTON, November 15, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—Your letter of the 12th inst. came duly to hand. From the unfinished state of the building you have ordered to be erected we could not possibly spare a second team from the fort, and the one sent in was of little worth. Every exertion is used to complete the building as soon as possible; but unfortunately for us, we have lost two days this week in consequence of the wet weather. Our mason is sick, and one other of the sawyers, so that both saws are idle, the cellar unfinished, as also the plastering your rooms; the doors are hung just finished, floor laid, and partition up, so that you can lodge therein. The building for the reception of forage is also up; and on Monday we shall raise the rafters, but plank will still be wanting. The magazine is finished, excepting the hanging of the doors and underpinning. Nothing farther has been done to the stables. The meadow has been cut and the hay in stack. Major Smith has, no doubt, mentioned the circumstance of a boy being fired on and chased at his post; also an attempt to carry off the cattle by removing the pickets. Captain Barbee will, no doubt, inform you of the rencounter between one of his men and a savage. The villains are doubtless watching the road; it will, therefore, be very unsafe for Major Story's express to keep it any part of the way; if they do, it should be in the night time. I have thought proper, sir, to detain at this post four of the Columbia militia, whose terms have not expired, to serve as spies to apprise us of the approach of our enemy, who, being disappointed in their favorite object (stealing horses), would embrace a secondary one, that of taking scalps. The number of small

parties employed daily in the woods will, I hope, justify the measure."

The building mentioned in the foregoing letter was erected for the quarters of the commanding officer of the fort, and commonly called General Wilkinson's house. It was situated on the west side of the fort near the bank of the river, a little further than the west line of John W. Sohn's house. It was a frame building, weatherboarded, fifty feet long by twenty feet wide, and two stories high. It had a heavy stone chimney in the center, and was divided into two rooms on each floor. On the west was a covered porch or piazza to the second story, supported by wooden posts extending the whole length of the building, with doors communicating from each of the upper rooms. From this piazza was a fine prospect extending up and down the river. The gate of the fort was hung to the southwest corner of the house, and there was a space of fifty or sixty feet between the west side of the fort and the river bank. The kitchen on the north was a rough, one-story log building, with an open space of about eight feet between the kitchen and the main house. When the fort was abandoned in 1796, this building was occupied by William McClellan as a tavern for a number of years. It stood till about the year 1812 or 1813, when it was pulled down and removed.

The building marked F in the interior of the fort was called the officers' mess-room. After the county of Butler was organized, it was the room in which the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court were held for several years.

The magazine stood in the south-east angle of the fort. It was a building about fourteen feet long, made of large logs hewed square, and laid close together, with a floor and ceiling of heavy logs hewed and laid in the same manner. The roof was hipped on all four sides, coming to a point in the center, where it was surmounted by a round ball of wood.

SUCCESSORS TO CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.

Nor long after this, and before the close of the year, Captain Armstrong was succeeded in the command of the fort by Major Michael Rudolph, a brave Maryland officer, who had served both in Lee's Legion and elsewhere, with credit, during the Revolutionary War. The best remembered fact of his command was the punishment of three deserters. The story rests upon hearsay largely, and the character of Major Rudolph would exclude any gratuitous cruelty. Desertion had become common, and it was found necessary to make an example. We find the narrative in Howe's "History of Ohio," and it rests upon a manuscript in the possession of Mr. McBride. It is necessary, however, to say that Mr. McBride, in his later

years, would not assume the responsibility of vouching for it. It is as follows:

"Late in the Fall of 1792, an advance corps of troops, under the command of Major Rudolph, arrived at Fort Hamilton, where they wintered. They consisted of three companies of light dragoons, one of rifle, and one of infantry. Rudolph was a major of dragoons, from lower Virginia. His reputation was that of an arbitrary and tyrannical officer. Some time in the Spring, seven soldiers deserted to the Ohio River, where, procuring a canoe, they started for New Orleans. Ten or fifteen miles below the Falls of the Ohio, they were met by Lieutenant (since General) Clark, and sent back to Fort Hamilton, where a court-martial sentenced three of them to be hung, two to run the gauntlet, and the remaining two to lie in irons in the guard-house for a stipulated period. John Brown, Seth Blin, and — Galkaher were the three sentenced to be hung. The execution took place the next day on a gallows erected below the fort, just south of the site of the present Associate Reformed church, and near the residence of James B. Thomas.

"Five hundred soldiers were drawn up in arms around the fatal spot, to witness the exit of their unfortunate comrades. The appearance of the sufferers at the gallows is said to have been most prepossessing. They were all young men of spirit and handsome appearance, in the opening bloom of life, with their long hair floating over their shoulders. John Brown was said to have been a young man of very respectable connections, who lived near Albany, New York. Early in life he had formed an attachment for a young woman in his neighborhood, of unimpeachable character, but whose social standing did not comport with the pride of his parents. He was forbidden to associate with her, and required to pay his addresses to another. Broken-hearted and desponding, he left his home, enlisted in a company of dragoons, and came to the West. His commanding officer treated him so unjustly that he was led to desert. When under the gallows, the sergeant acting as executioner inquired why the sentence of the law should not be enforced upon him. He replied, with emphasis—pointing to Major Rudolph—'that he had rather die nine hundred deaths than be subject to the command of such a man,' and was swung off without a murmur. Seth Blin was the son of a respectable widow, residing in the State of New York. The rope being awkwardly fastened around his neck, he struggled greatly. Three times he raised his feet, until they came in contact with the upper part of the gallows, when the exertion broke his neck.

"Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced on these men, a friend hastened to Fort Washington, where he obtained a pardon from General Wilkinson. But he was too late. The execution had been hastened by Major Rudolph, and he arrived at Hamilton fifteen minutes after the spirits of these unfortunate men had taken their flight to another world. Their bodies were

immediately committed to the grave, under the gallows. There, in the dark and narrow house, in silence, lies the son of a widowed mother, the last of his family. A vegetable garden is now cultivated over the spot, by those who think not nor know not of the once warm heart that lies cold below.

"The two other deserters were sentenced to run the gauntlet sixteen times, between two ranks of soldiers, which was carried forthwith into execution. The lines were formed in the rising ground east of the fort, where now lies Front Street, and extended from Smithman's corner to the intersection of Ludlow Street. One of them, named Roberts, having passed eight times through the ranks, fell, and was unable to proceed. The attendant physician stated that he could stand it no longer, as his life had already been endangered.

"Some time after, General Wayne arrived at the post, and, although frequently represented as an arbitrary man, he was so much displeased with the cruelty of Major Rudolph, that he gave him his choice to resign or be cashiered. He chose the former, returned to Virginia, and subsequently, in company with another gentleman, purchased a ship, and went on a trading voyage to Europe. They were captured (it is stated) by an Algerine cruiser, and Rudolph was hung at the yard-arm of his own vessel. I have heard some of those who were under his command, in Wayne's army, express satisfaction at the fate of this unfortunate man."

To inflict the cruel punishment of death for the crime of desertion was at first so abhorrent to the feeling of the officers (many of whom were in the army for the first time) that it was difficult to procure a conviction. Even if a deserter was sentenced by a court-martial, he was got off by some scheme or device, or perhaps the use of some such pitiful tales as that just related.

The wife and children of General James Wilkinson accompanied him to Fort Washington when he joined the army as second in command in 1792. Three deserters were under sentence of death and were to be shot within two or three days after their arrival. But Mrs. Wilkinson employed her importunities to such advantage that she procured from the commanding general a pardon for those criminals. The usual preparations were, however, made for their execution, and on the appointed day they were brought on the parade-ground in full view of the whole army. But while the sentence of the court-martial was being read by the adjutant, General Wayne rode up and stopped the proceedings, and stated, among other things, that he had been induced, chiefly for the gratification of the lady of General Wilkinson, to grant a reprieve for those deserters. "But," said he, in a loud, clear, and emphatic manner, "the first man, and every man, who shall hereafter be found guilty of the crime of desertion, shall surely die, so help me God." The successful interposition of this lady caused her name to be imprinted as an angel of mercy on the

hearts of every soldier in the army. Two of the poor fellows, on returning to their quarters, after being released, ejaculated, "Thank God!" at every step; the other (an Irishman) inquired, "Why don't ye thank Lady Wilkinson? I am sure the general said it was her that saved us."

A story was published by a writer in the *Southern Literary Messenger* that Major Rudolph, after his leaving the army, went to Europe, entered the French Army, and afterwards became famous as Marshal Ney. It affords another ingenious example of the literary myths which surround distinguished men. We have had the Dauphin of France among us, and it is no more than right that we should return the compliment by giving the French one of the bravest and most dashing generals of modern times.

In the month of September, 1793, the army of General Wayne marched from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton, and encamped about half a mile south of the present High Street, on the edge of the prairie mentioned previously. They did not march on the same paths that St. Clair had used, nor did they encamp at the same places. This precaution they observed all the way up the country. They did not even cross the river at the same ford. At the point we mention a breastwork was thrown up, of which the marks were visible until a few years ago.

That Summer General Wayne caused an addition to be made to Fort Hamilton, by inclosing with pickets an area of ground on the north of the fort erected by General St. Clair. This addition extended up the river to about the north line of Stable Street. Near the northwest angle were erected artificers' shops, and the residue of the space was mostly occupied by stables for the dragoons' horses and barracks for the men.

On leaving Fort Hamilton, General Wayne detailed a strong body of men for its defense. The command of the place was given to Major Jonathan Cass, father of General Lewis Cass. Major Cass was a brave officer of the Revolution. He joined the cause of the struggling colonies immediately after the first gun had been fired at Lexington, and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Saratoga, and Monmouth. He was a native of New Hampshire, of which colony his ancestors were pioneers. He remained in command at this place until after the treaty of Greenville, a period of two years. We do not know who was in charge after him, but it is probable that the troops were lessened gradually, until in the end they were all withdrawn. The treaty of Greenville was signed on the 3d of August, 1795; but six months before this Israel Ludlow had laid out the town of Hamilton, and a little settlement was springing up around the walls. Some of the buildings were still standing in 1813.

Much of the success obtained by our army in 1794 was owing to the experience gained by the soldiers who were active, vigilant woodsmen, and watched the movements of the savages with unceasing vigilance. It is to

be wished we could have had the names of those who thus acted, as well as of the garrison in the fort, but they are no longer preserved. Some of them have been left to us, however, and are given in the following paper:

AGREEMENT.

"We, the subscribers, having engaged as spies, scouts, and messengers in the service of the United States to be stationed at Forts Hamilton, St. Clair, and Jefferson, do covenant, bind, and oblige ourselves to receive, obey, and, as far as may be in our power, carry into effect all the lawful commands which may from time to time be given us by the commandant of the post where we may respectively be stationed, for and in consideration of which we are, by agreement with Lieutenant-colonel Commandant Wilkinson, to be subsisted with a Continental ration per day to each of us, and are to receive one dollar for every day of our service, from the time of muster until discharged.

"As witness our hands, at Fort Washington, the 12th of May, 1792.

"DANIEL GRIFFIN,	JOHN FLETCHER,
"DANIEL CAMPBELL,	JOSIAH CLAWSON,
"RESIN BAILEY,	JOSEPH SHEPPERD."

The enlistments, discharges, and appointments of non-commissioned officers were as follows:

ENLISTMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

"I, ARTHUR CONWAY, do acknowledge myself to be fairly and truly enlisted in the service of the United States of America, and in the First United States Regiment, to serve as a soldier for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and to be obedient to the order of Congress and the officers set over me, agreeable to the establishment of Congress, passed the 13th of April, 1789. As witness thereof I have set my hand this twenty-second day of February, 1794.

"Witness: ARTHUR CONWAY.
"ADAM YOEHL."

DISCHARGE.

"By JOSIAH HARMAR, Esq., *brigadier-general* in the service of the United States of America, and commanding the troops in the Western Department.

"These are to certify that the bearer hereof, Casper Sheets, private soldier in Captain David Strong's company, and in the First Regiment, having faithfully served the United States for the term of two years, eight months, and three days, and not inclining to re-enlist upon the establishment of the 30th of April, 1790, he is hereby honorably discharged the service.

"Given at headquarters, at Fort Washington, this fourth day of December, 1790.

"ATTEST: JOSIAH HARMAR,
Brigadier-general.
"WILLIAM PETERS, *Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.*"

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT AND REDUCTION AS CORPORAL.

"This may certify that Casper Sheets, late a soldier in my company, was appointed corporal first day of April, 1788, and was reduced the 17th of September, 1790.

"D. STRONG,
"Captain First United States Regiment.
"FORT WASHINGTON, May 13, 1791."

MURDERS BY THE INDIANS FROM 1790 TO 1795.

The red man was almost everywhere in the thickets around Fort Hamilton, lurking for the scalp of his enemy, and many a gallant spirit met an untimely grave in the vicinity. The life of a white man, unprotected, out of the reach of the guns of the fort, was not safe for a moment. The road from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton was narrowly watched; the murders were so frequent upon it that when cases of the kind were reported in Cincinnati they scarce obtained a passing remark, unless some person of distinction had fallen.

In the Summer of 1792, two wagoners were watching some oxen which had been turned out to graze on the common below Fort Hamilton. A shower of rain coming on, they retired for shelter under a tree which stood north of where the Columbia bridge now is. The Indians, who had been concealed in the adjoining underbrush watching them, crept silently up, and, rushing violently upon them before they were aware, killed one and took the other prisoner. The one taken prisoner was Henry Shafer, who, several years after his return from the Indians, settled in Butler County, on the west side of the Miami River, two or three miles below Rossville, where he lived until near 1840. So stealthily had the Indians approached, that the murder was unknown to the men in the garrison until evening, when they went out to look after the men and oxen, although the transaction had taken place within one hundred and fifty yards of the pickets of the fort.

In the Summer of 1792 a large body of Indians surrounded Fort Jefferson. Before they were discovered by the garrison, a party of them crept up and secreted themselves in the underbrush and behind some logs near the fort. Knowing that Captain Shaylor, the commandant, was passionately fond of hunting, they imitated the noise of turkeys with great exactness. The captain, not dreaming of decoy, hastened out with his son, fully expecting to return loaded with game. As they approached nearer the place where the sound came, the savages rose and fired. The son, a lad of fine promise, fell. The captain turned, and fled to the garrison. The Indians pursued him closely, calculating either to take him prisoner or to enter the sally gate with him in case it should be opened for his admission. They were, however, disappointed; though at his heels, he entered, and the gate

was closed at the instant they reached it. In his retreat, he was badly wounded by an arrow in the back. Had this been the only penalty of his temerity, he might have blessed his patron saint; but the loss of a favorite child, sacrificed by his rashness and folly, rested on his memory, and inflicted a punishment as bitter as malice itself could invent or desire to impose.

Fort Jefferson, the post farthest out in advance, being forty-four miles distant from Fort Hamilton, it was deemed proper to have an intermediate post between them, to serve as a place of security, and guard the safety of the communication between them. Accordingly, a site was selected about three-quarters of a mile west of where the town of Eaton now is, and General Wilkinson sent Major John S. Gano, belonging to the militia of the Territory, with a party of men, to erect the fort, which was accomplished, and completed early in the Spring of 1792, and named Fort St. Clair.

In the Fall of that year, a second battle was fought, almost under the cover of the guns of Fort St. Clair, between a corps of riflemen and a body of Indians.

Early in the Summer of 1791, A. W. Prior, in company with two others, set out on a trip to convey provisions from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton. On their way they encamped at Pleasant Run, four miles from Hamilton, on lands lately owned by Aaron L. Schenck, where the Indians fired upon them and killed Prior, the other two men making their escape to Fort Hamilton.

In the year 1791, an express on its way from Fort Hamilton to Fort Washington was waylaid by the Indians and killed and scalped two miles and a half south of Hamilton, on the Springdale pike, on the canal, near H. L. Mondy's farm-house. The Indian was concealed behind a forked white oak tree, near the northwest corner of the ministerial section, which tree is standing at the present time.

Some time in the year 1791, a brigade of wagons, transporting provisions from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, guarded by a detachment of thirty or forty men, under the command of a lieutenant, was attacked by the Indians with a galling fire about six miles south of Hamilton, near what was formerly called the long bridge, and near where Mr. Edwards now lives. The escort, with a few horsemen who were in company, charged upon the Indians and made them retreat. They, however, had eight men killed in the skirmish and killed two or three of the Indians.

In 1794 Colonel Robert Elliott, contractor for supplying the United States Army, while traveling with his servant from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, was waylaid by the Indians and killed at the big hill, south of where Thomas Fleming formerly lived, and near the line between the counties of Butler and Hamilton. It is now known as Fountain Hill farm. When Colonel Elliott was shot and fell from his horse, the servant made his escape, riding full speed, Elliott's horse fol-

lowing him, and both arrived safe at Fort Hamilton. The colonel, being somewhat advanced in life, wore a wig. The savage who shot him, in haste to take his scalp, drew his knife, and seized him by the hair. To his astonishment, the scalp came off at the first touch. The wretch exclaimed in broken English, "Dam lie!" In a few minutes the surprise of the party was over, and they made themselves merry at the expense of their comrade. Some of the Indians, who were present when Elliott was killed, communicated these facts to some of the officers at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, and described the manner in which they amused themselves with the wig after their surprise was over. On the next day, a party of men from Fort Hamilton, with a coffin, and taking the servant with them, went to where Elliott had been killed, found the body, put it in the coffin, and proceeded on their way to Fort Washington. When they had gone a mile or two on their way from where they found the body, about a mile south of Springdale, where Mr. Soter lately lived, they were fired upon by a party of Indians. The servant, who was then riding the same horse from which Elliott had been killed the day before (which was a spotted horse of rather an uncommon appearance), was shot dead at the first fire. The remainder of the party then retreated, leaving the body of Elliott, which the Indians took, and broke open the coffin. The party, however, soon rallied, retook the body, and carried it to Cincinnati, together with that of the servant, and buried them side by side in the Presbyterian cemetery. Several years afterwards, Captain Elliott, of the United States Navy, son of the colonel, erected over his remains a neat monument with an appropriate inscription.

Early one morning, in the Summer of 1794, a soldier was dispatched as an express from Fort Hamilton to Greenville. He was tomahawked and scalped near where Captain Delorac formerly lived, close by the brick mill, at a small branch in the upper part of Rossville. Although the deed was committed within sight of the garrison, they knew nothing of it until informed by Colonel Matthew Hueston, who, the previous night, had lodged at a camp nine miles from Hamilton, and came to the fort about nine o'clock in the morning. When on his way, he discovered the body of the soldier, the blood flowing yet warm from the wounds; a sow and pigs were drinking the blood. The Indians, fearing to alarm the garrison, must have concealed themselves in the grass and bushes at the side of the path, and suddenly sprung out and caught the horse of the express as he attempted to pass.

In the year 1794, an escort of dragoons, who were guarding a party conveying corn and other provisions from Fort Washington to Hamilton, were attacked at the big hill near the south line of Butler County. Eight men were killed and several wounded. The Indians took and burnt the corn and carried away the horses.

In 1794 the Indians killed and scalped two pack-horse-

men, who were on their way to Hamilton, at Bloody Run, south of Carthage. Some wagoners, who were in company, made their escape to Fort Washington.

In 1794 a brigade of wagons, loaded with provisions and other stores, were sent from Fort Hamilton to supply the garrison at Greenville, conveyed by an escort commanded by Captain Lowry. On their way they were attacked and defeated by the Indians near where the town of Eaton now stands. Captain Lowry, Lieutenant Boyd, and eighteen privates were killed. The Indians took all the horses, shot the oxen, and left them and the wagons on the ground.

At the place where St. Clair's trace crossed Seven Mile Creek, in Milford Township, near the south line of section twenty-four, there was camping ground on each side of the creek. In the month of December, 1794, when there was snow on the ground, eight pack-horsemen encamped one night in the bottom on the west side of the creek. Early the next morning they were fired upon by a party of Indians. Seven of the men were killed, and one made his escape to Fort Hamilton. A party of men went out from the fort the same day and buried the bodies of the men killed. They lie in the bottom on the west side of the creek, on land formerly owned by Major William Robison. The place of their interment is still known and pointed out by persons residing in the neighborhood.

These were the last murders of that period committed by the Indians in this part of the country.

SYMMES'S PURCHASE.

In the year 1787 John Cleves Symmes, who was at that time Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, visited the Western country, descended the Ohio River to the falls, and conceived the plan of forming a company to buy a large tract of land between the Miami Rivers, which, on his return home, he proposed to a number of his friends. They agreed to join with him in the purchase, and take limited interests if a plan could be devised which would be just and equitable. A plan was accordingly drawn up by Mr. Symmes, which met the approbation of his associates.

The company was formed, consisting principally of officers of the Revolutionary army and other wealthy and influential citizens of New Jersey. However, the benefits of the contract were not confined exclusively to the company. The public at large were invited to participate, and every person who chose might become an associate, and take as much land at first cost as they could pay for. John Cleves Symmes then submitted a proposition to Congress, dated at the city of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1787, to purchase for himself

and his associates all the land lying between the Miami Rivers, south of a line drawn due west from the western termination of the northern boundary line of the Ohio Company's purchase, made by Messrs. Sargent and Cutler, on the same terms as the grant made to that company, excepting only, that instead of two townships for the site of a university, one only might be assigned for the benefit of an academy. The probable expectation of Mr. Symmes, and also of the Congress of the United States, at the time, was that the boundaries designated in his petition would include about one million of acres of land. But the geography of the country being then imperfectly known, subsequent surveyors have ascertained that a parallel of latitude extending due west from the northern boundary line of the Ohio company's purchase would pass several miles south of Dayton, and would not include more than half a million of acres. On the application of Mr. Symmes the Congress of the United States, on the 2d day of October, 1787, made an order that the petition and proposals of John Cleves Symmes should be referred to the Board of Treasury to take order thereon.

The treasury board seems to have assented to the proposals of Mr. Symmes, and made an agreement with him for the sale of the tracts of land mentioned in his petition. However, no specific written contract appears to have been executed at the time, except the petition of Mr. Symmes and the order made thereon. The conditions of the contract appears to have been that the tract of land should be surveyed by the geographer of the United States,* and the contents ascertained. Mr. Symmes and his associates were to lay off the tract into townships of six miles square, and sections of one-mile square, according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785. Section No. 16, in each township, was given for the support of public schools; section No. 29 for the purposes of religion; and sections Nos. 8, 11, and 26 in each township were reserved by Congress for future disposition. Also, one complete township was given for the purpose of an academy or college, to be laid off by the purchasers as nearly opposite to the mouth of Licking River as an entire township could be found eligible in point of soil and situation, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State. The price of the land was to be two-thirds of a dollar per acre, and Mr. Symmes at the time paid into the treasury the sum of \$82,198 on account of the purchase money, the principal part of which was advanced by his associates.

On the 25th of November, 1787, John Cleves Symmes published his "Terms of Sale and Settlement of Miami Lands," addressed to the public, and had one thousand

*Thomas Hutchins was geographer of the United States; however, he went out of office in 1790, and no other was selected until Rufus Putnam was appointed surveyor general of the United States in 1796.

copies of them printed in small pamphlet form at Trenton, New Jersey, and distributed among the people. The plan, as laid down in the pamphlet, stated distinctly the interest which Mr. Symmes was to have in the contract. He reserved for his own use and benefit the entire township lying lowest down in the point of land formed by the Ohio and Miami Rivers, and the three fractional parts of townships which might lie northwest and southwest between such entire township and the waters of the Ohio and Great Miami, estimated to contain about forty thousand acres of land. He engaged to pay for this land himself, and lay out a handsome town plat thereon, with eligible streets, and lots of sixty feet front and rear, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, every other lot of which was to be given freely to any person who should first apply for the same. Lot number one to be retained, and lot number two to be given away, and thus, alternately, throughout the town, upon condition that the person so applying for and accepting of a lot or lots should build a house or cabin on each lot so given, within two years after the date of the first payment made to the treasury board, and occupy the same by keeping some family therein for the first three years after building. And every person who should accept a town lot should have the privilege of cutting on the proprietor's land adjacent as much timber for building as he should need during the term of three years from the time when he first began to build on his lot.

Mr. Symmes's associates consented that he should hold and dispose of this tract of land for his own benefit. They had the privilege of selecting as much of the residue of the purchase as they saw proper, and the community at large were invited to become associates, and to locate as much of the lands as they desired at the contract price. To induce them to do so without loss of time, it was stated that after the first day of May, 1788, the price of the land would be one dollar per acre, and after the first of November, thence following, the price would be still further increased as the settlement of the country would justify. It was, however, expressly stipulated that all money received above the original price should be applied towards the making of roads and bridges in the purchase.

It was also stipulated that a register should be appointed to superintend the locations and sales of the lands, and to receive and apply the surplus money for the purposes designated. This stipulation, however, was never fulfilled. Mr. Symmes acted as register himself, and received all moneys paid, as well after as before the augmentation of the price.

It was also stipulated in the terms of sale and settlement that every purchaser of a section or quarter section which he might have located, if it could be done with safety, must continue such settlement and improvement, or live in the country in some station of defense for seven years, unless succeeded by others who should supply his

place. Persons failing to comply with these terms were to forfeit the one-sixth part of each tract, to be taken off in a square at the north-east corner of the section or quarter section, which should revert to the register for the time being, in trust, so far as to authorize him to grant to any volunteer settler who should first make application to the register therefor previous to any settlement being made thereon by the proprietor or some person for him, upon condition, however, that such volunteer settler should immediately proceed to make an improvement on the land, and continue his settlement or live in some station in the country for defense, as required of the proprietor or first locator. And after seven years' occupancy by the volunteer settler he was entitled to receive a deed from the register for the one-sixth part of the tract so forfeited, without any charge except the fee of one-third of a dollar to the register for making the deed.

The plan was well calculated to hasten the settlement of the country, and appears to be founded on justice and propriety, as it was no more than reasonable that those who became the owners of the soil should in some way contribute to the defense of the country by personal service or by some other person for them. The difficulty of first opening and making roads in a new country, covered with a dense forest, is a heavy tax on the first settlers, to which the owners of the land ought all to contribute; hence, the justice of the measure, that those who failed to aid in the settlement and defense of the country should forfeit a part of their land to those who underwent the original dangers and hardships. The settlement of one family on the forfeited sixth part of a section would, in reality, make the remainder of the tract of more value than otherwise the whole would have been in a wilderness.

Many non-residents who purchased land from Mr. Symmes failed to comply with the terms of sale and settlement, and consequently forfeited a sixth part of their land, which, as the country began to be settled, was soon occupied by volunteer settlers. Hence many of the titles to land in the Miami purchase are derived from that source.

Early in the Summer of 1788 Judge Symmes, in company with a number of families, set out from New Jersey for the Western country to commence a settlement on his purchase. The contract not having been finally closed with him by written agreement, Congress, on learning that fact, and recollecting certain statements which had recently been made in some of the public prints of the day on the subject of Western lands, became alarmed. They considered it probable that the object of Judge Symmes was to get possession of the land he proposed to purchase, and then set them at defiance. Under that impression a resolution was offered in Congress ordering Colonel Harnar, who was then stationed with his regiment at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of Beaver, thirty miles below Pittsburg, to dis-

trass him, directing the expense to be paid out of the money deposited by Mr. Symmes on his purchase, and the remainder of the sum to be returned to him. Fortunately, Dr. Elias Boudinot and General Jonathan Dayton, two of his associates, were in Congress at the time, and were enabled to make such explanations as induced a withdrawal of the resolution. They immediately dispatched a messenger after Mr. Symmes, who found him at Pittsburg. To remedy the difficulty he executed a power of attorney, dated the 10th day of August, 1783, to Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, two of his associates, authorizing them to close the contract in such form as they might think proper. The messenger returned to New York with the document, and Mr. Symmes proceeded to the Miami country.

As soon as the agents received the letter of attorney they consulted with the associates, and on their advice prepared and executed a contract of three parts, bearing date the 15th of October, 1783, between the commissioners of the Board of Treasury of the first part, Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh of the second part, and John Cleves Symmes and his associates of the third part, for the purchase of "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate and being in the Western country adjoining to the Ohio River; beginning on the bank of the same river, at a point exactly twenty miles distant along the several courses of the same, from the place where the great river Miami enters itself into the said river Ohio by the several courses thereof to the said Great Miami River; thence up the said river Miami, along the several courses thereof to a place from whence a line drawn due east will intersect a line drawn from the place of beginning aforesaid, parallel with the general course of the Miami River, so as to include one million of acres within those lines and the said rivers."

The price of the land was two-thirds of a dollar per acre, one-seventh part of which was payable in United States military land warrants, and the residue in gold or silver, or certificates of debt due from the United States, not including interest, for which new certificates or indents were to be issued. The sum of \$82,198 having already been paid into the treasury by Mr. Symmes, a further payment of \$82,198 was required to be paid within one month from the time the geographer or some other person authorized by the United States should survey and mark the boundary lines of the whole tract, and return a map of it to the Board of Treasury, the residue of the purchase money to be paid in six semi-annual installments, and on the payment of each installment a patent was to issue for a proportionate quantity of land. The contract contains a provision that if Judge Symmes and his associates should fail to perform the condition of the contract it should inure to the benefit of Jonathan Dayton, Daniel Marsh, and their associates, who covenanted, in that case, to perform it for themselves.

The certificates of debt of the United States were

then selling at about twenty-five cents for a dollar. As the contract authorized one-seventh of each installment to be paid in military land warrants, General Dayton was appointed to receive them. A sufficient quantity of those warrants having been put into his hands to cover a range of townships, the third entire range was set apart for that purpose, and afterwards, on the thirtieth day of October, 1794, a deed of conveyance was made by Judge Symmes to General Dayton, in trust for the owners of the warrants. From that circumstance it obtained the name of the military range. In this range the township of Hamilton is situated. A map of the country was made by Judge Symmes, as accurately as it could be expected to be drawn before an actual survey. It was laid off into ranges of six miles wide, extending from the Great Miami River to the Little Miami River, and numbered from south to north. Two fractional ranges, however, adjoin the Ohio River, lying south of the first entire range. Each range is divided into townships of six miles square, and numbered from west to east, commencing at the Great Miami River. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections of one mile square, and numbered from south to north, beginning at the southeast corner of the township.

In the Fall of 1788 or early part of the Winter, Judge Symmes employed thirteen surveyors to lay out and subdivide the country into townships and sections as required by his contract. He directed Israel Ludlow, one of his surveyors, in whom he had most confidence, to begin at a point as far south as he could discover in the most southerly bend of land on the bank of the Ohio River, between the Miami Rivers, and run a meridian or north line from the bank of the Ohio River six miles north, and monument the line of termination. He was further instructed by Judge Symmes to survey or run a due west line from the point where the meridian of six miles terminated to the Great Miami River, and also a due east line to the Little Miami River, and to graduate this line into mile distances, set stakes and monuments, and mark trees at each mile along this base or first east and west line for corners of sections. This was called the base line. It is the line running east and west, three miles north of the old corporation-line of the city of Cincinnati, and passing on the south side of Cumminsville. Agreeably to Judge Symmes's instructions, Israel Ludlow commenced at a point on the Ohio, about four miles below Cincinnati, and ran a meridian line six miles north and monumented the termination of the six miles. The point of termination is the corner of sections Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10 in town two of the second fractional range, about half a mile north-east of Cheviot, Green Township, Hamilton County. The line run from the Ohio River was called the first meridian, and was extended by Mr. Ludlow until it struck the Great Miami River between two and three miles below the town of Hamilton. The surveyors were then directed

to commence each at a stake or corner made on their base line, and to survey and run meridian lines according to the magnetic needle, fifteen miles north from the base line, and set stakes and mark trees at the termination of each mile as corners to sections. The east and west lines of the sections were not run by Judge Symmes's surveyors, but were left open to be run by those who might purchase the land. At the termination of the fifteen miles from the base line, the third or military range commenced, which Judge Symmes said belonged solely to the military gentlemen, and that he had no right to interfere in the survey of that range. A line was run north from the termination of the fifteen miles, six miles across the third range, without marking or making corners, and then an east and west line was run from the Great Miami to the Little Miami Rivers, and graduated into mile distances, and corners established as on the first base line. This formed the south boundary of the fourth range, where the lands of Judge Symmes recommenced, to which the several surveyors were directed to repair and continue their surveys north in the same manner they had done from the first base line. On reaching about one mile north of the sixth range it was discovered that, in consequence of hilly ground or inaccuracies in chaining, the stakes set as corners for sections did not correspond with each other on a due east and west line; hence a correction was made by running another east and west line from one river to the other, from which they commenced their surveys anew, and continued to move on, laying out the country into townships and sections for about thirty miles north of where the town of Dayton now is. This plan of laying out the country without closing the survey of sections by running east and west lines to connect the survey, it will be perceived, was readily subject to great inaccuracy. Hence, scarcely two sections in the purchase could be found of the same shape and contents. This now is particularly noticeable in the townships of Fairfield and Union. One surveyor might pass over level ground and his chain-carriers measure correctly; another might have to pass over rough, hilly ground, or his chain-carriers might be careless, and measure inaccurately or make mistakes.

The surveys were made in the Winter of 1788-89, which was very severe and cold, and the Indians being hostile, none knew at what moment they might be fired on from some ambuscade by the lurking foe. Hence, it is not at all surprising that, after running a few miles, the stakes set would not correspond with each other on a due east and west line. In some instances the corner of a section is more than a quarter of a mile north or south of the corresponding corner on the other side of the section. Indeed, it is uncertain if there is a single section in the purchase the corresponding corners of which are on the same east and west line.

Some few years afterwards, as the country became settled, these irregularities were discovered, and found to

be embarrassing, and were loudly complained of. To remedy the difficulty, Judge Symmes, four or five years afterwards, after many of the sections had been improved, got Israel Ludlow and John Dunlap, two of his surveyors, carefully to remeasure the meridian line which forms the eastern boundary of the section on which the city of Cincinnati is laid out, and set up new stakes and make new corners at the end of each mile. This he declared to be the standard line, and the new corners made according to the remeasurement to be the true corners of the sections. This line is about five miles east of the town of Hamilton, and is the meridian which passes through the town of Springdale, and the line between Fairfield and Union Townships, in Butler County. Judge Symmes directed purchasers to run east and west lines from the new corners made on the standard line, and establish their corners at the points of intersection on the meridians. This plan, if persisted in, would have changed every original corner in the purchase, and rendered confusion more confounded.

A year or two afterwards a considerable portion of the country in the neighborhood of Springdale was resurveyed, according to Judge Symmes's directions, from the standard line, and new corners made. Many persons claimed by the new corners as regulated from the standard line, others claimed to hold by the old corners, and consequently a number of law-suits were commenced. At length the difficulty was settled by a decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the old corners, on the ground that the original survey had been made, and returned to the Treasury Department under the authority of Congress as the contract required, and no power had been given to alter or change it.

It appears that John Dunlap, one of Judge Symmes's surveyors, who ran the meridian line between the first and second townships in the second entire range, when he struck what was formerly called the pond, below Hamilton, a little west of where the rendering factory was, believed he had struck the Great Miami River. In his field-notes Mr. Dunlap says: "At seventy chains struck Miami. It runs south 42° west, a fine, high bank on this side that can't overflow; the bottom good. On the other side of the river there is a large prairie. Marked a black oak on the bank of the river, and made an offset of seven chains east, and then ran north ten chains up the river (east up the pond, however); thence from the river east eighty chains to my stake, No. 20, along the south side of the military range."

From this it is evident he struck the pond and not the river, the ground corresponding with his notes and the prairie mentioned, as on the other side of the river is the prairie, lying between the pond and river. In fact, in 1809, on making a survey to identify the line in relation to a law-suit, the small black oak-tree, then lying down, was found at the place with the original marks on it, as described in the field-notes.

In the month of June, 1790, Jonathan Dayton, who claimed the third range in trust for certain military gentlemen who had deposited military land warrants with him in payment for the land, appointed Israel Ludlow and John S. Gano as surveyors to subdivide that range into townships and sections. Previous to beginning the survey Gano, Ludlow, and Judge Symmes had a consultation together concerning the mode of ascertaining the southern boundary of the range; the result of which consultation was to commence at the intersection of the base and standard lines, and run north with the standard lines fifteen miles, and from that point run an east and west line for the southern boundary of the military range. Gano and Ludlow then proceeded to measure fifteen miles on the standard lines, and ran an east and west line from the Great Miami to the Little Miami River as the south boundary of the military range, and surveyed and laid off the range into townships and sections from that line. This survey was made in the latter part of the year 1790.

From the point on the standard line where the fifteen miles from the base line terminated, Ludlow ran a due west line to the Great Miami River. This line passes south of the corners made by Judge Symmes's surveyors, in some instances, a considerable distance. A line was also run due east from the standard line to the Little Miami River. As this line interfered with the stakes originally set on the meridians by Judge Symmes's surveyors, it gave rise to several law-suits. In a case between Bruce and Suydam, as to the line between the sections adjoining the Great Miami River, below Hamilton, the Supreme Court, after a long, protracted suit, decided in favor of the north line. In another suit, which was litigated for several years, between Phillips and Ayres, as to a line five or six miles east of Hamilton, the decision was in favor of the south line. In this case the Supreme Court decided that there was an original authority given to General Dayton to survey, and consequently to run the boundaries of his range. Some cases of dispute have been settled by compromise and others long remained in litigation undecided. For some four or five miles contiguous to the Great Miami River the settlers hold to the north line, under a plea that so much of the line had been previously run by Dunlap under the authority of Judge Symmes, and can not, therefore, be changed by a second line.

It having been ascertained that some of the sections contained more than six hundred and forty acres, and that others were deficient in quantity, but that the entire survey contained the full quantity of land required to fill the sections, several years after, Judge Symmes, in order to do justice to all, established a rule that where there was a deficiency in a section, he engaged to refund the purchase money at the rate of four dollars per acre, and where there was a surplus he exacted payment at the same rate. Whether he had a legal right to estab-

lish such a rule or not, it seemed to be equitable, and many of the purchasers acquiesced in the arrangement.

The original proposition, made by Judge Symmes to Congress was to purchase all the lands lying between the Miami Rivers; to which proposition he believed the Board of Treasury had assented. The written contract, however, made by his agents on the 15th day of October, 1788, established the eastern boundary, commencing at a point on the Ohio River twenty miles distant from the mouth of the Great Miami River by the several courses of the Ohio (this point would be opposite Main Street, in the city of Cincinnati), and from thence running northwardly, parallel with the general courses of the Great Miami River for quantity. Mr. Symmes had sold the principal part of the land lying between that boundary and the Little Miami River. In order to obtain relief from these embarrassing difficulties, he repaired to Philadelphia, then the seat of government, in the Spring of the year 1792, and in the first place petitioned Congress to alter his contract in such manner that it might extend from the Great Miami River to the Little Miami River. In pursuance of his application, Congress passed a law, dated the twelfth day of April, 1792, entitled, "An act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes," which law "authorized the President of the United States, at the request of John Cleves Symmes, to alter the contract made between him and the Board of Treasury" in such manner that the said tract of land may extend from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Little Miami, and be bounded by the river Ohio on the south, by the Great Miami on the west, by the Little Miami on the east, and by a parallel of latitude on the north extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami, so as to comprehend the proposed quantity of one million of acres.* However, as a condition for granting this indulgence Mr. Symmes was required to relinquish to the United States fifteen acres of land in Cincinnati contiguous to Fort Washington for the accommodation of the garrison at that fort. This was done in the same instrument of writing which ratified the alteration. By this alteration of the contract a large number of meritorious persons, who had purchased of Judge Symmes, were secured in their lands and their improvements.

This object being secured, Mr. Symmes immediately presented another petition to Congress, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the President of the United States to convey to him by letters patent as much of the land contained in his contract as he might then be able to pay for. A law was passed to that effect, on the 5th of May, 1792, entitled, "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes and his associates," which empowered the President to issue letters patent, under the seal of the United States,

*Laws of United States, Vol. II page 270.

to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, for such number of acres of land as the payments then made by them, on their contract of the 15th of October, 1788, would pay for, estimating the land at two-thirds of a dollar per acre, making the several reservations specified in the contract and in the law of the 12th of April, 1792.

The third section of this act also stipulated that the President should convey to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, in trust, for the purpose of establishing an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, one complete township, in conformity to an order of Congress, of the 2d of October, 1787, made in consequence of the application of Mr. Symmes for the purchase of the tract of land.

According to the law of the 12th of April, 1792, before any alteration could be made in the contract with Mr. Symmes, it was necessary that he should make such a request, and we find that he did, by a certain instrument of writing, bearing date twenty-ninth day of September, 1794, which he signed and delivered to the President, requesting that the contract made between the Board of Treasury and himself and associates might be modified and altered in accordance with the stipulations of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes."*

On the reception of this document, George Washington, then the President of the United States, by letters patent under his hand, and the seal of the United States, dated at Philadelphia, on the 30th of September, 1794, declared the contract made with John Cleves Symmes and his associates to be altered and modified as requested by Mr. Symmes, and in the manner set forth in the law of Congress authorizing the alteration.†

On a settlement made with John Cleves Symmes, at the Treasury Department, it was ascertained that two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty acres had been paid for; but, in consequence of the reservation of the college township, fifteen acres contiguous to Fort Washington, and other reserved sections within the limits of the grant, the boundaries of the whole tract, as required to be conveyed to him, would contain three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres. The draft of a patent was made by Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury.

When it was presented to Mr. Symmes he objected to it because it conveyed the land to him and his associates and not to himself alone, and insisted on having it altered. The Secretary refused to change it, and an appeal was made to the President, who, after a careful examination of the subject, decided that the patent was in strict conformity with the contract of Mr. Symmes and his associates, and the act of Congress on which it issued. He therefore refused to interfere, and Judge

Symmes was obliged to accept it in the manner it had been drawn. The patent is signed by George Washington, the President, under the seal of the United States, and dated the thirtieth day of September, 1794. It conveyed to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, "all that tract of land beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and extending from thence along the river Ohio to the mouth of the Little Miami River, bounded on the south by the river Ohio, on the west by the Great Miami River, on the east by the Little Miami River, and on the north by a parallel of latitude to be run from the Great Miami River to the Little Miami River, so as to comprehend the quantity of three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres of land;" reserving, however, out of the tract the quantity of fifteen acres of land for the accommodation of the garrison at Fort Washington; a tract equal to one square mile near the mouth of the Great Miami River, to be reserved in the event of certain contingencies afterwards to take place; and also reserving out of each township section numbered sixteen for the support of public schools, section numbered twenty-nine for the purpose of religion, and sections numbered eight, eleven, and twenty-six for such purposes as Congress might thereafter direct. It was further stipulated in the patent that one complete township of land of six miles square, to be located as near the center as might be in the tract of land granted, should be held in trust for the purpose of erecting and establishing therein an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, and for supporting them.

The northern boundary of the tract was required to be surveyed and marked by Judge Symmes or his associates from certain points on the Great and Little Miami Rivers, to be fixed and established by Israel Ludlow, according to a survey made by him of the courses of those rivers, under the direction of the Department of the Treasury; a certificate of which survey, dated the twenty-fourth day of March, 1794, was then on file in the Treasury Department. This line, commonly called the patent line, commences on the Great Miami River, a few rods north of the mouth of Dick's Creek, below Ananda, in Butler County, and runs east through the first tier of sections in the fourth range, about one-third of a mile north of the northern boundary of the third or military range.

Judge Symmes, having obtained his patent, returned to the Miami country and commenced the issuing of deeds to those to whom he had sold land. Prior to that time they had no other evidence of title than an agreement or warrant delivered to them by Judge Symmes when they respectively purchased. On the thirtieth day of October, 1794, John Cleves Symmes made a deed to Jonathan Dayton for the whole of the entire range, containing, according to the calculations of Israel Ludlow,

* Land Law, Vol. I, page 374.

† *Ibid.*, page 376.

sixty-four thousand three hundred and forty-five acres and a half, exclusive of sections numbered 8, 11, 16, 26, and 29, which had been reserved in each township according to the contract made with Mr. Symmes. The consideration is stated in the deed to have been \$42,897 of military land warrants paid into the treasury of the United States.

The contract entered into between the Board of Treasury and John Cleves Symmes, by his agents, on the 15th of October, 1788, stipulated that the geographer, or some other person authorized by the United States, should survey and mark the boundary lines of the whole land contracted for, and return a map of it to the Treasury Department, and likewise a copy to Judge Symmes. Mr. Symmes bound himself to pay at the rate of two-thirds of a dollar per acre for the land after deducting the several reservations specified in the contract—882,198 having been paid before that time. The further sum of 882,198 was to be paid within one month after the survey and map of the purchase should be made and delivered. The remainder of the purchase money was divided into six installments, to be paid semi-annually, so that the last payment would become due three years from the time the plat or map should have been delivered. Some time in the year 1788 or 1789 Israel Ludlow made a survey of the course of the Ohio River and of the Great Miami and Little Miami Rivers, for some considerable distance north from the Ohio River; but the survey of the boundaries, according to the written contract, never was made. Thomas Hutchins was, at that time, the geographer of the United States, but went out of office in 1796, and no other person was appointed in that department until 1796, when Rufus Putnam was appointed surveyor-general. The government claimed that the last installment of the purchase money had become due from Mr. Symmes previous to May, 1792, and as only two installments had then been paid, that the contract was liable to forfeiture.

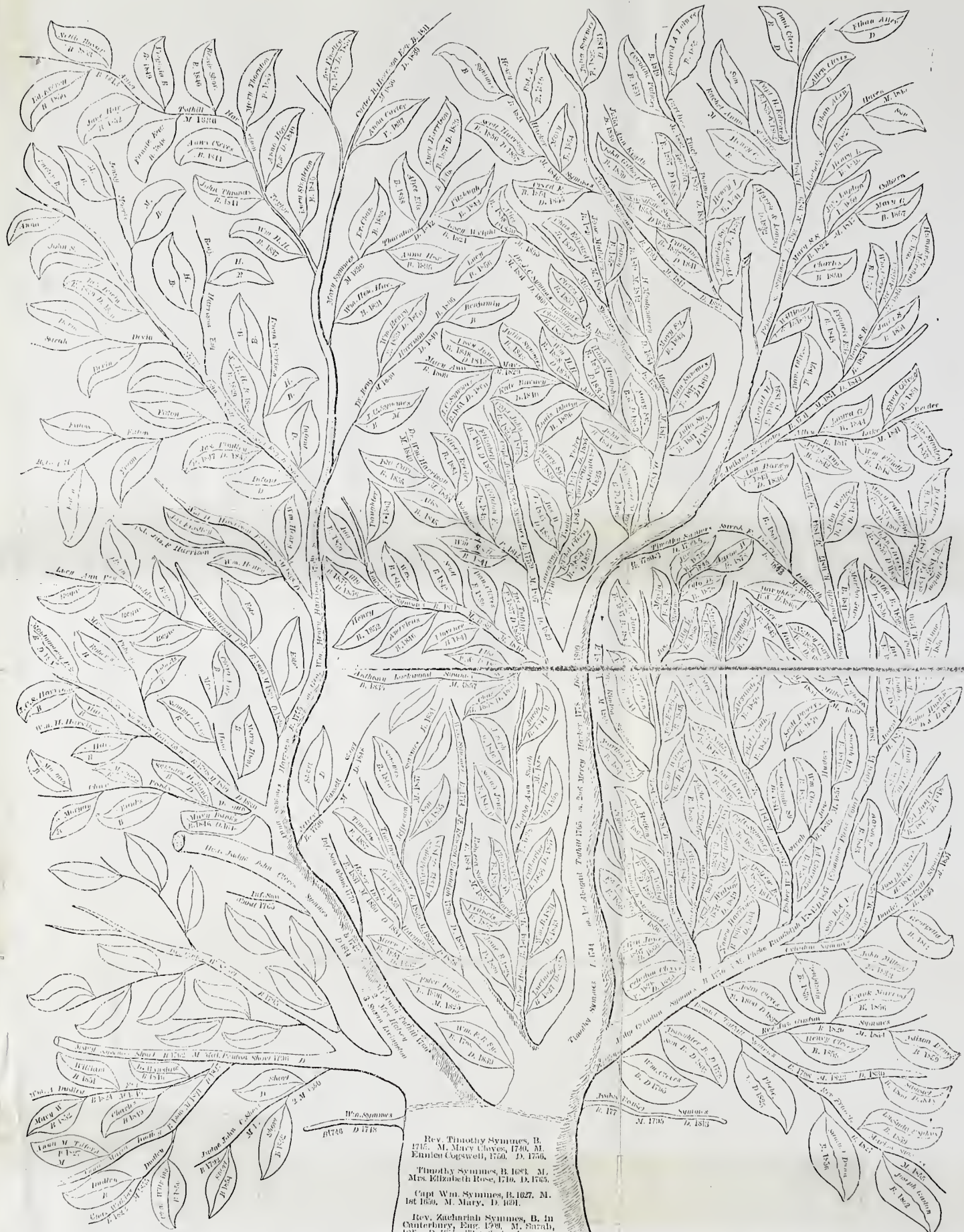
When Congress passed the law in 1792 relative to Symmes's purchase, it was understood by them that the arrangements then made terminated the contract of 1788; but as no formal release was taken from Judge Symmes he considered his contract still in existence, and felt that he could rely on a further fulfillment of it on the part of Congress. As the northern boundary line of the patent extended only a short distance into the fourth range, a large quantity of land previously sold by Mr. Symmes was not covered by it. In addition to this, on his return from Philadelphia he continued his sales, and disposed of the land within every part of his contract to any person who made application in the same manner that had been done before.

In this way the largest portion of the tract originally purchased had passed from Mr. Symmes, and was claimed by others, many of whom were residing on and improving the land. The towns of Middletown, Franklin, and

Dayton had been laid out and settled; mills had been erected, houses built, and orchards planted. In fact, for miles north of the patent line the country was as thickly settled and as well improved as it generally was within the patent. In the mean time Judge Symmes's right began to be questioned by the settlers. Various rumors on that subject were afloat, and the purchasers became uneasy. They began to fear for their safety, and insisted that Mr. Symmes should take measures for their security. They had paid large sums of money in the purchase and improvement of their farms, and began to feel as though it had all been lost. Some of them proposed to make a direct application to Congress for relief. Mr. Symmes dissuaded them from that measure, as it might tend to defeat the claim which he still insisted on for the fulfillment of his contract. Finding that he could pacify them no longer, he concluded to make another application to Congress, and in the Fall of the year 1796 went to Philadelphia. He took with him about one hundred thousand dollars in money to pay to the government, and induce them to recognize the obligation of his contract, and spent the Winter there in fruitless attempts to induce them to receive the money.

The government assumed the ground that the arrangement made in 1792 was a final adjustment of all his claims; that the whole contract might, at that time, have been declared forfeited, and that their recognition of it to the extent to which he was able to make payment at the time was rather a matter of favor than of strict right. They alleged that a formal release from him was unnecessary, as the forfeiture of the contract was apparent on its face. Finding that there was not the most distant hope of success, Mr. Symmes abandoned his claim in despair, leaving the purchasers whose lands were not covered by his patent to seek the best remedy in their power. The situation of these individuals was truly distressing. Many of them had paid for their lands in full; all of them had paid more or less, and most of them had expended considerable sums of money and several years of labor in improving them. In this situation they found themselves completely in the power of the government, and liable to be driven out at any moment. They presented their case to Congress, and prayed relief. In 1799 an act was passed in their favor, entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates for lands between the Miami Rivers."

This law secured to all persons who had made written contracts with Judge Symmes prior to the first day of April, 1799, and whose lands were not comprehended in his patent, a preference over all others at two dollars per acre. In 1801 an amendatory law was passed, extending the right of pre-emption to all who had purchased and made written contracts previous to the first day of January, 1800.



Rev. Timothy Symmes, B. 1715. M. Mary Chace, 1740. M. Emmet Cogswell, 1760. D. 1760.
 Timothy Symmes, B. 1781. M. Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, 1780. D. 1785.
 Capt. Wm. Symmes, B. 1827. M. 1st 1850. M. Mary. D. 1891.
 Rev. Zachariah Symmes, B. in Canterbury, Eng. 1798. M. Sarah, 1825. D. 1861. The first who came to America.
 Rev. William Symmes of Canterbury, B. 1565. M. 1609-5. Ordained 1588.
 William Symmes, B. 1597-1600 to 1625. M. about 1630 to 1650. Lived in Canterbury. The most remote of the name known.

A GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SYMMES FAMILY.

Engraved expressly for the Library of Butler County, published by the Western Biographical Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, O.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
 BY REV. FRANCIS M. SYMMES, OF VERNON, IND.



In October, 1801, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, appointed John Reilly and William Go-forth commissioners, to act in conjunction with the receiver of public moneys in Cincinnati, for the purpose of ascertaining the right of persons claiming the benefit of these pre-emption laws. The commissioners immediately opened an office in Cincinnati, and gave notice to all those claiming the benefit of the pre-emption laws to exhibit their claims for allowance.

This commission extended only for one year; but at the expiration of the first year it was continued for a second year, and John Reilly and Dr. John Selman were appointed commissioners to act with James Finellay, receiver of public moneys. After the expiration of the second year the duties of this commission were transferred to the register and receiver of public moneys at Cincinnati, and continued from year to year, till all the purchasers were able to complete their payments and secure their titles.

By the operation of these just and salutary laws more than five hundred meritorious families were not only saved from ruin, but made independent and happy. The extension of the right of pre-emption by the law of 1801 to all who had purchased prior to the 1st of January, 1800, enabled every purchaser to save himself, and the extension of credit which Congress gave from time to time, by subsequent laws, was so liberal that many of them were enabled to raise their installments as they became due from the products of their farms. Their descendants are now enjoying the fruits of their labors in comfort and affluence.

CHARACTER OF JUDGE SYMMES.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, the original patentee of the lands between the two rivers, was a native of Riverhead, Long Island, where he was born on the 10th of July, 1742. He was the son of the Rev. Timothy Symmes, who was a native of Scituate, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1732. His mother was Mary Cleves.

John Cleves Symmes, early in life, was employed as a teacher and land surveyor, but soon after attaining his majority removed to New Jersey, where he became active among those who were engaged in opposing the pretensions of Great Britain. He became a member of the Committee of Safety for Sussex County, and acted as chairman in 1774, and the year after was colonel of one of the regiments of militia which were then raised. When Howe and his army landed on Long Island, Colonel Symmes's regiment was actively employed in aiding to erect works of defense against the British, and afterwards took part in the battle of Long Island and

the subsequent retreat. In this engagement, however, Symmes did not participate. He had been elected a delegate to the State convention of New Jersey, which met at Burlington on the 10th of June, and was a member of the committee which drafted a constitution. At the end of 1776 he was sent up to Ticonderoga, having been delegated by the Legislature of his State to make a new arrangement of the officers of the New Jersey regiment stationed in the Northern Department. On returning home he joined the command of Colonel Jacob Ford. "On the 14th December, while quartered at Chatham, and charged with the duty of covering the retreat of Washington through New Jersey, Colonel Ford received intelligence that eight hundred British troops, commanded by General Leslie, had advanced to Springfield, four miles from Chatham. He ordered Colonel Symmes to proceed to Springfield and check the approach of the enemy, if possible. Accordingly, Colonel Symmes, with a detachment of the brigade, marched to that village, and attacked the British in the evening. This was the first check Leslie met with after leaving Elizabeth; but others soon followed, and his further progress in that direction was effectually stopped." (Edsall's Address, Sussex Centenary, p. 63.)

In 1776 he was appointed to the command of the forts which extended along the northwest frontier of New Jersey as a protection against the Indians. Sussex County was at that time in a very exposed condition. He aided General Dickinson in the attack which was made upon the British in Staten Island. His duty called him to Redbank Fort when the English sailed up the Delaware and attacked Redbank and Mifflin Forts, the latter of which they took. He served with distinction at the battle of Monmouth, and was in the battle of Short Hills. During the possession of Long Island by the enemy it was much exposed to forays by the Americans, and in these predatory attacks Colonel Symmes took a prominent part. He made five descents at different times, and at one time captured a schooner and made ten men prisoners. This he did with the assistance of only four men. One of the younger sons of George the Third—Prince William Henry, who was a midshipman—was, towards the end of the war, quartered in New York, and several schemes were formed for his capture. Colonel Symmes was offered a command by General Washington for the purpose of making a prisoner of the young prince, but declined; and the tender was then made to Colonel Humphreys, who accepted. The enterprise, however, came to nothing. The reputation Colonel Symmes gained in a military way he did not live in civil life. He was six years a member of the council, one year lieutenant governor, and twelve years a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, becoming chief justice. After the conclusion of the war he was a member of the Continental Congress, serving in this capacity two years. The fever of land speculation took possession

of many of our best men after the peace allowed them to begin settlements, and Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western New York, and Pennsylvania were the seat of the chief operations. Judge Symmes, at the same time as the agents of the Ohio Company, made application for a tract of land in Ohio, and was finally granted it. He was made a judge of the Northwest Territory by Congress, February 19, 1788, and soon afterwards removed to the Ohio Valley, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1789 he located himself at North Bend, below Cincinnati, where for years he dispensed an elegant and profuse hospitality. He contributed much by his public spirit to the settling of the whole region.

When Judge Symmes came West he led a party of immigrants. The first detachment which came out was led by Major Benjamin Stites, and settled at Columbia, five miles east of the center of the present city of Cincinnati; the second was conducted by Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, which stopped at Cincinnati; and the third was that of Judge Symmes. We give from Burnet's "Notes" an account of this expedition:

"The third party of adventurers to the Miami purchase were under the immediate care and direction of Judge Symmes. They left Limestone on the 29th of January, 1789, and on their passage down the river were obstructed, delayed, and exposed to imminent danger from floating ice, which covered the river. They, however, reached the Bend, the place of their destination, in safety, early in February. The first object of the judge was to found a city at that place, which had received the name of North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio River below the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

"The water-craft used in descending the Ohio in those primitive times were flat-boats made of green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber, and caulked with tow or any other pliant substance that could be procured. Boats similarly constructed, on the Northern waters, were then called arks; but on the Western rivers they were denominated Kentucky boats. The materials of which they were composed were found to be of great utility in the construction of temporary buildings for safety, and for protection from the inclemency of the weather, after they had arrived at their destination.

"At the earnest solicitation of the judge, General Harnar sent Captain Kearsy, with forty-eight rank and file, to protect the improvements just commencing in the Miami country. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788; and in a few days after, Captain Kearsy sent a part of his command in advance, as a guard, to protect the pioneers under Major Stites at the Little Miami, where they arrived soon after. Mr. Symmes and his party, accompanied by Captain Kearsy, landed at Columbia, on their passage down the river, and the detachment previously sent to that place joined their company. They then proceeded to the Bend, and landed

about the 1st or 2d of February. When they left Limestone it was the purpose of Captain Kearsy to occupy the fort built at the mouth of the Miami by a detachment of United States troops, who afterwards descended the river to the Falls.

"That purpose was defeated by the flood in the river, which had spread over the low grounds and rendered it difficult to reach the fort. Captain Kearsy, however, was anxious to make the attempt; but the judge would not consent to it. He was, of course, much disappointed and greatly displeased. When he set out on the expedition, expecting to find a fort ready built to receive him, he did not provide the implements necessary to construct one. Thus disappointed and displeased, he resolved that he would not attempt to construct a new work, but would leave the Bend and join the garrison at Louisville.

"In pursuance of that resolution, he embarked early in March, and descended the river with his command. The judge immediately wrote to Major Willis, commandant of the garrison at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Captain Kearsy, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlement, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was promptly granted, and before the close of the month Ensign Luce arrived with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, which, for the time, removed the apprehensions of the pioneers at that place. It was not long, however, before the Indians made an attack on them, in which they killed one soldier and wounded four or five other persons, including Major J. R. Mills, an emigrant from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who was a surveyor and an intelligent and highly respected citizen. Although he recovered from his wounds, he felt their disabling effects to the day of his death.

"The surface of the ground where the judge and his party had landed was above the reach of the water and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. He therefore determined, for the immediate accommodation of his party, to lay out a village at that place, and to suspend, for the present, the execution of his purpose as to the city of which he had given notice, until satisfactory information could be obtained in regard to the comparative advantages of different places in the vicinity. The determination, however, of laying out such a city was not abandoned, but was executed in the succeeding year on a magnificent scale. It included the village, and extended from the Ohio across the peninsula to the Miami River. This city—which was certainly a beautiful one, on paper—was called Symmes, and for a time was a subject of conversation and of criticism: but it soon ceased to be remembered—even its name was forgotten—and the settlement continued to be called North Bend. Since then, that village has been distinguished as the residence and the home of the soldier and statesman, William

Henry Harrison, whose remains now repose in a humble vault on one of its beautiful hills.

"In conformity with a stipulation made at Limestone, every individual belonging to the party received a donation lot, which he was required to improve as the condition of obtaining a title. As the number of these adventurers increased in consequence of the protection afforded by the military, the judge was induced to lay out another village, six or seven miles higher up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots; but that project failed, and in a few years the village was deserted, and converted into a farm.

"During these transactions the judge was visited by a number of Indians from a camp in the neighborhood of Stites's settlement. One of them, a Shawnee chief, had many complaints to make of frauds practiced on them by white traders, who fortunately had no connection with the pioneers. After several conversations and some small presents, he professed to be satisfied with the explanation he had received, and gave assurances that the Indians would trade with the white men as friends.

"In one of their interviews the judge told him he had been commissioned and sent out to their country by the thirteen fires, in the spirit of friendship and kindness, and that he was instructed to treat them as friends and as brothers. In proof of this he showed them the flag of the Union, with its stars and stripes, and also his commission, having the great seal of the United States attached to it: exhibiting the American eagle, with the olive-branch in one claw, emblematical of peace, and the instrument of war and death in the other. He explained the meaning of those symbols to their satisfaction, though at first the chief seemed to think they were not very striking emblems either of peace or friendship; but before he departed from the Bend he gave assurances of the most friendly character. Yet, when they left their camp to return to their towns, they carried off a number of horses belonging to the Columbia settlement, to compensate for the injuries done them by wandering traders who had no part or lot with the pioneers. These depredations having been repeated, a party was sent out in pursuit, who followed the trail of the Indians a considerable distance, when they discovered fresh signs, and sent Captain Finn, one of the party, in advance, to reconnoiter. He had not proceeded far before he was surprised, taken prisoner, and carried to the Indian camp. Not liking the movements he saw going on, which seemed to indicate personal violence in regard to himself, and having great confidence in his activity and strength, at a favorable moment he sprang from the camp, made his escape, and joined his party. The Indians, fearing an ambuscade, did not pursue. The party possessed themselves of some horses belonging to the Indians, and returned to Columbia. In a few days the Indians brought in Captain Finn's rifle, and begged Major Stites to restore their horses, alleging that they were innocent of the depredations laid to their charge. After some further explanations, the matter was amicably settled, and the horses were given up."

After some further explanations, the matter was amicably settled, and the horses were given up."

Judge Symmes was three times married. His first wife was Ann Tuthill; the second was Mrs. Halsey, and the third Susanna, daughter of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey, and at the outbreak of the war of the Revolution better and more widely known than almost any of the other defenders of our liberties as derived from our ancestors. He had two daughters—Maria, who married Major Peyton Short, of Kentucky; and Anna, who married William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Judge Symmes was of a large, majestic figure, of pleasant manners and great benevolence. He was well liked by the Indians. At the treaty of Greenville he was told that in the war he was frequently the object of the aim of the enemies of the white men, but that when he was recognized they refrained from pulling the trigger. He died at Cincinnati, February 26, 1814, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried with military honors on a hill near his late residence at North Bend. It is only a little distance from the tomb of his illustrious son-in-law, General Harrison. On the flat tablet which covers the grave is the following inscription:

Here rest the remains of
JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the Miami Rivers. Born on Long Island, State of New York, July 21st, A. D. 1742. Died at Cincinnati, February 26, A. D. 1814.

The residence of Judge Symmes stood about a mile northwest of the present railway station-house at North Bend, at the foot of the hill dividing the Ohio from the Great Miami River. It was destroyed by fire, March, 1811, during the owner's temporary absence, when all of his valuable papers were burned. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an individual who had become angry at Judge Symmes because the latter had refused to vote for him as a justice of the peace.

FORMATION OF BUTLER COUNTY AND ITS TOWNSHIPS.

On the 21th day of March, 1803, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed "An act for the division of the counties of Hamilton and Ross," by which act the county of Butler was established, comprehending the country included within the following bound-

aries: Beginning at the northeast corner of section number seven, in the third township of the second range in the Miami purchase; running thence west to the State line; thence north with the State line to a point due west from the middle of the fifth range of townships of the Miami purchase; thence east to the Great Miami River; and bounded on the east by the Miami River and a line running north on the section line from the place of beginning to the Miami River.

The southern boundary of the county, as established by this act, was a west line from the place of beginning. This line, when run, passed through the tier of sections south of the present boundary line, dividing farms, and struck the Miami River in the Colerain bend, about a mile south of the present county line. To remedy this inconvenience, the Legislature passed a law on the 20th of January, 1803, to establish the line between Hamilton and Butler Counties.* By this act the line was established, beginning at the southeast corner of Butler County, as mentioned in the first act; thence westwardly along the line of the tier of sections to the Great Miami River; thence down the Miami River to the point where the line of the next original surveyed township, on the west side of the river, strikes the same; thence west along that line to the western boundary of the State.

This is the present line between the counties of Butler and Hamilton.

On the 15th day of February, 1808, the Legislature established the county of Preble,† and made its south boundary a line beginning at the southwest corner of the sixth township in the first range east of the meridian drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River (the northwest corner of the college township); thence east along the township line to the range line between the third and fourth ranges; thus cutting off from the county of Butler, on the north, about one tier and a half of sections. The north boundary line of Butler County, as originally established, struck the Miami River on the west side, about two miles above the town of Franklin, opposite where the protection wall, on the east side of the river above Vanderveer's mill, has since been made, at the time the Miami Canal was constructed. On the 30th of January, 1815, the Legislature passed a law attaching that part of Butler County which lay within the first and second fractional townships in the fifth range to the county of Warren,‡ and which now comprehends that portion of Franklin Township, Warren County, lying west of the Great Miami River; thus reducing the county of Butler to its present dimensions.

This county was named Butler after General Richard Butler, a heroic soldier of the Revolution. He distinguished himself on more than one occasion in a remarkable manner. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and

was one of a family of brothers who were active in the Revolutionary struggle. He lost his life in the memorable defeat of St. Clair by the Indians, as is told more fully elsewhere.

At the same session that the county of Butler was established by the Legislature, a resolution was passed on the 15th day of April, 1803, appointing James Silvers, Benjamin Stites, and David Sutton commissioners to examine and select the most proper place for the seat of justice of Butler County.

These commissioners, having given twenty days' notice of their time and place of meeting, met at the town of Hamilton early in the month of July, 1803, and having taken an oath, as required by the law establishing seats of justice, proceeded to the duties incumbent on them. Several places were proposed to the commissioners as eligible sites for the seat of justice. Amongst the most prominent of them was a beautiful situation immediately on the west bank of the Miami River, about four miles above the town of Hamilton, called the "High Bank tract," then owned by William McClellan and George P. Torrence, adjoining to where the late John Wilson formerly lived.

A company, composed of Jacob Burnet, John Sutherland, Henry Brown, James Smith, and William Rufin, owned a large tract of land on the west side of the Miami River, opposite the town of Hamilton, including the situation where the town of Rossville (now known as West Hamilton) was afterward laid. They proposed the ground where Rossville now is as an eligible site for the seat of justice.

Israel Ludlow, the proprietor of the town of Hamilton, submitted to the commissioners the following proposition in writing:

"I will give for the use of the county a square for public buildings, agreeably to the plan recorded of the town of Hamilton; also a square for the church and burying-ground, consisting of eight town lots, together with the commons in front of the town, for public uses—such as boat-yards, etc.—in case the honorable commissioners should conceive the town of Hamilton a convenient and suitable place for the seat of justice; and will also pay two hundred dollars toward the erection of a court-house.

"(Signed)

ISRAEL LUDLOW."

The commissioners having examined the different places proposed, after due deliberation decided in favor of the town of Hamilton as the most eligible place for holding the several courts, accepted the proposition of Mr. Ludlow, and established the seat of justice at Hamilton, of which they made report to the Court of Common Pleas, then in session, on the 15th day of July, 1803.

Israel Ludlow died on the 21st of January, 1804, before complying with the proposition made to the commissioners. However, afterwards Charlotte Chambers Ludlow, John Ludlow, and James Findlay, surviving

* Laws of Ohio, Vol. VI, page 19. † *Ibid.*, page 134.

‡ Laws of Ohio, Vol. XIII, page 109.

administrators of Israel Ludlow, petitioned the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County for leave to complete the contract, on which the court rendered a decree at the December term, 1808; in pursuance of which decree the administrators paid to the county of Butler the sum of two hundred dollars, and executed a deed for the square of ground at present occupied by the court-house and public buildings, being in-lots Nos. 95, 96, 97, and 98, in the town, and also a square for the burying-ground, being in-lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 29, 30, 31, and 32.

The first associate judges appointed by the Legislature for the county of Butler were James Dunn, John Greer, and John Kitchel. They met at Hamilton on the 10th day of May, 1803, and held their first Court of Quarter Session at the house of John Torrence, who then kept a tavern in the house standing on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets, on lot No. 132. This house is still standing, and owned by Henry S. Earhart, who has occupied it as a family residence for many years. It was built by John Torrence, and was the first frame building erected in the town of Hamilton outside of the garrison. Although this house was built more than eighty years ago, the frame-work is as solid and firm, apparently, as it was half a century since. The siding or weatherboarding was of black walnut, and was sawed by means of a whip-saw. Every nail used in putting on the siding and roof was made to order by a blacksmith then residing in Hamilton. The judges at this session appointed John Reily their clerk *pro tem.*, divided the county into five townships, and ordered an election to be held in the several townships on the 1st day of June then next, for the election of a sheriff and coroner for the county of Butler, to serve until the general election in October.*

On the 1st day of June, 1803, the associate judges commenced the second session of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the same place in Hamilton. At this session a statement of votes given for sheriff and coroner at the election held on the 1st day of June was returned to the judges, by which it appeared that James Blackburn was elected sheriff and Samuel Dillon coroner.

The first regular term of the Court of Common Pleas for Butler County, at which cases were tried, was commenced on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1803, at the house of John Torrence, in Hamilton. The court was composed of Francis Dunlevy, president judge; James Dunn, John Greer, John Kitchel, associate judges; Daniel Symmes, prosecuting attorney for the State; James Blackburn, sheriff; John Reily, clerk. The grand jury, being the first impaneled in the county of Butler, were:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. David Enoch, | 6. James Scott, | 10. James McClure. |
| Foreman. | 7. Matthew Richardson. | 11. Andrew Christy. |
| 2. James Watson. | | 12. Benjamin Line. |
| 3. John Scott. | 8. Robert Lytle. | 13. Solomon Line. |
| 4. Samuel Dick. | 9. Moses Vail. | 14. John McDonnell. |
| 5. William Crooks. | | |

At this term John Reily was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; July 13, 1803, James Heaton was appointed county surveyor for the county of Butler; July 14, 1803, Joseph F. Randolph was appointed county treasurer; and on the same day the court made an order that the building lately occupied and used by the troops of the garrison as a magazine should be assigned to be the jail for Butler County.

The first term of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio for Butler County was held at Hamilton on the 11th day of October, 1803, by Samuel Huntingdon and William Sprigg, judges; John Reily, clerk; Arthur St. Clair, prosecuting attorney for the State; William McClellan, sheriff.

As previously noted, the Court of Quarter Sessions, at their meeting of Tuesday, May 16, 1803, established the boundaries of townships as follows:

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the bank of the Miami, on the eastern side, at the place where the south boundary line of the county strikes the same; thence east with the southern boundary line of the county to the southeast corner of section No. 14 of the second township of the second entire range; thence north to the Great Miami River; thence southwestwardly down the same to the place of beginning. Two justices were assigned.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section No. 14 of the second township in the second entire range on the south boundary line of the county; thence north to the Great Miami; thence northeastwardly up the Miami to the northern boundary of fractional section No. 10 of the second township in the third or military range; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county; thence south with the eastern boundary of the county to the southeast corner thereof; thence west with the southern boundary of the county to the place of beginning. Two justices.

LEMON TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the west bank of the Great Miami, at the southwest corner of fractional township No. 1 in the fourth range west of the Miami; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence east with the northern boundary line of the county to the northeast corner thereof; thence southwestwardly and south with the eastern boundary of the county to the southeast corner of section No. 11, township 3, in the third entire range; thence west to the Miami; thence southwestwardly down the Miami to the beginning. Two justices.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the west bank of the Miami at the southwest corner of the fractional township No. 1 of the fourth range west of the Miami; thence north to the

* Laws of Ohio, Vol. 1, page 69.

northern boundary of the county; thence west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of the township No. 4 of the first range west of the Miami; thence east to the Miami; thence northeasterly and northwestwardly up the Miami to the place of beginning. Two justices.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the west bank of the Miami at the northeast corner of fractional township No. 1 of the third range west of the Miami; thence west to the western boundary of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of the county; thence east with the southern boundary of the county to the Miami; thence northeastwardly up the Miami to the place of beginning. One justice.

These were the original townships.

On the 21st day of January, 1804, the Legislature passed a law to provide for the incorporation of townships. (Laws of Ohio, Vol. II, page 93.) This law empowered the commissioners of the county to alter the boundaries of townships, and to set off new townships. At a meeting on June 11, 1804, consisting of the following persons, Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Line, John Reily was appointed their clerk.

On the petition of a number of the inhabitants of St. Clair Township, December 2, 1805, Wayne Township was erected as follows:

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered, that the following tract of land and country, now part of St. Clair Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the third township of the third range west of the Miami; thence north with the eastern boundary line of said third range to the north boundary line of the county; thence west with said northern boundary line to the west boundary line of said third range; thence south with the said last-mentioned line to the southwest corner of the aforesaid third township in the third range aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township to be called and known by the name of Wayne Township."

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

At the same session of the same commissioners, on a petition of the inhabitants of St. Clair Township, it was "ordered, that the following tract of land and country, now part of St. Clair Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the fifth township of the second range west of the Miami; thence north with the east boundary of the said second range to the north boundary of the county; thence west with the northern boundary line to the northwest corner of the county; thence south with the western boundary line of the county to the southwest corner of the fifth township in the first range; thence to the place of beginning,—

shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Milford Township."

REILY TOWNSHIP

December 7, 1807, on the meeting of James Blackburn, Matthew Richardson, and James Smith, commissioners, on a petition of some of the inhabitants of St. Clair Township, it was "ordered, December 8, 1807, that so much of the township of St. Clair as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the western boundary line of the county at the southwest corner of the fourth township in the first range; thence east with the township line to the southeast corner of the section numbered 32 of the fourth township in the second range; thence north with the sectional line to the north boundary line of the said fourth township in the said second range; thence west with the township line to the western boundary line of the county aforesaid; thence south with the same to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Reily Township." Election to be held at the house of Henry Burget on the 2d day of January, 1808, for electing township officers.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

May 7, 1810, at a meeting of James Smith, James Blackburn, and William Robison, commissioners, on petition of some of the inhabitants of Lenon Township, it was "ordered, that so much of the said township of Lenon as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Miami at the southwest corner of township No. 1 of the fourth range; thence north with the western boundary line of the said fourth range to the boundary line of the said county of Butler; thence east with the said northern boundary line to the Miami; thence south and southwardly with the meanders of the Miami to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Madison Township." Election to be held at the house of Jacob Kemp on the 19th of May, 1810, for the election of township officers.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

March 4, 1811, at the meeting of James Blackburn, William Robison, and John Wingate, commissioners, it was "ordered, that so much of the township of Ross as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Butler; thence north with the western boundary line of the said county to the northwest corner of township No. 3 of the first range east of the meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River; thence east with the northern boundary line of the same township to the northeast corner thereof; thence south with the eastern boundary line of the same to the south boundary line of the county of Butler aforesaid; thence west with the said southern

boundary line to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Morgan Township." Election to be held at the house of William Jenkins on the first Monday of April, 1811, for the election of township officers.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

August 5, 1811, at a session of the same commissioners, on petition of inhabitants of Milford Township, it was "ordered, that so much of the township of Milford as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the county of Butler; thence south with the western boundary line of the said county of Butler to the southwest corner of township numbered five in the first range east of the meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River; thence east with the southern boundary line of the same township to the southeast corner thereof; thence north with the eastern boundary line thereof to the north boundary line of the said county of Butler; thence west with the same to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Oxford Township." Election to be held at the house of Sylvester Lyons on the 24th day of August, 1811, for the election of township officers. **1634068**

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners December 2, 1811, William Robison, John Wingate, and James Blackburn being present, on petition of the inhabitants of Reily and St. Clair Townships, it was "ordered, that so much of the said townships as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the surveyed township No. 4 in the second range east of the meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River; thence north to the northeast corner of the same township; thence west to the northwest corner thereof; thence south to the southwest corner thereof; thence east to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be known and designated by the name of Hanover Township." Election to be held at the house of Aaron Sacket on the 21st day of December, 1811, for the election of officers.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

At the meeting of the commissioners, June 2, 1823, "petitions being presented for the division of Liberty Township, ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the new township be called by the name of Union Township, and that an election be held," etc. No boundaries given.

This seems to be the only record of the matter preserved in the books of the county commissioners. Union was the last township erected, except Hamilton. That was so made after its erection as a city and union with Rossville.

THE FIRST COUNTY BUILDINGS.

AFTER the previous sessions of the Court of Common Pleas, the sittings of the court were transferred to one of the old buildings of the garrison, which had been erected for a mess-room for the officers of the army. It was a frame building, roughly weatherboarded, without either filling in or plastering. It was set upon wooden blocks, which elevated it about three feet above the surface of the ground, affording, underneath, an admirable shelter for the hogs and sheep of the village.

The judges' seat was a rough platform made of unplanned boards, erected at the north end of the building. A long table, similar to a carpenter's work-bench, was placed in front of the judges' seat—around which the lawyers were accommodated with benches made of slabs, for seats. The remaining space was occupied by suitors, witnesses, and spectators. In this building the sessions of the court were held from the year 1803 until the year 1810.

The Court of Common Pleas, as previously stated, at their July term, 1803, assigned the building which had previously been used by the troops of the United States stationed at Fort Hamilton as a magazine, to be the county jail. The roof came to a point in the center. Standing isolated from any other building, it was, of course, very insecure. Escapes were almost as frequent as commitments. In the year 1808 two persons were confined in this prison—one of them, named Henry Wason, a wild, drinking Irishman, somewhat notorious at that time, who had been committed for disorderly conduct or a breach of the peace. Having by some means procured a stone, he commenced beating against the door, and finally, putting his arm out of the aperture, he beat off the padlock, opened the door, and came out, leaving the other prisoner, who was chained to the floor, still in confinement. He went directly to the clerk's office, which was only a few rods distant, and told the clerk to inform the sheriff, and get him to take care of that d—d horse-thief who was in jail; for he was determined to stay no longer in such company; and he, accordingly, went to his home. No farther notice was taken of him. This building was the only jail of Butler County from the year 1803 until the year 1809.

The clerk's office was kept in a small log building which stood south of where the fort was situated, and outside the line of pickets. It had originally been erected for a storehouse or sutler's shop by some trader attached to the garrison at the time the fort was occupied by the army. It stood on lot No. 66, a few rods south of where the United Presbyterian Church now stands. It was built of logs about twenty feet long by eighteen feet wide, and two stories high, with a porch to each story, fronting on the alley. The lower room was the office; the upper apartment was occupied as a lodging-room. The building was afterward remodeled, reduced to one story, and tenanted by a German family.

In this building the offices of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court, the commissioner's office, the recorder's office, and the post-office were kept by John Reily from the time of the organization of the county until some time in the year 1809. Here, in court times, when the court was not in session, and in the evenings, assembled the judges, the lawyers, and the picked men of the county. It was, in fact, head-quarters, where all the best society met to spend their leisure hours and enjoy themselves with entertaining conversation.

In the year 1809 Mr. Reily removed his office to the south room of his private residence, which he had erected, and just then completed, on lot No. 99, on the east of the public square, where he kept his office until the year 1824, when, the present brick offices on the public square having been built by the county and completed ready for the accommodation of the offices, Mr. Reily removed his office to that building.

The first building erected on the public square was a jail. Soon after the seat of justice was established at Hamilton, a subscription paper was drawn up and put in circulation for the purpose of raising funds to aid the county in erecting public buildings. It was numerously subscribed by citizens of the county and others having an interest in the prosperity of the town. Subscriptions were received in "money, whisky, or grain, stone, lime, brick, timber, merchandise, mechanical work, labor, and hauling." The amount subscribed was about \$1,500. In October, 1804, the commissioners of the county appointed Benjamin F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes to make collections on the subscriptions obtained. However, it was long before they were all collected. Some of them remained unpaid as late as the year 1815.

On the thirtieth day of September, 1805, Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Line, commissioners of the county of Butler, made a contract with John Torrence and John Wingate to furnish the materials and build a jail for the county on the south side of the public square. The building was to be of stone, thirty-three feet by twenty-two, two stories high, and to be erected and inclosed by the first day of September, 1806, for the sum of \$1,600. The contractors erected and inclosed the building, according to their agreement, by the Fall of 1806.

The finishing and completing the interior of the building, securing and adapting it in a manner suitable for a jail, was not included in their bargain, but was an additional expense, and required some time to effect, so that it was not ready for the reception of prisoners until December, 1808. The inside walls of the prison were lined with logs about a foot square, laid close together, on which was a lining of two-inch oak-plank, well secured with iron spikes. The floor and ceiling were of hewed logs, placed in the same manner as the sides, so that the whole was very secure against escapes. The lower story was divided into three apartments, having a

cell in the middle for a dungeon. The upper story was divided into two rooms for debtors.

On the second day of February, 1807, the commissioners of Butler County made a contract with William Squier to put up a building adjoining the jail, already erected, for the accommodation of the jailer and his family; the building to be of stone, thirty-three feet by thirty, and two stories high, corresponding with width and height of the jail then erected; the whole making a building fifty feet long by thirty-three feet wide. Mr. Squier was to furnish all the materials, and have the building entirely completed, according to the plan laid down, by the 1st of December, 1807, for which he was to be paid the sum of \$1,690. Mr. Squier, however, not prosecuting the work with vigor, did not complete the job by the time stipulated in his contract. It was the beginning of the year 1810 before the building was entirely completed, ready for the reception of the jailer and his family.

The building was divided by a hall running across the building between the prison and the other portion of it, which was divided into two apartments in the lower story for the occupancy of the jailer and his family. The upper story, over the jailer's apartments, was fitted to accommodate the sittings of the courts, in which room the courts were held from the year 1810 until the year 1817.

At the time this building was erected the numerous fine stone-quarries now known to exist in the neighborhood of Hamilton had not been discovered. The only stone then attainable was procured from the bed of the Miami River, and was generally of small size and of an inferior quality. The mechanical art of building had not then acquired the perfection to which it has since attained, and the whole work appears to have been executed without a sufficient regard to that strength and durability necessary to render a building designed for a prison entirely secure. While it was occupied as a prison some escapes were made by means of breaches through the walls where the fire-places were, which subjected the county to considerable expense. The whole building, in its architectural appearance and in its internal economy and arrangement, presented neither a model of elegance or convenience.

The present jail was built by Alexander P. Miller, to whom the contract was awarded on the 4th of March, 1846. It cost \$8,581, and was finished and accepted on the 9th of August, 1848. The old jail was sold at public auction on the 15th of July to Robert E. Duffield for one hundred and ninety-four dollars, by whom it was pulled down and removed. The jail, as it now exists, is a stone structure two stories high, about fifty feet by ninety, presenting a handsome appearance. The front of the building is occupied for a residence by the sheriff, and the rear is appropriated to the detention of prisoners. This room is about forty-five feet square, with a solid stone floor, and lined with boiler iron for twelve feet high.

It has ten cells, situated in the center of the room, five on each side. There is no provision for women in the building other than is afforded by a small and insecure room on the second story.

On the twentieth day of November, 1813, the commissioners of the county contracted with John E. Scott to furnish all the materials and erect and finish a court-house, according to a plan that had been drawn and agreed upon, to be completed by the expiration of the year 1816, for the sum of \$9,000. He entered upon the execution of the work immediately, and had it completed by the time stipulated in the contract. The building was of brick, erected on a stone foundation. It was fifty-four feet long by forty-four feet wide, and two stories high. The lower story, twenty feet high, was fitted up for the court-room, having the judges' seat on the south. The main entrance was by a door on the north; there was also a door on the east and another on the west side of the building, and a private door on the south, near the southwest corner, to communicate with the jail. The second story was eighteen feet in height, divided into a hall and four rooms, for the accommodation of the grand and petit juries, and for such other purposes as might be required. On the top of the building, in the center of the roof, which was hipped on all four sides, was a cupola, surmounted with an iron spire, on which were two balls of gilded copper. The height from the ground to the uppermost ball was one hundred and ten feet.

The contract price for building the court-house, as before mentioned, was \$9,000. However, on the application of the contractor, who alleged that he had lost money on the job, the Legislature, at their session of 1817-18, passed a law authorizing the commissioners of Butler County to make a further allowance to the contractor not exceeding one thousand dollars, if, in their judgment, on an examination of the accounts of his expenditures, it should appear that he had sustained a loss on the contract. The commissioners, on an examination of the account of his expenditures in erecting the building, made the allowance authorized by law, and accordingly, on the twelfth day of October, 1818, they paid him the further sum of one thousand dollars, making the whole cost of the court-house \$10,000. The sittings of the courts were transferred from the old stone building, and the first court was held in the new court-house at the April term, 1817.

In the cupola was suspended a fine-toned bell, which was used not only for the assembling of the court, but on other public occasions, and tolled at the funerals of respectable citizens. It was also, for a number of years, rung regularly every day at nine o'clock in the morning, at twelve o'clock at noon, and at nine o'clock in the evening, by a person employed for that purpose, who was regularly paid for that service from a fund raised by voluntary subscription of the citizens of the town.

The plan and arrangement of the court-house being

considered inconvenient and not well suited for the accommodation of the court and those in attendance on that tribunal, the commissioners of the county, in the year 1836, resolved to make an alteration and improvement of the building, and for that purpose employed William H. Bartlett, a carpenter then residing in Hamilton, to superintend and carry into effect the plan of the alteration, which was immediately commenced by him, and completed, in the manner in which the building remains at present, by the termination of the year 1837. The court-house, as at present modeled and arranged, is fifty-four feet in length from north to south by forty-four feet in width from east to west, with a portico of ten feet projection in front on the north, with four columns of brick, plastered with hydraulic cement. The columns are of the Grecian-Ionic order, thirty-two feet in height, supporting a cornice and pediment of the same order. On the north end of the building is a handsome cupola, surmounted by a figure of Justice, holding a sword and balance. The whole height from the ground to the top of the figure on the cupola is one hundred and eleven feet. The court-room is in the second story, which was finished in very neat and elegant style. The judges' seat is on the south side of the court-room, with a gallery on the north. The lower story is divided into four apartments. The most northern one, at the general entrance, is occupied as an anteroom, in which is the stairway leading to the vestibule of the court-room. In the northwest corner is a room occupied as a sheriff's office. The remaining southern part is fitted up for the accommodation of the coroner and for grand jury rooms. The whole expense of the new modeling and alteration of the building made under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlett amounted to the sum of \$15,919. Some remodeling and alteration was done about ten years ago.

In the cupola is suspended a fine-toned bell, the same which formerly hung in the cupola of the old court-house. Between 1830 and 1840 a fine clock was purchased and placed in the cupola, having a face on each side of the square, pointing out the lapse of time, and striking the hours on a bell as they pass. The clock cost one thousand dollars, which was paid for by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of the place.

In February, 1820, the commissioners of the county contracted with Pierson Sayre for furnishing the materials and building two public offices on the public ground for the accommodation of the county offices, to be erected, one on the east and one on the west of the court-house, some distance therefrom, and in line with the front of that building; to be of brick, one story high; each forty feet long by twenty feet wide, with a stone foundation; each building to be divided into two apartments, and made fire-proof. The contract price for building them was \$2,486. They were completed, ready for the reception of the offices, by the year 1822. The manner in which the offices were made fire-proof was by laying a

floor of boards on the upper joists which supported the ceiling. On this was laid a course of brick, which was covered with a layer of sand or clay, six or eight inches deep. The wood-work of the doors and windows was covered with sheet-iron. The floors were first laid with brick.

In the year 1836 an addition of twenty-three feet was built to the office on the west of the court-house, and the whole building raised to two stories in height. The work was done by Thomas M. Thomas, and cost \$1,500. In the year 1837 a similar addition was made to the building on the east of the court-house by Jacob H. Elerick, at a cost of \$1,820. Thus each building, as it stands at present, is sixty-three feet long by twenty feet wide, and two stories high, divided into suitable apartments on each floor. The whole cost of these offices, thus far, amounted to the sum of \$5,806. Some additional sums were, necessarily, afterwards expended in fitting up the rooms for the better accommodation of the offices. In the year 1877 an addition was erected to the west building for the use of the treasurer and county commissioners. The foundations are of the best quarry stone, and the building is two stories high, of brick. It is about twenty feet square.

In 1858 the commissioners caused complete fire-proof apartments to be constructed in the interior of the buildings, one for each—the auditor, treasurer, recorder, and Probate Court.

The rooms on the first floor of the east building are assigned to the clerk of the court for his office. The rooms on the second floor, over the clerk's office, are occupied by the Probate Court. The east room, on the lower floor of the west building, is the county treasurer's office. The west room is the recorder's office; and the auditor's and commissioners' offices are on the upper floor of the building.

In the Summer of the year 1817 the public square was inclosed with an open board fence made of mulberry posts and poplar plank. The materials were furnished and the fence put up by Daniel Keyte for \$1.25 per panel of ten feet.

In 1828 the commissioners of the county had the public square inclosed with a fence of iron railing, except a small portion on the east and west adjoining the streets, which is left outside the inclosure. The foundation is a wall built of limestone, sunk two feet below the surface of the ground. Above the surface there is a wall built of large, well-dressed and cut limestone, brought from the quarries near Dayton, having a coping of the same material, on which is placed the fence, a neat and strong iron railing, with gates at the proper positions, appropriately ornamented. The whole length of the inclosure is one thousand and seventy-one feet. Daniel Skinner, of Hamilton, executed and put up the iron work; Mr. Doyle, of Dayton, put up the stone foundation. The work was begun in the Summer of 1828, but

was not completed until June, 1839. The cost was \$7,293.84. The square has been graded and planted with ornamental trees, presenting a beautiful prospect, not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio.

PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS.

The pioneers of the West three-quarters of a century ago, and more, were of a hardier and more self-reliant class than those who followed. They lived largely by the hunt; consequently, they were expert in the use of fire-arms. They began life anew in a dense wilderness filled with gigantic trees, and, therefore, were skilled in handling an ax. Roads and bridges there were none, so that a close observation of the bark of trees, the stars, the breaking of twigs and bushes, and the position of trees and natural objects, was necessary to enable them to find their way from one house to another. They were compelled to be pupils of Izaak Walton in his gentle craft; for fish add much to the pleasures of the table. They must be vigilant and brave; for danger from Indians and wild beasts had not yet gone. And they must be good farmers; for all their efforts were only preparatory to the clearing up of the soil. They made shoes, tanned their own leather, constructed their own household implements, and were obliged to teach their children, unaided by pedagogue or preacher. They were a strong, hardy race.

Those who came West were rarely destitute of a little money, and if there were exceptions to this rule it was among young men with strong arms and invincible determination. Removal to their new location was most generally from concerted action in neighborhoods. Occasionally entire villages felt the impulse, and moved bodily. Some Churches were organized in the East, elected their deacons and other officers, took up their line of march for the West, and the congregation drove their teams by day, halted at night, invariably offering prayers at bed-time and at meals, and resumed their march the next day, stopping on Sunday for a long season of religious worship. Such was the case with some of those who first went to the Western Reserve, and, to a modified extent, this will hold good for the congregation of believers whose descendants now worship at Paddy's Run. Land was not infrequently bought in the East; but most generally the actual settler saw the ground before purchasing.

The projectors of the land companies did not spare flowery adjectives when describing the good qualities of the tracts they had to sell. One of the first companies was the Scioto. It was represented in Europe by Joel Barlow, the poet, who spoke of its merits as a poet should sing when describing an Arcadia. In his circular,

liberally distributed in Paris, he chants the praises of the country bordering on the Ohio:

"A climate wholesome and delightful, frost even in Winter almost entirely unknown, and a river called, by way of eminence, the Beautiful, and abounding in excellent fish of vast size; noble forests, consisting of trees that spontaneously produce sugar (the sugar-maple), and a plant that yields ready-made candles (*Myrica cerifera*); venison in plenty, the pursuit of which is uninterrupted by wolves, foxes, lions, or tigers. A couple of swine would multiply themselves a hundred-fold in two or three years without taking any care of them. No taxes to pay; no military services to be performed."

Similar stories were published and told about the lands in the Miami Valley, although, as Judge Symmes and his associates were not poets, there was not so much exaggeration. Much of the land hereabout was taken up in New Jersey and in New York and Philadelphia, largely by persons who never intended coming out to Ohio, and who bought simply because it seemed likely to become a profitable speculation. The very first who came had most generally been in the armies of St. Clair or Wayne. The settlement of Hamilton was nearly entirely from this source. But the great covered wagons began moving out here with the first roads, and before that cattle and horses were driven slowly and laboriously over the mountains and down to the promised land. Pittsburg became the center of an outfitting industry similar to that which St. Joe occupied for so long a time on the plains. Here the emigrant met those who had been over the route and knew its dangers and pitfalls; here the land-jobbers congregated, and here were dealers with all the implements, gear, and articles of clothing likely to be needed in the war against the forces of nature. We have now conquered, but three generations have died since the contest began.

Pittsburg swarmed with life. So also did one or two of the towns lower down the river, where boats could be bought and the passengers committed to the slow-moving stream. The boat was very plain and simple. It was large enough to contain six or eight tons of load; but that was all. Floating down the river would now be pleasant enough; but then there were stretches of twenty or thirty miles without a single house. The crack of a rifle might at any moment be heard, striking down the head of a family or wounding some woman or child, and causing dismay and sorrow to those who survived. By night and by day the river bank must be watched. The boat must be pushed away from sand-bars, and steered so as to avoid contact with snags.

To those who were going to the settlements north of Cincinnati it was most usual to stop there, sell the boat, and proceed overland. To come to Hamilton was often two or three days' journey in unfavorable weather. The land having been bought, either from the United States or from Symmes's company, the next step to be taken

was to clear it. He was happy who could get some other adventurer to join him for the first few days, until he had made a beginning in the forest. To fell the trees was a colossal undertaking. Many of them were three or four feet in diameter, and some much exceeded these figures. The spot for the cabin was usually picked out from its contiguity to a spring. Here, then, a space of thirty feet square having been selected, the axes rang merrily out, and one after another the monarchs of the forest fell. They were trimmed of their branches, the underbrush cleared away, and the first log, having been partially squared, was laid upon the ground in the place where the cabin was to be. Notches were cut near the ends, and in these notches other logs were laid, one at a time, until the building had reached high enough for a roof, which was at first only boughs and bark. Doors were cut in, openings for windows left, and the house was ready for its first occupancy. Daniel Detty, of Middletown, lived out-doors for more than two weeks, cooking and sleeping in the open air while his cabin was going up. This was just over the border in Warren County, and the denseness of the woods was the reason why he finally abandoned that neighborhood, and came to reside on the banks of the Miami. He was tired of the warfare against nature, and when he heard that there was a beautiful natural prairie at the side of this river, he left his improvements, on which he had spent eight or nine months, and became a dweller in what is now Butler County.

The cabin windows were made by sawing out about three feet of one of the logs, and fastening in a few upright pieces. For lights they put in paper, and greased it with bear's-oil and hog-fat, pasting it on the upright pieces. There was then very little glass made in the country, the only place in the West being in Pittsburg, which is still the center of the glass industry; and the high cost of transportation and the lack of money put it out of the power of the settlers to purchase this transparent material.

Housekeeping presented many serious discouragements. That civilization which is a multiplication of wants, our forefathers, happily, had not attained to. Rather they adhered to Goldsmith's dictum, "Man wants but little here below." It is surprising how few are the things which are really indispensable. In the forest, without roads, with scarcely even a path, it was difficult to get any thing from market, and it was still more difficult to take it thither; for the latter was likely to be the heavier commodity. It did not pay to transport Indian corn, oats, or wheat; and a farmer can scarcely raise any thing more valuable than these. He consumed all he grew; or, if he did not, he threw the remainder away. Flax was made into cloth at his own house; so was wool changed from the back of a sheep to a regularly woven fabric. This was, of course, when sheep could be kept; wolves and bears often made it impossible. The gun often supplemented the fruits of the soil. Deer and rac-

coons, foxes and wolves, opossums and squirrels abounded. The man of the house left home before daybreak, and before noon often returned with a huge load of venison or wild turkeys. The stranger who came by was welcome. He represented the outside world to them. He was theater and church, school and fair, all in one. They heard nothing of what was going on except as he echoed it.

Sometimes the pioneer began even more unpretentiously. With an ax he started out to fell enough saplings to build a rude hut, seven feet by four, and five feet high. It was open in front, where a place was left for a fire. A frying-pan and a jack-knife would complete the equipment. Coals lingered the whole day. A piece of pork would be put in the pan and fried, and, with a piece of bread, borrowed, like its oleaginous neighbor, from a farmer of the vicinity, the woodchopper made his hearty meals. Coffee and tea were not introduced at the beginning of the State settlement; indeed, the latter was not in much use until 1830. One of these pioneers has left us an account of his struggles to get a frock for the baby:

"I built a log-house twenty feet square—quite aristocratic in those days—and moved into it. I was fortunate enough to possess a jack-knife. With that I made a wooden knife and two wooden forks, which answered admirably for us to eat with. A bedstead was wanted. I took two round poles for the posts, inserted a pole in them for a side-rail; two other poles were inserted for the end pieces, the ends of which were put in the logs of the house; some puncheons were then split and laid from the side-rail to the crevice between the logs of the house, which formed a substantial bed-board, on which we laid our straw-bed—the only bed we had—on which we slept as soundly and woke as happy as Albert and Victoria.

"In process of time a yard and a half of calico were wanted. I started on foot through the woods ten miles to procure it; but, alas! when I arrived I found that, in the absence of both money and credit, the calico was not to be obtained. The dilemma was a serious one, and how to escape I could not devise; but I had no sooner informed my wife of my failure than she suggested that I had a pair of thin pantaloons which I could very well spare, that would make quite a decent frock. The pants were cut up, the frock made, and in due time the child was dressed."

The house, after being first erected, needed many repairs and alterations to fit it for the residence of a family. It was always left with great interstices between the logs, which needed to be filled up with mud or clay or with pieces of wood. As the means of the family increased and saw-mills were built, the rude structure was often enveloped with a frame covering; but underneath all was unchanged. The house occupied by General Harrison until his death, situated at North Bend, was an instance. Generally the chimney was built up on the outside, and

the floors were of slabs of wood, rough-hewn by the ax. Excepting for Indians, there was no need of bar or bolt. There were no thieves and no dishonest people. Credits were long, and pay was taken in almost every thing to be found in the country. Potash, hides and furs, cattle, tobacco, and, later, wheat and oats, were merchantable articles, and often answered instead of money itself. But the prices, as we should judge them now, were ruinously low. We give elsewhere, in the article on the National Armory, and in some of our local histories, the cost of commodities as they were forty and sixty years ago. The currency was as varied as the articles for which they were given. There were notes of banks on half a dozen different States in various stages of depreciation; the United States currency of dollars, dimes, and cents; currency from New Spain, Cuba, and other Spanish American countries; British silver, and French five-franc pieces. Each of these floated at some conventional price, and it required careful study to know the value of each kind. The calling of money-broker was, until the late war, one of the most lucrative in the United States.

The agriculture of the day was rude. Fruit grew with a luxuriance and certainty which it does not now equal; but the quality of the apples, pears, and plums first planted was poor. The trees were sheltered by the surrounding forests, and the insects which are now the bane of the fruit-producer had not yet made their appearance. The smaller fruits—the strawberry, raspberry, and currant—were uncultivated; but the melon in its different varieties was abundant. The trees were deprived of life by being girdled, and then afterwards cut down; but often they stood for many years, weakening and falling, a most deplorable sight. After the trees were felled the stumps were burned out and pulled out; the ground was fertilized with the ashes and mold, and the crops that were obtained were in great abundance. There was no rotation of crops, no underdraining, scarcely any surface draining, and no manuring, except the small portion derived from the stable. When one field was worn out, another was got ready. There were few sheep, but hogs were numerous. They were of the genuine racer breed, and earned their own living. Chickens and turkeys were numerous, and the holiday meal always included one of these. Pork was the great staple. It had an advantage over the other products of the farm. The hog could be driven from home to the market, and corn could in no way be more easily moved than in this concentrated form. Hot biscuits were the delight of the farmer, and cold bread was very rarely eaten. The maple-tree furnished an abundant yield of molasses and sugar, and there was no lack of fruit to be put up in household preserves.

Farmers worked their places with much less labor than at present. They rarely hired any help, except at harvest, and the pioneer, with his wife and children, toiled on year after year with little assistance. There

was usually a cow or two, and the duty of milking and making butter devolved upon the wife. So did that of making cloth, and the garments out of the cloth. The husband made the shoes, except at the time when some wandering shoemaker sought shelter and a few days' work. A clock was too expensive a thing to have; rude dials answered every purpose on bright days, and on dark days they guessed as to the hour. The crockery was homely yellow ware, and was often eked out by pewter and wooden dishes. Fine queensware and china were not to be seen. The ovens were huge and capacious, and in them could be baked whole turkeys or sheep. So also were the fire-places of those houses which were constructed after the people became a little forehanded. Here and there may now be seen an ancient dwelling in which the Dutch oven is a prominent part.

It was a difficult thing, even after a family had some money, to get luxuries. Public sentiment frowned upon them as effeminate, and the shopkeepers did not have odd and curious articles on hand. The chairs and tables were at the beginning made by the stout hands of the farmer himself; the beds were built in the house, and thongs of deer or coarse ropes were extended across from side to side, to give the requisite elasticity. Over this was a tick, filled with oat-straw, and the high structure was surmounted by a feather-bed, loved by all who were brought up to know its soft embraces, and condemned by this latter-day generation, who have been taught that it is hygienically bad, and makes man, woman and child too comfortable. The last of all were the sheets of linen, woven at home, and a counterpane, carefully joined together from twoscore different patterns of cloth—a true housewife's delight. If there was a cradle, it was made at home. Perhaps it might be half a barrel cut lengthwise, and furnished with rockers; sometimes it was a log hollowed out; but generally it was made by some handy man in the neighborhood. The floor was rough, as it must needs be when slabs or puncheons are used to lay it. There was no danger of dying from suffocation, as there was a huge fire-place and chimney to make a draft, and innumerable chinks and crevices in the walls and floors to admit the free air of heaven; and there were no needless pieces of furniture for the housekeeper to dust and keep in order. What would she have said could she have seen the present craze for pottery and furniture?

For the first score of years after the treaty of Greenville the hunting of wild animals formed an essential portion of the pioneer's livelihood. It is true that most men did not neglect tilling the soil on this account; but until the wild animals had been nearly exterminated his stock and crops were not of much account. Squirrels swarmed in vast numbers, and to them a corn-field was a particular attraction. Bears had the same weakness. It was a common plan for farmers to go on a Summer's night to a corn-field, and there wait for the quadruped

to approach. If the field were fenced, the beast would find some place to climb over the rails. When at the top, he would carefully look in every direction for an enemy. After a time, seeing none, he would drop off the fence inside the field. He can not climb down, and so must fall. Having picked himself up, and waited, perhaps, ten minutes to see if he was observed, he would proceed to the hills of corn, pull down the stalk, strip the ears of the husk, and begin eating the succulent grains with the greatest relish. It was wonderful what devastation one bear would make in a corn-field in one night. If the plans of the hunter had been well carried out, he would fire from his ambush as soon as the bear was near enough, and enough meat would be obtained to last his family until the carcass could be no longer kept. The skin was worth a round sum, either to sell or to keep. The fat, tried out, made a pomade or ointment, and the dogs had a feast on the poorer parts of the animal. These latter were an important part of every household. From one to six were to be found near each farmstead, and, if of "low degree" and not well trained, they would make the night vocal by their barking. They were useful, however. They aided the farmer to discover any depredator on his fields, whether man or beast; they helped him in his encounters with savage animals, and they formed excellent playmates for his children. In all new countries man prizes the companionship of dogs. In hunting wolves and foxes they were essential, and were the same with raccoons and opossums. The latter were largely hunted at night, and formed excellent roasts for the family. The furs and skins of animals formed the most compact and valuable of all commodities that the frontiersman had to do with. Offered at the shopkeepers', they brought cash, and in dealings of one man with another they passed more readily current than any other property. A premium was paid on the heads of wolves by the commissioners of Butler County for a number of years, and this stimulated the energies of the hunter. Many expedients were used to ensnare these animals. Large traps were made and baited, the mechanism being such that the attempt to take the bait would result in the fall of the gate, thus securely imprisoning the beast. Other hunters would take the ovary of the female wolf at a particular time of the year, rub it upon their boots, and then walk across the paths where the animals were sure to come. They immediately left whatever they were doing, and followed. This plan, while very successful, was attended with great danger, as the wolves became infuriated when they saw the deception that had been practiced upon them, and not infrequently attacked the backwoodsman. Often have hunters been obliged to climb trees to secure their safety. But so effectual were the attempts to exterminate wolves that few have been seen by any one now living, and there is probably no one resident in the county who has killed one within its limits.

It is impossible to give a description of a school that

shall entirely correspond to that which existed among our forefathers. It was entirely sustained by subscription, the wealthier men paying a little more than the poorer ones. The schoolmaster was a man of consideration. He ranked next in the community after the doctor, the lawyer, and the minister, and although his learning might not have been great, it was greater than that of the persons in whose society he found himself. Often he was some man who had traveled far afield, and knew more of the world than his auditors. He generally wrote a good hand, was familiar with the easier parts of arithmetic, had a little knowledge of geography, English, American and Roman history, and could read passably. He only gave instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and if he taught these well he satisfied his patrons. The houses were generally of logs, with a capacious fireplace, and the benches and desks were of plain plank or slabs, the flat side uppermost. There was no uniformity of books. Each pupil brought what he had, and all were in turn used by the teacher. One thing is undeniable: the pupils carried from the schools more that they remembered, considering the extent of the curriculum, than is now done in similar places. There was more concentration, and there was no study of a dozen different branches, all of necessity imperfectly acquired.

It must not be imagined that all the inhabitants were farmers. The hunter and trapper preceded them, and the blacksmith followed. Many of the articles which we now buy ready made were then beat out on the anvil. Nails were among these; the point to a plowshare, the remainder being wood; bolts and bars, knives, sickles, and axes were wrought out by his labors. He was an indispensable man. Something which is widely different from that found to-day was the multitude of innkeepers. Roadside taverns abounded everywhere. It was necessary for the traveler to stop over-night, and as he could only make from ten to twenty miles per day, often finding two or three miles too much, he was compelled to avail himself of their facilities. In the smaller kind there was only a lower room and a loft, into which the traveler mounted by a ladder. Here were three or four beds, and if there were women in the party there was a curtain to divide their part of the garret from the other part, in which the men slept. In the larger there were two log-cabins, side by side, with, of course, additional accommodations. Log houses were the rule then, not the exception. When John Reily came to Hamilton, nearly eighty years ago, the cabins outnumbered the frame houses, and the latter were very small, unpretentious dwellings. The landlord in those days gave plentiful fare, but not what would now be considered as of the best quality. It was pork and potatoes, with corn-bread. Chickens were afforded as often as possible, and always on gala-days; but beef and mutton were seldom seen, unless the former, salted, in Winter-time. There was game on the table when the landlord or his guests were

fortunate enough to shoot any, or when he could make an exchange with a neighbor for some. Often the inns were full, and the wayfarer slept in his wagon or under a friendly tree. Expenses were low. The York shilling, or twelve and a half cents, was at that time considerably used in this neighborhood, and meals were generally charged for at that rate, sleeping from six to nineteen cents, and the same for horse-feed. The bar had an abundance of whisky and rum, sold at three cents a drink. No beer or ale was used, nor were there any fancy drinks. Water and sugar were the only things ever put in the glass to modify the taste, except occasionally a little mint. The pioneers drank enormously, yet such was the strength of their constitutions and the bracing effect of living in the open air, they seemed to suffer no ill effects from it. There were drunkards, it is true; but they had given up labor, and had no other thought than the bottle.

The taverns were frequently the scene of balls. Here gathered all the young men of the neighborhood who were not Church members, and the young ladies whom they had invited to accompany them. The largest room in the inn was cleared of all furniture, a couple of fiddlers found place in one corner, and some citizen with a stentorian voice, or perhaps one of the fiddlers, called off the figures. Dancing began early. By sundown, often, small parties might be seen on their way to the house appointed, and in the neighborhood every available place was used to tie the horses which brought the cavaliers and their fair charges. These dances were old-fashioned, and few persons now would know them. The minuet was never in vogue in this section; it went out of date with hair-powder. But quadrilles, country dances, and reels were the order of the night. There was no languidness. Few girls were wall-flowers, and when they were on the floor they moved with vivacity. There was a careless and open enjoyment. No regulations were made as to dress. Few of the ladies aspired to silk or gentlemen to broadcloth; but, instead, they wore plain linsey-woolseys and coarse wooden clothes. The entertainment culminated at supper-time, which was near midnight. Here were roast and boiled turkey and chicken, boiled ham, any stray articles of game that could be got in time, biscuits, pies and cake, and preserves—a royal supper it seemed to them, but which our degenerate and weakened race could hardly digest. After another hour or two of dancing the party broke up, and Ethelberta was escorted home by her faithful Edwy.

Those who clad the human frame were people of consequence. Caps were generally made at home, and few men, except of the better sort, wore hats; so that this calling did not thrive. The milliner was not in request. The decoration of bonnets was entirely a home affair. But while most men possessed an elementary knowledge of shoemaking, and some even owned a cobbler's kit, it was not generally found expedient to make shoes. So

the journeyman cordwainer made his circuits, even as the dressmaker now does. In one house he might be kept a couple of days, in another a couple of weeks, busily at work repairing and making shoes and boots. These were firmly and substantially constructed, and had a weight in them of leather which nowadays is rarely seen. They were larger and roomier, and when new resisted the rain very well. It was not an uncommon thing to find those which had been worn the second year. There were, in a region like this, no thin shoes, or shoes got up expressly for show. Vanity or the length of purse was not great enough. Moccasins were worn here for many years after the first settlement of the country. They were soft and easy to walk in, and made without trouble. They were much affected by those with tender feet.

The tailor did not come in, at the very beginning, but he was here within a half-dozen years. There was then no ready-made clothing, and all material was cut and sewed in the neighborhood where it was used. Gentlemen wore broadcloth, which was imported and was very costly, and many of them were clad in it continually. Artisans or farmers never wore such an expensive cloth, except it might be for a wedding-suit, and all professional men were to be told by it. The Methodist minister always had a very long-tailed coat, and he could be distinguished as far as he could be seen on account of this garment.

An indispensable man was the saddler and harness-maker. There was much riding on horseback, as the roads were poor when they existed at all, and it was a necessity not only to be a good horseman, but to be well provided with riding-gear. Tanners and curriers were also soon to be found in most localities. Deerskins were prepared during the last century for garments by those who followed a trade called skin-dressers, and their products were worn by men of all classes. Others were known as leather-breeches makers. These callings have been superseded at the present day. Some trades have gone out of use. There were men who made spinning-wheels and looms, and like machinery. Joel Collins made powder, which is now only manufactured by extensive establishments.

There was preaching of the Gospel in many parts of the country. Among these early missionaries the names of Cruice, MacDill, Montfort, Elliott, and others, rise up in the remembrance of those who attended upon their ministrations, or whose parents did. They preached everywhere—in private houses, blacksmith-shops, groves, open spaces, or wherever they could attract auditors. Many of the early ministers were men without education, but with strong minds, trained by experience and observation. They understood the nature of the men to whom they talked and what arguments would influence them. They dealt more with personal religion than with abstract and barren idealizations, and they wrought much good in the community.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

On the second Monday of June, as we have previously stated, Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Lines met in Hamilton, and organized as the Board of County Commissioners. John Reily acted as clerk. Their first business was the auditing of bills, and the first one allowed was to William Crooks, a judge at the previous election, for making a return to the clerk's office at Cincinnati, Hamilton County. For this they gave him two dollars. The others were as follows: James Blackburn, late sheriff, State prosecutions and proclaiming elections, \$21; William McClellan, sheriff, State prosecutions, proclaiming elections, etc., \$18; John Reily, clerk of the Common Pleas, State prosecutions, certifying elections, etc., and one jury-box furnished, \$27.25; Darius C. Oreutt, cleaning up the court-house and jail and furnishing a lock to each, \$4; Mahlon Baker, services as overseer of the poor of the township of Liberty, \$5; Matthew Winton, assignee of George Swan, for seven grown wolves' scalps taken, \$7; John Greer, balance of his services as county commissioner and secretary to the commissioners for the year 1803, and for stationery, \$16.50; James Dunn, balance of his services as county commissioner for the year 1803, \$1.50.

On their meeting of July 2, 1804, they allowed the following bills: George Myracle, one wolf-scalp, \$1; Philip Hayle, keeping Martin Rixendell, a pauper, for six months previous to the first Monday of May at \$20, and from then until the 21st of June at \$6.12, \$26.12; Connor & Ormsby, nails furnished for repairing the jail, \$7.41; Samuel Dillon, coroner, for holding an inquisition on the dead body of Haney Thomson, and for travel, etc., to hold an inquisition on the dead body of John Morfoot, \$17.74.

They then made an order that the listers of the several towns proceed immediately to take in the lists of land and taxable property in their respective townships, and make return on the first Monday of August next.

On Monday, 6th of August, 1804, they allowed bills as follows: Samuel Miller, extra repairs to the court-house, \$12.81; James Blackburn, collector of taxes for the year 1803, was ordered to exhibit his amount of collection for adjustment before the Board of Commissioners on the fourth Monday of August; August 27, 1804, George Lone was allowed for a wolf-scalp, \$1; James Craven, lister of St. Clair Township, taking lists of land, etc., \$21.25; Thos. Pottenger, appraiser in St. Clair Township, \$1.25; Jas. Dunn, associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, \$20.17; John Greer, an associate judge, \$16.17; James Mahan, lister of Ross Township, taking lists of land, etc., \$11.75; Frederick Schaff, lister of Liberty Township, taking lists of land, \$16.75; Daniel Nelson, appraiser of houses in Liberty Township, \$1.25; George Harkin, lister of Fairfield Township, \$20; John Torrence, appraiser in

Fairfield Township, \$5; Garrett Vannest, lister of Lemon Township, \$23; John Carson, appraiser in Lemon Township, \$2.50; John Dunn, taking and returning to the clerk of the Common Pleas sundry lists of land in the year 1803, which had not been entered for taxes as the law required, \$6.25.

James Blackburn, collector of the county taxes for the year 1803, appearing by John Dunn, his agent, exhibited his amount of collection as follows: James Blackburn, debtor to the county of Butler amount of taxes committed to him to collect for the year 1803, \$594.49; credit, cash and orders paid into the county treasury, \$464.70; order for the remission of Joel Williams's tax on his mill in part, \$3; commission of six per cent on the amount collected, \$35.60; leaving a balance due, including delinquents, etc., of \$91.13.

On application of Joseph Burgh, of Lemon Township, three dollars of the county taxes assessed on him for the year 1803, on a horse said to be kept as a covering horse (which was not), was remitted, and an order drawn directed to James Blackburn, collector.

The Board of Commissioners for August 28, 1804, made the following assessment of taxes: On property subject to taxation in the county, \$770.13; taxes of ferries, \$1; probable amount received from tavern-keepers, \$50; probable amount received from retailers of merchandise, \$60; probable amount received by the dividend of the State tax, \$186; balance of the county taxes of 1803 not yet accounted for by the collector, making a probable deduction of twenty dollars for delinquencies and insolvencies, \$68.13. Total, \$1,135.26.

They then made the following appropriations or distributions: Listers of the several townships for services, \$102.75; James Dunn and John Greer, associate judges, \$36.34; John Dunn, making return of lands, etc., in 1803, \$6.25; sheriff and clerk of the Common Pleas, for State and county services, \$40; attorney prosecuting the pleas of the State, \$80; associate judges' fees, \$100; grand jury fees, \$100; judge of election fees, \$30; support of paupers, \$75; wolf and panther scalps, \$50; listers, for completing the lists of land, agreeably to law, \$25; Board of Commissioners' fees, their clerk, and stationery, \$100; collector's and county treasurer's commission, \$70; outstanding orders drawn by the commissioners, which remain unsatisfied, \$100; necessary for delinquencies and contingent expenses, \$219.92. Total, \$1,135.26.

The commissioners ordered that the collector of the county taxes should be allowed a commission of six per cent for trouble in collecting and paying over the taxes, and that the county treasurer be allowed a commission of three per cent for receiving and paying out moneys.

William McClellan, sheriff of the county, having given notice to the Board of Commissioners that he should not undertake the collection of the State or county taxes, and no person offering to undertake the collection of the same, it was ordered that the commissioners should

meet at the court-house in Hamilton on Thursday, the sixth day of September, for receiving proposals for the collection of State and county taxes.

Edward Gee was allowed for a wolf-scalp, \$1.

On the application and complaint of Thomas McCullough, at their meeting September 6th, 1804, ordered that the valuation of his mills be lowered from \$3,000 to \$2,000, making a deduction in his tax of \$5. The valuation of William Smith's house and saw-mill was reduced from \$700 to \$500, making a reduction in his taxes of \$1; Joel Williams's mill was reduced in the valuation from \$1,500 to \$1,000, reducing his taxes \$2.50; David Enoch's grist and saw-mill was raised in valuation from \$1,000 to \$2,000, increasing his taxes \$5; the valuation of Daniel Griffing's mill was raised from \$100 to \$200, increasing his taxes 50 cents; the valuation of Shobal Vail's mill was increased from \$300 to \$500, raising his taxes \$1; the valuation of Stephen Vail's mills was raised from \$600 to \$1,200, increasing his taxes \$3; Samuel Gregory's mill was set at \$300, increasing his tax \$1.50. These variations made an increase of \$2.50.

At the meeting of September 19, 1804, an order was drawn for Job Gee, for a wolf-scalp, \$1; George Harlan was appointed collector of the county taxes for the county for that year, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-three cents.

The Board of Commissioners met again October 4, 1804, and orders were drawn in favor of the following persons: Joseph Spencer, killing a grown wolf, \$1; William Cooley, killing two grown wolves, \$2; Matthew Winton, assignee of Benjamin Allen, killing a grown wolf, \$1; Thomas Cooch, 4 grown wolves, \$4; Daniel Doty, a judge of the election held in Lemon Township for county commissioner, \$1.25; William Broderick, a judge of the election held in St. Clair Township for county commissioner, \$1.25; Daniel Nelson, a judge of the election held in Liberty Township for county commissioner, \$1; James Dunn and John Greer, for services performed as associate judges in laying off the county into townships, appointing the place of holding elections, and attending to receiving and certifying the elections of the first sheriff and justice of the peace for the county and representative to Congress, each, \$6; John Reily, clerk of the Common Pleas, for receiving and listing the lands of non-resident proprietors, making out a general alphabetical list of the State tax for the year 1804, and for making out and certifying three copies, \$32.16; John Reily, clerk to the Board of Commissioners, for services, including making out the duplicate of county taxes, and books and stationery furnished the commissioners for the use of the county, \$37.16.

Benjamin Fit. Randolph and Cebulon Symmes were authorized and requested to collect and receive of and from the several persons who have subscribed money, whisky, or grain for the purpose of assisting the county of Butler to erect public buildings at Hamilton, the sum

of justice, such sum and sums of money, whisky, and grain, as they had respectively subscribed; and also to receive from persons who had subscribed stones, lime, brick, timber, mechanical work, labor, or hauling, or any kind of country produce which can or may be exchanged for cash. They were authorized to exchange the articles which they might receive into cash, and deposit it in the county treasury. The clerk was to furnish Benjamin Fitz Randolph and Celadon Symmes each with a copy of the subscription paper and of the order.

At the meeting of November 5, 1804, John Beatty received the premium for a wolf-scalp, 50 cents; James Patterson, the premium for five wolf-scalps, \$1.50. John Reilly, clerk of the commissioners, for services in drawing copies of the order of appointments of B. F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes to collect the moneys subscribed for public buildings at Hamilton, and making out and certifying extracts of lands entered for taxes in the county, which were in the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Greene, Ross, and Fairfield, was granted \$5.79; and the following sums were also allowed: John Kitchel, associate judge, \$39.67; John Greer, associate judge, \$8; Daniel Beatty, Isaac Stanley, and Dennis Ball, as judges of the election in Fairfield Township, each, 50 cents; Darinus C. Orcutt and John R. Beatty, clerks of the election in Fairfield Township, each, 50 cents; John Beatty, Ralph W. Hunt, Joseph Cox, John Morrow, Isaac S. Sweeringer, judges of election in Liberty Township; Henry Weaver, Ezekiel Ball, John Craig, Robert Ferris, Isaiah Morris, judges of election in Lemon Township; Robert Winton, Mr. Scott, John Orbison, William Richardson, judges of election for St. Clair Township; James Dunn, Isaac Gibson, James Elliott, Maxwell Parkinson, James Mahan, William Morris, judges of election for Ross Township, were each allowed from 50 cents to \$1.50 for their services; David Johnston, a judge of the election in Lemon Township, in October, 1804, \$1.25; Samuel Beeler, a judge of the election in St. Clair Township, \$1.25; Isaac Shields, for carrying an abstract of the votes given for senator in the county of Butler, at the October election, 1804, to the clerk's office in Warren County, \$2; Daniel Baker and Justus Jones, executors of Edward Jones, deceased, for services in making return to the clerk's office in Hamilton, of the election in Liberty Township, in October, 1803, \$2; William McClellan, sheriff, for his service in proclaiming elections and summoning grand jurors, etc., \$13.50; John Greer and Celadon Symmes, for services in attending at the clerk's office in canvassing the votes of the county, each, \$1; John Reilly, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for his services in receiving, canvassing, and certifying the votes at the October annual election, furnishing certificates to the persons elected, and certifying the roll-books of the election of electors of President and Vice-president of the United States, \$8.75.

February 25, 1805, the Board of Commissioners met,

and amounts were allowed and orders drawn, as follows: Samuel Walker, wolf-scalp, \$1; Jesse Simpson, wolf-scalp, \$1; David Lee, three wolf-scalps, \$3; James Dunn, associate judge, \$12; John Greer, associate judge, \$12; William McClellan, sheriff, hire of a stove for the use of the court-house at January term, 1805, and furnishing fuel, \$4; Philip Hayle, for the keeping of Martin Rixenlohl, a pauper, from the 21st of June to the 5th of November, \$18.88. It was ordered that George Harlan, collector of the county taxes of the year 1804, should lay before the Board of Commissioners an account of the moneys collected by him and paid to the county treasurer.

April 8, 1805, on application of Peter Shafer, the commissioners ordered a deduction to be made in his county taxes, to the amount of eighty cents. The following amounts were allowed: George Myracle, wolf-scalp, \$1; Isaac Wiles, work done for the use of the jail, and making irons for the confinement of criminals in the jail, \$8.72; James Young, wolf-scalp, \$1; Adara Smith, wolf-scalp, \$1; Michael Pierce, one of the judges of an election held in Lemon Township, on the first Monday in April, 1805, for a justice of the peace, and making return, \$1.25; Captain John Gray, for himself and ten privates of his company, in guarding the jail at January term, 1805, \$14; William McClellan, sheriff, for locks, etc., procured for the use of the jail, \$2.75; William Butler, assignee of Thomas Baxter, inspector of Butler County, for money expended in procuring and branding irons, etc., for the use of the inspector of said county, \$12.50.

June 10, 1805, the following amounts were allowed: John Reilly, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, the annual allowance by law for failures in State prosecutions, including his services in certifying the election of a justice of the peace in Lemon Township, \$23.10; John Reilly, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for services from the 5th November, 1804, to the 22d May, 1805, including stationery furnished, \$10.83; Samuel Dillon, coroner, for an inquest taken on the dead body of Stephen Wilcocks, 14th April, 1805, \$11.90; James Dunn, associate judge, \$12; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$12; John Greer, associate judge, \$12; Captain James Blackburn, the pay of the guard for the jail, furnished from his company, at January term, 1805, \$6.75; Captain John Wingate, the pay of the guard for the jail in January, 1805, furnished from his company, \$27.75; William McClellan, sheriff, annual allowance by law for failures in State prosecutions, including the summoning of two grand juries, \$23; Thomas Hunt, lister of Liberty Township, \$13.75; Thomas Hill, appraiser of Liberty Township, \$1.25; Robert Ferris, lister of Lemon Township, \$25; Moses Nail, appraiser of Lemon Township, \$1.25; George Harlan, lister of Fairfield Township, \$20; Isaac Stanley, appraiser of Fairfield Township, \$2.50; James Mahan, lister of Ross Township, \$12.50; William Mitchell, appraiser in Ross Township, \$1.25; George Myracle, wolf-

scalp, \$1; Peter Demoss, wolf-scalp, \$1; Jesse Simpson, wolf-scalp, \$1; Thomas Massie, wolf-scalp, \$1; John Denow, wolf-scalp, \$1; Aaron Van Camp, wolf-scalp, \$1; Daniel Nelson, wolf-scalp, \$1; Samuel Beeler, 2 wolf-scalps, \$2.

John Reily was appointed clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Butler County, agreeably to the provisions contained in the act entitled "An act establishing boards of commissioners."

It was ordered that, pursuant to the statute entitled "An act for granting licenses and regulating ferries, taverns, and stores," the following sums should be paid into the county treasury by each and every person obtaining a license to keep a tavern or ferry in the county of Butler: On each and every tavern licensed in the towns of Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown, the sum of twelve dollars annually; for each and every tavern licensed on any highway in any township in the county (the towns of Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown excepted) the sum of six dollars annually; for every ferry license granted to keep a ferry on the Miami between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, or at any distance not exceeding half a mile from either of these towns, four dollars; and further, that the rates of ferriage hereafter to be demanded for the transportation of persons and property across the Miami at public ferries, be as follows: Single person, six and one-fourth cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; loaded wagon and team, one dollar; any other four-wheeled carriage, seventy-five cents; an empty wagon and team, or a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; empty cart and team, or sled or sleigh and team, thirty-seven and a half cents; every horse, mare, mule, ass, or head of neat cattle, six and one-fourth cents; every sheep, hog, or goat, three cents.

On Thursday, 20th June, 1805, the amounts allowed against the county were: William Squire, Jacob Bell, and Thomas Pounds, for their services as viewers of the road from Smith & St. Clair's mill on Four-mile, in St. Clair Township, to Nathaniel Bell's, on Elk Creek, each, \$4; Henry Weaver, for his own services, and the chain-carrier and marker, in surveying the road from Smith & St. Clair's mill, on Four-mile, to Nathaniel Bell's, on Elk Creek, and making a report, \$12.75; Henry Taylor, Jeremiah Beatty, and John Gray, for their services as viewers of the road from Rossville, by Beatty's, Cooley's, and others, to the State road at or near the east side of the College Township, each, \$3; John R. Beatty, for his own services, and the services of the chain-carrier and marker, in surveying and laying out the road from Rossville, by Beatty's, Cooley's, and others, to the State road, at or near the east side of the college township, \$10.50.

On the 5th of August, 1805, it was ordered that the following shall be the assessment of county taxes to be raised: Amount of taxes, as per the listers' return, under the county levy law, \$862.34; balance of taxes of the years 1803 and 1804, not yet accounted for by the col-

lectors, \$500; probable amount received from tavern-keepers, \$100; probable amount received from retailers of merchandise, \$40; probable amount received from the county's dividend of the land taxes for the years 1804 and 1805, \$480; total, \$1,982.34.

The following were the appropriations of county taxes: The listers, assessors, and others, \$310.33; probable amount of outstanding orders on amounts allowed last year, \$350; probable amount of the associate judges' fees, \$100; attorney prosecuting for the State, \$80; sheriff and clerk of the Common Pleas, \$50; grand jury, \$100; judges of elections, \$20; paupers, \$60; Board of Commissioners, clerk, and stationery, \$100; collector's and county treasurer's commissions, \$100; towards building a jail, \$500; contingent expenses and delinquencies, \$212.01; total, \$1,982.34.

For collecting and paying over the county taxes, eight per cent. was allowed; and the county treasurer was allowed a commission of three per cent on all moneys received and paid out.

September 2, 1805, at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, the amounts allowed were as follows: Robert Lytle, John Scott, James White, John Wilson, David Johnston, Aaron Nail, William Smith, Joseph Millender, Joel Williams, Elias Baldwin, James Sutton, Benjamin Line, William Hayes, Abel Bell, and Thomas Dillon, for two days' services as grand jurors at the Court of Common Pleas, August term, 1805, each, \$1.50; Thomas Hunter, constable, for attending on the grand jury, \$1.50.

Several errors were corrected in the entries of land, and deductions made in the taxes, as follows: James Barnet, 100 acres, to be changed from first-rate to second-rate; Jacob Case, 190 acres, second-rate; Joseph Eli, 600 acres, first-rate; Robert Ferries, 60 acres, first-rate; David Fleannard, 300 acres, second-rate; Sam. Ferguson, 250 acres, second-rate, changed to 220 acres; William Gwilym, 320 acres, second-rate; Michael Hildebrand, 102 acres, second-rate, changed to third-rate; Joseph Hunter, 200 acres, second-rate; Aaron Huffman, Sen., 5 acres, second-rate; George Isminger, 320 acres, second-rate; James Kennedy, 50 acres, second-rate.

On September 30, 1805, accounts were allowed and orders drawn for Darius C. Orcutt, for crying the building of the jail, \$2; John Torrence and John Wingate, first installment for building the jail, \$400.

At the meeting of November 4, 1805, accounts were allowed to Isaac Shields, for conveying an abstract of the votes given for a senator in Butler, at the last October election, to the clerk's office, in Warren County, \$2; James Scott, William Cooley, and Daniel Perry, for their services as viewers of the road from Rossville to Scott's tan-yard on Seven-mile, each, \$5; James Heaton, surveyor, and the services of the chain men and marker, in surveying and laying out the road from Rossville to Scott's tan-yard on Seven-mile, \$9.50; William

Crooks, 1 wolf-scalp, \$1; Israel S. Swearingen, making a return of the annual election in Liberty Township, \$1; William Broderick, for making a return of the annual election in St. Clair Township, \$1.25.

Accounts were allowed on December 2, 1805, to Philip Hayle, for farming of Martin Rixendoll, a pauper, from the first Monday in May last to the first Monday of November last, being his fees for the first half-year, \$28.75; James McClure, one of the judges of an election held in Lemon Township, on the 16th November, 1805, for the election of a justice of the peace, \$1.25; John Reilly, clerk of Common Pleas, for making transfers of land and a duplicate of the land taxes for 1805, \$39; Edward Bebb, William Cooley, Samuel Williams, William Broderick, Joseph Williamson, John Koon, Thomas Irwin, and James Dunn, Jr., services as grand jurors, each, 75 cents.

January 6, 1806, accounts were allowed Daniel Perry, James Walker, John Parkison, George Drybread, Moses Vail, Shubal Vail, Robert Evans, David Griffiths, Samuel Seward, Joseph Stephens, John Hamilton, Isaac Enoch, James Willis, and Brice Virgin, as grand jurors, each, \$1.50; William McClellan, sheriff, for the hire of a stove, fuel, etc., for the court-house, at December term, 1805, and for the dieting of Mary Willis, in jail on commitment, from the 4th to the 19th December, 1805, \$8; George Harlan, fees for collecting the taxes in Fairfield Township, for the year 1805, \$15.51.

February 10, 1806, the amounts allowed were: Jacob Lewis and John Walker, one day's service as grand jurors, each, 75 cents; John Enyart, Andrew Christy, and James Irwin, one day's service as grand jurors at the Supreme Court, in Butler County, on the second day of November, 1805, each, 75 cents; Celadon Symmes, services at the office of the clerk of Butler Common Pleas, on the 11th of January last, to canvass and certify the votes given at the election for justices of the peace in Wayne and Milford Townships, on the seventh day of January last, \$1; Joshua Delaplaine, notifying Celadon Symmes to attend at the clerk's office of Butler Common Pleas, to canvass the votes given at the elections for justices of the peace in Wayne and Milford Townships, on the seventh day of January last, 75 cents.

April 7, 1806, the Board of Commissioners granted John Torrence and John Wingate, in part of and on the amount of the second installment for the building of the jail of Butler County, \$200.

May 5, 1806, accounts were allowed to David Beatty, Benj. Bell, Jacob Whitenger, Joseph Walker, William Blackburn, Robert Moorehead, John Robison, Samuel Dickey, Davis Bail, Abraham Huff, John Wingate, Thos. McCullough, and Isaac Reed, for services as grand jurors, each, \$1.50; George Harlan, for attending on the grand jury, at April term, \$1.50; Philip Hayle, balance in full for the farming of Martin Rixendoll, a pauper, for the year 1805, \$28.75; John Reilly, clerk of the Board of

Commissioners, for his services from 2d September, 1805, to 7th April, 1806, \$26.50.

June 2, 1806, at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, accounts were allowed to Meeker Squire, one of the judges of the election held in Lemon Township, on the 24th May, 1806, for a justice of the peace, \$1.25; John Torrence and John Wingate, in full of the second installment for building the jail of Butler County, \$200.

At their meeting June 9, 1806, John Orbison was given commission on the collection of the county taxes in St. Clair Township, \$16.94; and accounts were allowed to Thomas Hunt, lister of Liberty Township, listing of lands and taxable property, \$21.50; Brice Virgin, appraiser in Liberty Township, \$1.25; Robert Ferris, of Lemon Township, listing lands and taxable property, \$29; James Marshall, appraiser in Lemon Township, \$3.12; James Craven, lister of Wayne Township, \$11.25; Robert Scott, lister of Milford Township, \$6.25; William Broderick, lister of St. Clair Township, \$11.25; John Gerard, lister of Ross Township, \$13.75; George Harlan, lister of Fairfield Township, \$26.25; John Wingate, appraiser of houses, etc., in Fairfield Township, \$6.25; William McClellan, sheriff of Butler County, fees on State prosecutions, when the State has failed, and for summoning grand jurors, advertising elections, etc., \$48; John Reilly, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, for his fees on State prosecutions, when the State has failed, canvassing and certifying elections, making transfers of land and certifying the same, \$39.59; Matthew Hueston, one of the viewers of the road from Rossville, by Crooks's, Richmond's, etc., to Leeninger's mill, on the dry fork of Whitewater, \$6; John McDonald, viewer, \$6; James Watson, viewer, \$6; James Heaton, surveyor, \$7; William Mitchell, chain-man, \$2.25; Israel Woodruff, chain-man, \$2.25; William Crooks, ax-man, \$1.50; Andrew Christy, one of the viewers of the road from Smith & St. Clair's mill, on Four-mile, up the Miami, by Brownlee & Samples's mill, etc., thence to the north boundary of the county, at or near Vanderveer's mill, \$8; Samuel Gregory, viewer, \$8; Garrett Vannest, viewer, \$6; Henry Weaver, surveying the road and making a plat, including the fees of the chain-men and ax-men, etc., \$20.75; William Squire, as viewer of the road from Enoch's mill, on the Miami, eastwardly to the county line, \$3; John Carson, viewer, \$3; Thomas Irwin, viewer, \$1; Henry Weaver, surveyor, for his own service and the services of the chain-man and ax-man, \$7.25; James Irwin, viewer of the road from John Vannie's to the county line, in a direction for Beadle's Station, \$1; Ellis John, viewer, \$1; Michael Hildebrand, one of the viewers of the same road, \$1; John Morrow, surveyor, for his own services, and the chain-men and markers, \$5.25.

The premium or bounty on every wolf or panther killed in the county was made for each wolf or panther under six months old, 50 cents; and for each wolf or panther above six months old, \$1.

The following was made the price of tavern licenses in the county of Butler: For each license granted to keep a tavern in the town of Hamilton, Rossville, or Middletown, the sum of \$10; for each license granted to keep a tavern in the county of Butler (the towns of Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown excepted), the sum of \$6.

The prices of license to keep ferries on the Miami were fixed as follows: For a license to keep a ferry on the Miami, between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, or at any place within a mile of either of the said towns, \$4; and for a license to keep a ferry on the Miami at any other place in the county, except as above excepted, \$2. The rates of ferrage at all public ferries on the Miami, for the ensuing year, was made as follows: Single person, six and one-fourth cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; loaded wagon and team, one dollar; any other four-wheeled carriage, seventy-five cents; empty wagon and team, or a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; empty cart and team, a sled or sleigh and team, thirty-seven and a half cents; every horse, mare, mule, ass, or head of neat cattle, six and one-fourth cents; every sheep, hog, or goat, three cents.

July 7, 1806, the Board of Commissioners allowed the following accounts: Thomas Hunt, judge of the election for justice of the peace in Liberty Township, \$1; Benjamin Thompson, a judge of the election of justice of the peace in St. Clair Township, \$1; Isaac Gibson, a judge of the election for a justice of the peace, held in Ross Township, 21st of June, \$1; Celadon Symmes, services in attending at the clerk's office to canvass the votes given at elections for justices of the peace, \$1.25.

ORDER FOR ELECTIONS.

"WHEREAS, It hath been fully shown to the Board of Commissioners that the inhabitants residing in the original surveyed townships hereinafter mentioned, from their number of electors in each township, are fully entitled to the privilege of holding elections respectively therein for the purpose of electing three trustees and one treasurer in each of the said townships, agreeably to the tenor of the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the original surveyed townships.'

"Therefore, for the purpose of electing the said three trustees and one treasurer in each of the said townships, it is ordered that elections be held therein respectively at the times and places hereinafter specified, to wit:

"In township numbered one, of the second entire range east of the Miami (being Fairfield, a part of which lies in Hamilton County), at the house of John Maxwell, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered two, of the second entire range east of the Miami (part of which lies in the county of Hamilton), at the house of William Orson, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered two, of the third entire or

military range (Fairfield), at the house of Benjamin Line, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered three, of the third entire or military range (Liberty), at the house of John Beatty, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered two, of the fourth entire range east of the Miami (Lemon), part of which lies in the county of Warren, at the house of Joshua Davis, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered five, in the second range west of the Miami (Milford), at the house of Abel Stout, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"It is also ordered that written notices of the same elections be set up in the said several townships respectively, agreeably to the requisitions of the above recited statute.

"Notices made out, twenty copies."

August 4, 1806, the Board of Commissioners ordered that the assessments of county taxes for the current year should be as follows: Assessments on probable receipts—County taxes, as per the lister's returns, \$1,146.49; land taxes (the county's moiety), \$400; licenses to tavern-keepers, store-keepers, and ferries, \$200; fines (probably), \$50; balance due from collectors, \$260. Appropriations—Residue of the second installment for building the jail, \$200; last installment for jail, \$800; lister's and other accounts liquidated and allowed, \$330.56; probable amount of associate judge's fees, \$100; prosecuting attorney of the State, \$80; clerk of Common Pleas and sheriff, \$40; grand jury fees, \$25; judges of election, \$10; wolf-scals, etc., \$30; collector's and county treasurer's commissions, \$150; Board of Commissioners, clerk and stationery, \$100; delinquencies and contingencies, \$140.93.

The following persons were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$276.345; Lemon, Robert Ferris, \$306.695; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$147.15; Milford, Robert Scott, \$83.50; Ross, John Gerrard, \$95.60; St. Clair, William Broderick, \$124.65; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, \$116.25.

September 1, 1806, the following persons received \$2.25 each for services as grand jurors: B. F. Randolph, Henry Brown, Jacob Line, James McClure, Michael Pierce, James Stuart, William Ogle, James Martin, James Pearis, David Fleppard, Thomas Matthews, James Mills, Thomas Hunt, Thompson Maxwell. Torrence & Wingate received payment in full of their last installment, \$1,800.

The following collectors were appointed to collect the State taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$121.53; Lemon, Robert Ferris, \$180.34; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$118.88; Milford and St. Clair, William Broderick, \$50.53; Ross, John Gerrard, \$59.278; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, \$48.315.

September 2, 1806, James Blackburn, collector of county taxes for the year 1803, exhibited his accounts, as follows: Dr.—James Blackburn, to the amount of his duplicate of county taxes for the year 1803, \$594.49. Cr.—By amount of cash paid into the county treasury, and per treasurer's receipts, \$542.71; by amount of deductions and delinquencies allowed, \$17.19; by amount of commission for collecting and paying over, etc., \$34.59.

October 6, 1806, James Heaton, county surveyor, for expenses incurred in ascertaining the southern boundary line of Butler County, was granted \$29.25.

November 3, 1806, accounts were allowed: John Gray, appraiser in St. Clair Township, \$1.25; John Nelson and George Howard, wolf-scalp, each, \$1; Isaac Reed, making return of election from Lemon Township, \$1.25; Thomas Hunt, one of the judges of election in Liberty Township, \$1; James Scott, one of the judges of election in Milford Township, \$1; Isaac Gibson, one of the judges of election in Ross Township, \$1, Robert Taylor, one of the judges of election in St. Clair Township, \$1, John Patterson, one of the judges of election in Wayne Township, \$1; Joshua Delaplaine, carrying an abstract of votes given for senator to the clerk's office in Warren County, \$2; Celadon Symmes, attendance at clerk's office, in canvassing the election, \$1; James Smith, for his attendance at the clerk's office, at the canvassing of the election, \$1; Isaac Stanley, for attendance at the clerk's office, at the canvassing of five different elections, and the drawing of three different juries, \$4; David Lee, wolf-scalp, \$1.

December 2, 1806, the following accounts were allowed: Isaac Stanley, services as one of the viewers of the road from Rossville up the Miami, intersecting the road from Hamilton up Four-mile, etc., at or near Hampton Adkins's, \$1.70; Isaac Wiles, one of the viewers, \$1.70; William Murray, one of the viewers, 85 cents; James Heaton, surveying, with the fees of the chain-men and markers, etc., \$4.84; Samuel Kennedy, as one of the viewers of the proposed highway from Cotton Run, by Winton's, etc., thence to D. Perry's, \$4; John Vinnege and Isaiah Ball, viewers, each, \$4; James Heaton, surveying, including the fees of the chain-men and marker, \$9.50; Samuel Dick, one of the appraisers of damages on the proposed highway from Cotton Run, by Winton's, to D. Perry's, \$1; Ebenezzer Paddox, James Cummins, Charles Breece, and Thomas Pounds, for the same, each, \$1; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, making out duplicates of taxes for the collectors, and as clerk to the Board of Commissioners from 5th May, 1806, to 4th November, 1806, \$74.

January 5, 1807, the following amounts were allowed: James Dunn, associate judge, \$16.50; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$13.50; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$13.50; William McClellan, sheriff, for stove hire and fuel, etc., for the court-house, at December term, 1806, candles, and a lock for the jail, \$5; James Smith, Alexander Wilson, William Hays, David Williamson, Robert

Colwell, Thomas Alston, Bladen Ashby, Joseph Lummis, David Chambers, Robert Winton, Charles Breece, James McClure, Samuel Davis, Ezekiel Ball, and William Martin, grand jurors, each, \$1.50; Brice Virgin, constable, for attending on the grand jury of Butler Common Pleas, \$1.50; Thomas Ferguson, wolf-scalp, \$1; Thomas Hunt, collecting the county taxes in Liberty Township, 1806, \$11.32; Robert Scott, collecting the county taxes in Milford Township, \$6.70; George Gerrard, collecting State taxes in Ross Township, \$3.83; John Gerrard, collecting the county taxes of Ross Township, \$7.74; William Broderick, collecting the State tax of Milford Township, and the county and State tax of St. Clair Township, \$13.89, Isaac Wiles, making a chain for the confinement of criminals in jail, \$4.50; Nathaniel Bell, collecting and paying over the State taxes in Wayne Township, \$2.95; George Harkan, collecting and paying over the State taxes in Fairfield Township, \$7.77; Davis Ball, one of the viewers of the road crossing the Miami at Baum's ford, thence to the Greenville road, \$2.40; Levi Jennings, viewer, \$3.40; Jacob Bell, viewer, \$3.40; Nathaniel Stubbs, surveying, including the chain-carrier's and marker's fees, \$7.02; John Sample, services in making return of election of justices of the peace in Lemon Township, \$1.

February 2, 1807, premiums were paid on wolf-scalps to James Irwin, George Howard, George Maskle, Thomas Cooch, and James Cummins.

March 2, 1807, accounts were allowed to Charles Breece, services as one of the viewers of the proposed highway from Williams's mill, on Indian Creek, to the highway leading from Hamilton to Cincinnati, \$2.55; Joseph Walker and William Crooks, viewers, each, \$2.55; James Heaton, surveying, \$5; Israel Woodruff and Isaac Woolverton, chain-men, each, \$1.34; Jonathan Woolverton, marker, \$1.34; Samuel Kennedy, James Smith, James Cummins, John Wingate, and Isaac Wiles, assessors of damages, each, 85 cents; Levi Limpus, wolf-scalp; George Harkan, collecting and paying over the county taxes in Fairfield Township, \$22.06.

The Board of Commissioners, on March 30, allowed the following: Joseph Lee, 2 wolf-scalps, \$2; William McClellan, sheriff, fees paid for the apprehension of John Welsh, committed on a charge of robbing the United States mail, \$50; John Reily, clerk of Board of Commissioners, making out a duplicate of the State taxes from the lister's returns, a copy for the auditor of state, etc., and for services to the third March, instant, \$39.75.

Accounts allowed at the session of May 4, 1807: James Dunn, associate judge, holding a special court, \$27; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$19.50; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$18; James Shields, Edward Bebb, Thompson Maxwell, Daniel Baker, John Vansickle, Samuel Euyart, Peter Williamson, James Young, Robert Taylor, Junior, William Morris, Charles Stuart, Robert Taylor, James Mills, Lawrence Kavenaugh, and Andrew

Christy, grand jurors, each, \$2.25; Thomas Hunter, constable, for attending on the grand jury in Butler Common Pleas, \$2.25; John Smalley, a judge of the election for coroner in Liberty Township, \$1; William Swafford, a judge of the election for coroner, held in Milford Township, \$1.25; John Richmond, a judge of the election for coroner in Ross Township, \$1.12; Robert Winton, a judge of the election for coroner in St. Clair Township, \$1.12; Benjamin Van Cleif, a judge of the election for coroner in Wayne Township, \$1.25; Uzal Edward, assignee of John Garrison, wolf-scalp, \$1; William Liston, wolf-scalp, \$1; Samuel Fraser, wolf-scalp, \$1; William Squire, first installment for building the jailer's house, \$250.

July 6, 1807, accounts were allowed as follows: James Smith, one of the viewers of the road from Hamilton, by Middletown, to the county line, in a direction for Franklin, in Warren County, \$6.80; John Torrence and Charles Breece, viewers, each, \$6.80; Daniel Chambers and Smith Thompson, chain-men, each, \$3.25; Henry Hesley, ax-man, \$2.68; Henry Mason, ax-man, 67 cents; James Heaton, surveyor, \$9.50; James Smith, one of the viewers of the highway from John Hamilton's to the north boundary of the county, in a direction for the town of Eaton, including a transcript from the records of Hamilton County, of a survey, \$5.50; John Torrence, viewer, \$4.25; David Beaty, viewer, and for furnishing a chain-man, \$6.26; Thomas Edmunson, chain-man, \$2.01; Hampton Adkins, ax-man, \$2.01; James Heaton, surveyor, \$6.50; Henry Taylor, one of the viewers of the highway from Scott's tanyard up Seven mile Creek, \$3.40; Samuel Davis, viewer, \$2.55; Jacob Witenger, viewer, \$3.40; Darius C. Orcutt and Israel Woodhuff, chain-men, each, \$1.67; Robert Scott, ax-man, \$1.34; James Heaton, surveyor, \$5.75; Solomon Line, one of the assessors of damages on the road leading from Hamilton by Middletown, and from John Hamilton's to the north boundary of the county, in a direction for the county of Eaton, \$3.40; Andrew Christy and Isaac Stanley, assessors of damages, each, \$3.40; John McDonald, assessor of damages, \$3.40; James McClure, assessor of damages on the road leading from Hamilton by Middletown, \$1.70; John Rely, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, \$35.50.

Accounts were allowed, at the meeting of August 3, 1807, to John Deneen, wolf-scalp, \$1; William Gard, wolf-scalp, \$1; George Roby, 4 wolf-scalps, \$2.50.

A statement was made of the probable general receipts and expenditures of Butler County for the year 1807: County taxes, \$1,395; land tax (the county moiety), \$330; tavern, store, and ferry licenses, \$200; fines, \$30.

The appropriations were judged to be as follows: Lists' and other accounts liquidated and allowed, \$303.61; third installment of the jailer's house, \$500; associate judges' fees, \$150; attorney prosecuting the pleas of the State, \$80; clerk and sheriff, \$50; grand jury, \$90;

judges of elections, \$20; wolf-scalps, \$40; collectors' and county treasurer's commissions, \$170; roads and highways, \$100; Board of Commissioners' clerk and stationery, \$150; delinquencies and contingent expenses, \$301.39.

The following persons were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$333.015; Lemon, Robert Brown, \$326.91; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$173.775; Milford, John Frazer, \$104.80; Ross, Andrew Wilson, \$155.865; St. Clair, John Orbison, \$153; Wayne, James Bartley, \$142.70.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, September 7, 1807, accounts were allowed to James Duan, associate judge, \$19.50; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$21; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$19.50; Arthur St. Clair, attorney for the State of Ohio, \$27; Ezekiel Ball, William Barkalow, William Murray, William Gray, Jacob Platt, Joseph Cox, Isaac John, Henry Taylor, Samuel Smith, John Halstead, Daniel Crume, Thomas Pottenger, Solomon Line, James McClure, and Thompson Maxwell, grand jurors, each, \$2.25; Brice Virgin, constable, attending the grand jury, \$2.25; Hugh Cure, wolf-scalp, \$1; William Roby, 3 wolf-scalps, \$2.50; Zachariah P. De Witt, wolf-scalp, \$1; Samuel Lee, wolf-scalp, \$1; Samuel Crooks, wolf-scalp, \$1; Thomas Paine, wolf-scalp, \$1.

September 8, Adam Dickey, one of the viewers of the highway from Middletown, by Thomas Hunt's, to the State Road, between Thomas Hill's and Isaac Swearingin's, \$2.25; Abraham Huff and Joseph Williamson, viewers, each, \$2.25; Isaac S. Swearingin, surveyor, \$5; Ira Hunt and William Hunt, chain-men, \$2.01; Nathaniel Hill, chain-man, \$2.01; Isaac Hunt, ax-man, \$2.01; William McClellan, sheriff of Butler, fees for services in State prosecutions, where the State failed, advertising elections and summoning grand jurors, and locks for the jail, \$57.42; John Riley, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, making out duplicates of county and State taxes for the collectors, and stationery furnished, \$58.37. On application of Samuel Seward, it was ordered that a deduction be made in his taxes of a stud-horse of \$4.

The following collectors of State taxes were appointed: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$122.892; Lemon, Robert Brown, \$180.315; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$139.597; Milford, John Frazer, \$13.202; Ross, Andrew Wilson, \$49.953; St. Clair, John Orbison, \$41.68; Wayne, James Bartly, \$48.217.

Accounts allowed, October 5, as follows: Samuel Crooks, one of the viewers of the highway from near J. Beaty's to the north-west corner of the college township, \$3.40; Zachariah P. De Witt and Samuel Beeier, viewers, each, \$3.40; David Woolverton, chain-man, \$2.34; Stephen Elkins, marker, \$2.34; William Squire, the second installment towards building the jailer's house, \$250; William Patton, taxes on a stud-horse improperly levied and collected in 1806, \$4.

November 2, accounts were allowed to James Heaton

surveying the highway leading from near J. Beatty's to the north-west corner of the college township, \$9; Elihu Line, one of the chain-men, \$3.01; John McClellan, carrying the abstract of the election for senator in October, 1807, to the clerk's office in Warren County, \$2; John Stow, wolf-scalp, \$1.

Accounts were allowed, December 7, 1807, to Isaac Wiles, smith-work for the county, by the direction of the sheriff, \$3.50; David Lee, George Myracle, and John Burns, wolf-scalps, each, \$1; John Orblson, commission for collecting the State taxes in St. Clair Township, \$2.50; James Bartley, collecting the State taxes in Wayne Township, \$2.80; Robert Brown, the State taxes of Lemon Township, \$10.82; John Frazer, the State taxes in Milford Township, 79 cents; William Murray, one of the viewers on the alteration of the highway leading from Rossville to Isenminger's mill, including fees of one day for marker or ax-man, \$2.37; Isaac Wiles, viewer, including fees of one day of chain-man, \$2.37; Robert Douglass, reviewer, 85 cents; James Heaton, surveying, \$3; Davis Smith, chain-man, 67 cents; William Steel, viewer on the alteration of the highway from Scott's tanyard, up Seven Mile, 75 cents; Gilbert Marshall, viewer, 85 cents; Thomas Simmons, viewer, 85 cents; Henry H. Jones, surveyor, \$1.50.

James Heaton, commissioner of the highway leading from Hamilton to Cincinnati, having exhibited to the board his account and charges against the State of Ohio, for laying out and repairing, \$75, it was allowed.

January 4, 1808, accounts were allowed as follows: James Dunn, associate judge, \$21; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$21; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$21; Arthur St. Clair, attorney for the State, \$27; Matthew Winton, James Brown, Thomas Hueston, Serling Marsh, Squire Little, Jacob Miller, Joseph Stuart, Samuel Harden, Nathan Stodds, Samuel Davis, Peter Voorhies, John Ayres, James Mills, Jacob Lewis, and John Vinnedge, grand jurors, each, \$2.25; Brice Virgin, constable, for attending the grand jury, 1807, \$2.25; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for making a duplicate of the State taxes from the listers' returns in 1807, \$17.50; Thomas Hunt, collecting the county and State taxes of Liberty Township, \$21.86; William Foster, wolf-scalp, \$1; James Bartley, collecting the county taxes of Wayne Township, \$11.37; William Squire, third installment towards building the jailer's house, \$500. It was ordered that all delinquent collectors of taxes should meet the Board of Commissioners at Hamilton on the first Monday in February next, for the purpose of settling up their respective collections.

Accounts allowed at the meeting of February 1, as follows: David Blackburn, a judge of an election in Reily Township, \$1; Cornelius Day, wolf-scalp, 50 cents; John Wingate, survivor of Terrence & Wingate, extra work in building the jail, \$40; George Harlan, collecting and paying over the county taxes in Fairfield Town-

ship, \$33.74; Robert Brown, collecting and paying over the county taxes in Lemon Township, \$25.03.

March 7, 1808, the accounts allowed were as follows: John Dunn, appraiser in Ross Township, \$1.25; Isaac Stanley, attending at the clerk's office in canvassing and certifying elections, \$1; John Vinnedge, attending at the clerk's office in canvassing and certifying elections, \$1.50; John McClellan, notifying John Vinnedge to attend at the clerk's office to canvass and certify an election, \$1; John Frazer, collecting and paying over the county taxes of Milford Township, \$8.25; Thomas Cooch, one of the viewers of the road from the lands of Samuel McCleary to the northern boundary of the county, \$3.40; James Martin and Robert Barnhill, viewers, each, \$3.40; William Martin, chain-man, \$1.34; John Frazer, chain-man, \$1.34; David Frazer, marker, one day, 67 cents; John Davis, marker, one day, 67 cents; Henry H. Jones, surveying, \$4.50; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, \$27.75.

It was ordered that suits should be instituted against all delinquent collectors of taxes who fail to produce and deposit with the clerk of the board within ten days the county treasurer's receipts; and that suits be instituted against all delinquents who subscribed to pay either in cash, whisky, or grain, towards the public buildings for the use of the county of Butler, including the donation made or subscribed by C. R. Sedam. It was ordered that William Corry, attorney at law, be employed as counsel on behalf of the county.

May 2, 1808, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, \$19.50; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$19.50; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$19.50; William Corry, attorney for prosecuting the pleas of the State, \$27; James Mills, John Hamilton, Jr., Enoch Danford, Abner Enoch, James Rugless, Samuel Dickey, Moses Tegarden, John Thompson, William Webster, Andrew Wilson, Joseph Worth, Isaac Wiles, John Coon, William Hayse, and Thompson Maxwell, grand jurors, each, \$3.

Accounts were allowed at the meeting of June 6, 1808, to Amos Hawkins, 5 wolf-scalps, \$5; George Myracle, wolf-scalp, \$1; David Lee, 2 wolf-scalps, \$2; John Patterson, damages sustained by the alteration of the road commonly called Wayne's trace, through his lands as per report of the viewers, \$13; David Beatty, coroner, for the cost and charges of an inquest held on the dead body of Ambrose Lawrence, \$10.90; Maxwell Parkison, 8 wolf-scalps, \$4.

At the August meeting, a statement of the probable general receipts and expenditures of the county of Butler, for the year 1808, was given. Probable receipts: County taxes, \$1,396.29; land tax, the county moiety, \$122; tavern, store, and ferry licenses, \$209; fines and forfeitures, \$30; arrears of county taxes for 1807, \$130.00. Appropriations: Amount probably necessary to meet the orders which remained unsatisfied on the

second Monday in June, 1808, \$400; listers and other accounts liquidated since second Monday in June, 1808, \$145.62; fourth installment of the jailer's house, \$345; associate judges' fees, \$150; attorney, prosecuting the pleas of the State for the county, \$80; clerk and sheriff, \$50; grand jury's fees, \$100; judges of elections, \$40; wolf and panther scalps, \$40; viewers of roads and highways, \$50; probable amount of the Board of Commissioners, clerk, and stationery, \$150; towards furnishing the new jail, \$300; collectors' and county treasurer's commissions, \$200; contingent expenses and delinquencies, \$127.76. The following collectors were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$306.249; Lemon, William Harvey, \$323.825; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$181.525; Milford, Robert Scott, \$89.50; Reily, John Price, \$59.50; Ross, James Mahan, \$139.55; St. Clair, William Broderick, \$160.536; Wayne, James Barclay, \$135.61. The following collectors of State taxes were appointed, and having given bonds, etc., were severally furnished with duplicates: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$186.194; Lemon, William Harvey, \$210.454; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$141.55; Milford, Robert Scott, \$19.13; Ross, James Mahan, \$73.748; St. Clair, William Broderick, \$49.655; Wayne, James Barclay, \$55.535. Captain Isaac Wiles, for the soldiers to guard the jail in June and July, 1808, \$19.25; John Wingate, sheriff, services rendered the county, including a portion of the annual allowance made by law, to the sheriff for failures in State prosecutions, \$70.50; William McClellan, late sheriff, proclaiming elections, including a part of the annual allowance made by law to the sheriff, for failures in State prosecutions, etc., \$24; John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, \$35.50; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, in drawing orders for roads and highways established by the Board of Commissioners, \$33.

Accounts were allowed, September 5, 1808, to James Dunn, associate judge of Butler Common Pleas, \$15; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$15; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$15; William Corry, attorney-at-law, prosecuting the pleas of the State in Butler Common Pleas, 1808, \$27; Samuel Dick, John Dickson, Adam Dickey, Moses Vail, Michael Morningstar, John Fisher, Thomas Kyle, Benjamin Hawkins, John Withrow, John Richardson, John Richmond, Henry Taylor, Thompson Maxwell, Samuel Davis, and John Morris, grand jurors, each, \$1.50; Robert Brown, constable, for attending the grand jury, \$1.50; Samuel Powell, appraiser in Lemon Township, \$3.12; Robert Lytle, one of the viewers on the road beginning at the State Road between Ogle's and Stout's, thence to Greenwood's, \$1.70; William Robison, viewer, \$1.70; James Scott, viewer, \$1.70; James Heaton, surveyor, \$3; Morton Irwin, chain-man, 67 cents; Robert Crome, chain-man, 67 cents; John Kennedy, ax-man, 67 cents; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, \$65.25.

William Squire was requested to lay before the board, at their next meeting, a statement of what sums he has collected on the subscription papers made toward the public buildings.

At the next meeting it was ordered that William Squire have further time given, or until the first Monday of November next, to lay before the board a statement of the sums by him collected on the subscription paper made toward public buildings, and put into his hands for collection; and it was ordered that suit be again instituted against William Squire and his bail, on their contract for building the jailer's house, etc.

At the meeting of November 7, 1808, it was ordered that there be allowed to the judges and clerks of elections the sum of 75 cents per day, and the sum of five cents per mile to the judge who returns the poll-book.

Amounts were allowed to John James, wolf-scalp, \$1; Godfrey Waggoner, wolf-scalp, \$1; John Wingate, sheriff, in part for locks, etc., furnished for the jail, \$15.03; Ezekiel Ball, one of the judges at the October annual election in Lemon Township, and for returning the poll-books, \$2.90; John Wingate, sheriff, for work done at the jail, \$12.07.

December 6, 1808, accounts were allowed to the following persons: Hough, Blair & Co., for iron locks, nails, etc., furnished the sheriff for the use of the jail, \$33.43; John Wingate, sheriff, plank furnished for the jail, making doors and hanging the same, \$23.06; William McClellan, iron furnished for the jail, \$70; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, to making a duplicate of the State taxes, \$29.75.

February 6, 1809, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, \$21; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$24; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$21; William Corry, prosecuting the pleas on behalf of the State, \$27; David Beatty, Isaac Stanley, John Vinnedge, John McDonald, James Piper, John Morrow, Abraham Montoney, John Kennedy, Knoles Shaw, Robert Winton, Samuel Ayres, John Craig, Matthew Hueston, Solomon Line, and Thomas Hunt, grand jurors, each, \$2.25; Robert Brown, constable, in attending on grand jury, \$2.25; Ezekiel Ball, judge of the election for justice of the peace in Lemon Township, \$1.45; Joseph Launis, judge of election, 75 cents; Gideon Long, judge of election, 75 cents; Daniel L. Pierce, clerk of election, 75 cents; James Bolis, clerk of election, 75 cents; Enoch Danford, judge of the election of justices of the peace in Wayne Township, \$1.25; James Witherow, judge of election, 75 cents; James Staggs, judge of election, 75 cents; Moses Evans, clerk of the election for justices of the peace in Wayne Township, 75 cents; Isaiah Ore, clerk of election, 75 cents; Matthew Hueston, attendance at the clerk's office to canvass and certify the election of justice of the peace held in Lemon Township, \$1; John Jolly, notifying Matthew Hueston to attend at the clerk's office to canvass and certify the election for justice of the peace in Lemon

Township, 75 cents; John Vinnedge, attending at the clerk's office to canvass and certify the election for justices of the peace in Wayne Township, \$1; James Mills, plank furnished for the court-room, \$6; Hugh Blair & Co., a pair of andirons, shovel, and tongs, furnished for the use of the court-room, \$5.69; Thomas Hunt, commission for collecting and paying over the State and county taxes of Liberty Township, \$26.39; James Barclay, collecting and paying over the State and county taxes of Wayne Township, \$16.59; William Harvey, collecting and paying over the State and county taxes of Lemon Township, \$31.88; Nathaniel Bell, collecting and paying over the county taxes of Wayne Township, \$9.20; Aaron Southard, carpenter work done in the court-room, \$18.

At the meeting of February 15, 1809, a request was made by William Squire, the undertaker of the jailer's house, for more money on the contract, and refused, suit having been instituted by the board.

March 7, 1809, accounts were allowed to Samuel Dick, for his services as one of the viewers of the road from Rossville to the west boundary of the county, opposite James Crooks's, \$5.10; William Blackburn, viewer, \$5.10; William Crooks, viewer, \$5.10; James Heaton, surveyor, \$8.50; Benjamin Davis and Cyrus Timbrul, chain-men, each, \$2.68; Hampton Adkins, ax-man, \$2.68; Samuel Dick, one of the viewers of the road from Williams's mill, on Indian Creek, to the west boundary of the county, at the west side of section No. six, town four, of the first range, \$4.25; William Blackburn and William Crooks, viewers, each, \$4.25; James Heaton, surveyor, \$7; Benjamin Davis and Cyrus Lambert, chain-men, each, \$2.01; Hampton Adkins, ax-man, \$2.01; John Wingate, sheriff, two large locks, etc., procured for the jail of Butler County, \$17.17.

Accounts were allowed, April 10, 1809, to William Wilson, a judge of the election for justice of the peace in Lemon Township, held 3d April, 1809, for returning the poll-book, \$1.45; Joseph Williamson and Squire Little, judges of election, each, 75 cents; Joseph Worth and Amos Sewell, clerks of election, each, 75 cents; John E. Scott, for his services as a judge at the election of justice of the peace held in Milford Township, 3d April, 1809, and for returning the poll-book, \$1.30; Conrad Dow and William Ogle, judges of election, each 75 cents; Matthew Richardson and Joseph Steele, clerks of election, each, 75 cents; George Myracle, wolf-sculp, \$1; Nathan Griffith, for a large lock made for the jail of Butler County, \$16; William Squire, in part of the fourth installment for building the jailer's house, \$150; John Wingate, sheriff of Butler County, for dieting and guarding, etc., John Cummins, a prisoner, lately confined in the jail of Butler County, \$64.15; John Reilly, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, \$10.50.

Suit was ordered instituted against George Harlan, delinquent collector of State taxes in the township of Fairfield for the year 1808.

May 1, 1808, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, \$18; Henry Weaver, associate judge, \$18; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, \$18; William Corry, attorney, for prosecuting the pleas of the State in Butler Common Pleas, 1807, \$27; Arthur St. Clair and Jacob Burnett, attorneys, for prosecuting the pleas of the State, Butler Common Pleas and Supreme Court, against Cornelius Cummins, \$16; James Heaton, Squire Little, Benjamin Van Cleif, Robert Brown, Isaac S. Swearingin, Michael Ayres, William Smith, Solomon Hittle, Ebenezer Paddocks, William Mitchel, Joseph Walker, Thomas Hunt, John Vinnedge, Thompson Maxwell, and John Smith, grand jurors, each, \$2.25; Josiah Conklin, constable, for attending the grand jury, \$2.25; Benjamin Davis, making hinges and spikes for the jail, \$19.45; John Wingate, in part on account of work and materials found, etc., for the completing the jail, \$134.44.

Accounts were allowed on the meeting of June 5, 1809, to David Beaty, coroner, for holding an inquest on the dead body of Baldwin Moore, on the 19th March, 1809, \$13.30.

June 17, 1809, it was ordered, by and with the assent of William Squire, that the suit now pending in the Butler Common Pleas between the Board of Commissioners, plaintiffs, and William Squire and his sureties, on the contract for building the jailer's house, finding the materials, etc., be submitted to reference.

Accounts were allowed at the next meeting, that of July 3, 1809, to George Harlan, as lister and appraiser of houses in Fairfield Township, \$27.50; James Heaton, appraiser of houses in Fairfield Township, \$6.25; Robert Ferris, lister and appraiser of houses in Lemon Township, \$30.62; Abner Enock, appraiser of houses in Lemon Township, \$4.37; Thomas Hunt, lister and appraiser of houses in Liberty Township, \$24; Michael Ayres, appraiser of houses in Liberty Township, \$1.25; Robert Young, lister and appraiser of houses in Milford Township, \$8.75; James Martin, appraiser of houses in Milford Township, \$1.25; John Price, lister and appraiser of houses in Reilly Township, \$7.50; William Broderick, lister and appraiser of houses in St. Clair Township, \$12.50; Adam Heath, appraiser of houses in St. Clair Township, \$1.25; Nathaniel Bell, lister and appraiser of houses in Wayne Township, \$11.45; Jonathan Stuggs, appraiser of houses in Wayne Township, \$2.50; Peter Williamson, one of the judges of the election for justices of the peace in Liberty Township, and returning the poll-book of the same, \$1.75; Daniel Nelson, one of the judges of election, \$1; Joseph Cox, judge of election, \$1; John Freeman, clerk of election, \$1; Thomas Fish, clerk of election, \$1; William Squire, fourth installment for building the jailer's house, \$194.34.

It was ordered that notice should be given, by publication in the *Whig* and *Liberty Hall*, to all those who were in arrears with the county of Butler on their subscriptions made to assist in erecting public buildings, to

come forward and deposit the same with Isaac Stanley, of Hamilton, or confess a judgment before him for the same before the first day of August next, and that suits be immediately instituted against all those who should fail to comply with the foregoing requisition.

Probable amount of the general receipts and expenditures of Butler County for the year 1809:

RECEIPTS.—Amount of the county taxes, \$1,507.58; one-third part of the State or land tax, \$288; store, tavern, and ferry license, \$200; fines and forfeitures, \$20; arrears of taxes in the collectors' hands, for the year 1808, \$240.82.

APPROPRIATIONS.—Amount probably necessary to pay for the orders drawn (outstanding) previous to the second Monday in June, 1809, \$300; amount of orders drawn since the second Monday in June, 1809, \$364.12; probable amount of the associate judges' fees, \$160; attorney for the State, \$80; clerk and sheriff, \$80; grand jury's fees, \$120; judges and clerks of elections, \$70; wolves' and panthers' scalps, \$40; viewers, etc., of roads and highways, \$50; Board of Commissioners, their clerk, stationery, etc., \$175; collectors' and county treasurer's commissions, \$200; necessary to be expended on the jail, contingent expenses and delinquencies, \$617.28.

Accounts were allowed William Broderick, commissioner for collecting and paying over the county taxes of St. Clair Township, \$15.83; John Wingate, sheriff of Butler County, for materials furnished and work done in completing the jail of Butler County, including dieting criminals and the annual allowance, made by law, for failures in State prosecutions, \$281.23; John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, \$46.12; William Murray, one of the judges of the election of justice of the peace, in Fairfield Township, \$1; David Beaty, judge of election, \$1; Thomas W. Spencer, judge of election, \$1; James Heaton, clerk of election, \$1; William Doty, clerk of election, \$1; William Caldwell, judge of the election held for electing two justices of the peace, St. Clair Township, on August 3, 1809, and returning the poll-book, \$1.75; George Huffman, judge of election, \$1; Robert Winton, judge of election, \$1; Jeremy Beaty, clerk of election, \$1; John Taylor, clerk of election, \$1; Christopher Beeler, wolf-scalp, \$1; Joe Collins, wolf-scalp, \$1.

The following persons were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$332.442; Lemon, William Harvey, \$379.897; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$176.425; Milford, Robert Young, \$94.20; Reily, John Price, \$71.80; Ross, James Dunning, \$141.50; St. Clair, William Broderick, \$169.261; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, \$142.06.

The following persons were appointed to collect the State taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, \$158.297; Lemon, William Harvey, \$692.951; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, \$160.387; Milford, Robert Young, \$81.535; Reily, John Price, \$18.18; Ross, James Dunning, \$59.598; St. Clair,

William Broderick, \$49.734; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, \$76.959.

September 4, 1809, accounts were allowed as follows: James Dunn, associate judge of Butler Common Pleas, \$15; Henry Weaver, \$15; Celadon Symmes, \$9; William Corry, attorney for the State in Butler Common Pleas, \$27; James Smith, Samuel Kennedy, John Caldwell, John Baker, Hendrick Lane, Tobias Barkalow, John Fisher, Thomas Irwin, John Dunn, Robert Morehead, Joseph Hough, Samuel Davis, Thompson Maxwell, Henry Taylor, and James Pierce, grand jurors, each, \$1.50; Daniel Saille, constable, for attending grand jury in Butler Common Pleas, \$1.59.

PROCEEDINGS FROM 1813 TO 1819.

We continue our extracts from the commissioners' minutes, but in a more condensed form. They are not continuous from those before given.

November 23, 1813, the commissioners drew an order of \$2,000, as first payment to John E. Scott, on the new court-house.

December 7, 1813, the bond of James McBride, for the faithful discharge of his duties as sheriff, was recorded, with James and Hugh Wilson as his sureties; amount, \$4,000.

January 3, 1814, Matthew Richardson took his seat as county commissioner, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Wingate. His associates were James Blackburn and William Robison.

February 7, ordered that John Scott, contractor of the new court-house, be allowed to collect the subscriptions of stone, brick, timber, lime, mechanical work, labor, etc., as reported by committee on subscriptions, July 18, 1803. The bond of David Beaty, of \$2,000, indorsed by David Beaty, David Brant, and Samuel Miller, for the faithful discharge of the former's duties as coroner, recorded.

May 2, John Richmond, road commissioner, was allowed \$6.75, in full for his services in the repair of the road from the forks of the State road at Knox & Iseninger's mill to Hickley's mill.

June 6, the commissioners appointed John Reily clerk, Hugh Wilson treasurer, and Richard Scott collector of State or land taxes, the treasurer's remuneration to be three per centum.

August 1, the board made their yearly estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures of the county as follows: Receipts—From county taxes, \$2,300; land taxes, \$350; store, tavern, and ferry licenses, \$300; cash in treasury, taxes, fines, and debts due to the county over and above the sum of \$1,250 heretofore appropriated for building court-house, \$1,275.50; total, \$4,425.50. Expenditures—Associate judges, \$220; State attorney, \$81; clerk and sheriff, \$120; dieting prisoners in jail, \$100; grand jury and constables, \$100; judges and clerks of elections, \$150; viewers of roads, \$75; commissioners,

clerk, and stationery, \$260; listers and appraisers of property, \$153.51; collectors and county treasurer, \$309; orders drawn by commissioners not yet presented for payment, \$150; to be paid towards new court-house, \$1,500; to meet delinquencies and contingent expenses, \$1,275.99; total, \$4,425.50.

May 1, 1815, the commissioners agreed to have but two windows in the north end of court-house, first floor (instead of four), and three in the second floor (instead of five).

June 5, the rates of ferriage were reduced by the board exactly one-half.

August 7, the estimates of the year's receipts and expenditures were made as follows: Receipts, \$4,809; expenditures, \$4,809; allowing \$2,000 to run the court-house, and \$1,393.17 for contingent expenses.

January 1, 1816, it was ordered that the sheriff should keep in repair the jailer's house (the court-room included), without any compensation, excepting only the use thereof for the accommodation of the jailer.

August 5, the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year shows a falling off over the previous year as follows: Receipts, \$4,236.96; expenditures, \$4,236.96; allowing but \$1,500 toward the court-house building, and \$1,029.01 for contingent expenses.

November 4, Joseph Henderson took his seat as commissioner, having been re-elected. Daniel Milliken, associate judge, having presented an account of \$102, for duties, such as allowing writs of *habeas corpus*, examining bills in equity, allowing writs of injunction, etc., which was not allowed by the Board of Commissioners, gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

January 6, 1817, ordered that the Public Square be inclosed with a board fence, open work, and that there be left off from each end four poles, on the north side one pole, and that the south side be on a line with the jail and jailer's house, and that Hugh Wilson be the agent to purchase the materials and make the contract for inclosing the same.

March 3, Daniel Keyt agrees to inclose the Public Square at the rate of \$1.25 per panel, and \$5 for making three gates, one in front of each door of the court-house, the materials to be furnished by the Board of Commissioners.

April 5, Doctor William Greenlee was appointed to attend Peter D. Green, a lunatic confined in the jail of Butler County.

June 2d, the license for store-keepers and peddlers for retailing merchandise was placed at \$10.

June 3d, Cokuden Symmes was offered a contract for putting railings around the court-house square.

August 4th, John Hall, of Rossyville, was appointed commissioner in place of John Withrow, who refused to serve.

September 13th, a bail and spire for the court-house was purchased for \$309.

November 10th, Thomas Blair took the oath and his seat as county commissioner, having been duly elected to said office.

August 4th, James McBride, for duties as sheriff for previous year and for money expended in erecting a tenement near court-house, \$89.42.

John Reily, clerk of commissioners, for year's services, \$70.50.

October 13th, John Young, for tin-work on cupola of court-house, \$7.

December 6th, Pierson Sayre, sheriff-elect, filed his bond of \$6,090, with James McBride and John Caldwell as sureties.

John Hall, coroner-elect, filed his bond in the sum of \$2,000, with William M. Smith and Henry Traber as sureties.

April 4, 1818, a bridge was ordered built over Two-mile Creek, north of Rossyville, at an expense of \$100; also a bridge across Elk Creek at Miltonville, to cost \$40.

June 18th, Britton Moore was appointed to lay out \$20 on the improvement of the county road from Beich's tavern to the east boundary of the county on the way to Lebanon. Moore was appointed in the place of Joseph Stevens, who refused to serve.

August 3d, the receipts of the county for the year were estimated at \$6,670.75.

August 12th, Dr. Daniel Millikin was appointed to attend John Johnston, a lunatic confined in county jail.

September 10th, John Smith was appointed sealer of measures in place of Hugh Wilson, resigned.

August 12th, Dr. Millikin was allowed \$2 for attending John Johnston, as above.

John E. Scott was voted \$1,000 over and above the original contract price for building the court-house, he having shown that he expended that sum necessarily.

November 7th, William Robison took his seat as commissioner.

January 5th, 1819, John Snider was allowed \$9 for expenses in going to Cincinnati for some stove-pipe.

March 1st, it being found that the moneys then in the treasury, together with the moneys due to the county, and which money it was expected would be collected, would be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the county for that year, it was, therefore, ordered that no tax under the act entitled "An act regulating county levies" be levied on the county for the year, and that notice thereof be given to the listers by publication in the *Miami Herald*.

We end our quotations with the year 1819. Enough has been given to show how inexpensively the wheels of government turned in the early part of the century, and with how little power men could be controlled. Ohio came forth into the world a full-fledged commonwealth, the first known in history. It was Minerva bursting full-armed from the brain of Jupiter. Yet every thing moved smoothly.

The reader will notice some things that sound oddly enough. The court was obliged to omit its sessions until a stove could be hired by the sheriff; subscriptions were taken for the public buildings in labor, whisky, provisions, or money; wolves were an object of so much fear that a premium was offered for their destruction, and laying out a new road was one of the commonest occurrences. It may interest those who know at what rate we now pay our public servants, to see how frugally judges of election, judges, sheriffs, and clerks were paid. There were no expenses worth considering for the poor or for the vicious; no charge for lunatics; the coroner's bills light, and schools were not in existence.

THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE MIAMI COUNTRY.

THE earliest account we have of the Miami country is from the pen of Dr. Daniel Drake, a learned and successful practitioner of medicine in Cincinnati, who wrote a book descriptive of that city and the Miami country in 1815. He had evidently devoted much time and attention to the subject, and, as far as we may judge at this length of time, his accounts were accurate.

"The south-west corner of the State of Ohio," writes Dr. Drake, "is watered chiefly by two rivers, called the Great and Little Miamis. Their general course is south-west; their medium distance apart, twenty miles.

"The Great Miami is about one hundred and thirty yards wide for forty miles from its mouth; its headwaters, between forty and forty-four degrees north latitude, interlock with the Massassinaway, a branch of the Wabash, the Auglaize and St. Mary, branches of the Maumee, and the Scioto. It has generally a rapid current, but no considerable falls. It flows through a wide and fertile valley, which, in Spring and Autumn, is liable to partial inundation. Its principal tributary streams on the west are Loranice's Creek, which joins it about one hundred and thirty miles from its mouth; Stillwater, which enters it about fifty miles below; and Whitewater, which it receives within seven miles of the Ohio. The first of these is navigable for batteaux nearly twenty miles, and in this respect is superior to the others. On the east side Mad River only is deserving of notice. This beautiful stream originates in a pond on the Indian boundary of 1795, and glides through a tract finely diversified with prairie and woodland. It is too shallow for navigation, but at all times furnishes water enough for the largest mills. Its mouth is nearly opposite that of Stillwater, and immediately above the town of Dayton. From this place to the Great Miami it is navigable, in moderate freshets, for keel and flat-bottom boats; in high floods the same navigation may be had from Loranice's Creek; but the frequent formation of new bars by the

drifting of sand and gravel renders the navigation, even near its mouth, difficult in low water. This river has a number of islands. The largest is two miles above the town of Hamilton. It was formed, since the settlement of that place, by a portion of the river enlarging a mill-race which ran into one of its branches, called Seven-mile. Near the village of Troy is a group of about twenty more, the principal of which is nearly three-quarters of a mile long. The valley of the river, at this place, is a mile wide, and the banks are low and loose. The current among the islands is rapid, but the navigation is not entirely obstructed."

A few pages further on Dr. Drake gives a description of Butler County. He says:

"This county lies west of the one last described (Warren), and to the north of Hamilton. The Great Miami traverses it diagonally. The soil of the north-east and south-west quarters is said to be generally poor; that of the south-east and north-west fertile.

"Hamilton, the seat of justice, is situated twenty-five miles north-north-east of Cincinnati, on the east bank of the Miami. Its site is elevated, extensive, and beautiful; but near it, to the south, is a pond which has contributed much to the injury of health. The materials for building are neither very plentiful nor excellent. Good timber can not be had nearer than the neighboring hills; the limestone in the bed of the river is indifferent, but some better quarries have been opened in the uplands; the brick-clay yet discovered is inferior, abounding in fragments of limestone. The dwelling-houses, about seventy in number, are chiefly of wood; well-water is obtained at the depth of twenty-five feet.

"This town was laid off about the year 1794, and incorporated in 1810. The donations for public use are a square near the center of the village, for county purposes, and another for a church and cemetery. Its only public building is a stone jail. It has a post-office, an office for the collection of taxes on non-residents' lands in the western part of the State, and a printing-office, which issues a newspaper called the *Miami Intelligencer*.

"Rossville, lying on the west side of the river, opposite to Hamilton, is a small place. Middletown, on the road from Hamilton to Franklin, is situated east of the river. Like most of the villages in the Miami country, it has a post-office. Oxford, in the western part of the county, has less population and improvement but more notoriety than either of them, from having been fixed on as the seat of a university. The land is held in trust by the Legislature, which, in 1810, enacted a law directing the lots to be disposed of on leases for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at the rate of six per cent per annum on the purchase-money, to be paid annually. Being on the frontier of the State, and almost surrounded by forest instead of cultivated country, it has received but little attention."

A page is given to the value of land. "Within three

miles of Cincinnati, at this time," he says, "the prices of good unimproved land are between fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, varying according to the distance. From this limit to the extent of twelve miles they decrease from thirty to ten. Near the principal villages of the Miami country it commands from twenty to forty dollars; in remoter situations it is from four to eight dollars—improvements in all cases advancing the price from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. An average for the settled portions of the Miami country, still supposing the land fertile and uncultivated, may be stated at eight dollars; if cultivated, at twelve.

"Of tracts that had the same local advantages, those alluvial or bottom lands that have been recently formed command the best price. The dry and fertile prairies are esteemed of equal value. Next to these are the uplands, supporting hackberry, pawpaw, honey locust, sugar-tree, and the different species of hickory, walnut, ash, buckeye, and elm. Immediately below these, in the scale of value, is the level clothed in beech timber, while that producing white and black oak chiefly commands the lowest price of all.

"These were not the prices in 1812; the war, by promoting immigration, having advanced the nominal value of land from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

"The agriculture of this, as of other new countries, is not of the best kind. Too much reliance is placed on the extent and fertility of their fields by the farmers, who, in general, consider them a substitute for good tillage. They frequently plant double the quantity they can properly cultivate, and thus impoverish their lands and suffer them to become infested with briars and noxious weeds. The preservation of the forests of a country should be an object of attention in every stage of its settlement; and it would be good policy to clear and plant no more land in a new country than can be well cultivated.

"The most valuable timber trees are the white flowering locust, white, black, lowland chestnut and burr-oaks, black walnut, wild cherry, yellow poplar, blue and white ash, mulberry, honey locust, shell-bark hickory, coffee-nut and beech; all of which, except the first, are common throughout the Miami country. Many other species, such as the sweet buckeye, sassafras, sugar-tree, reed maple, tinder-tree, and box-elder, are seldom used for timber; but are of great value in the mechanical arts. Experience has shown that the timber of the Western country is softer, weaker, and less durable than that of the Atlantic States; which is no doubt owing to its more rapid growth in a fertile, calcareous soil and humid atmosphere.

"The most elegant flowering trees and shrubs are the following, which excel in the order of their enumeration: Dogwood, red-bud, white flowering locust, crab-apple, honeysuckle, black haw, the different species of roses, plums, and haws, the buckeyes and yellow poplar,

most of which are common, and for that reason are seldom transplanted into our streets and gardens.

"The beech, white-oak, sugar-tree, and some kinds of walnut, hickory, and ash, are the most numerous of any trees in the Miami country. The flowering locust, abundant in Kentucky and along the Ohio, is rarely found more than twenty miles north of that river. The chestnut, persimmon, fox grape, and mountain chestnut oak, are still scarcer."

The following are given by the author as a catalogue of the forest trees then known to exist. Michaux, he says, names ninety kinds of trees in the United States which grow above forty feet in height, while in the Miami country there are forty-five which attain to that elevation. According to the same authority, there are, in the Union, ninety species which rise above sixty feet; in this quarter there are at least an equal number which grow to that height. "Hence, it appears that the soil of this tract," remarks the doctor, "is superior to that of the United States generally, for it affords as many trees above sixty feet in height as all the States taken together, while it has only half the number of species." Here is the list of Dr. Drake:

Button tree, dogwood, swamp dogwood, alternate branched dogwood, rose or red willow, shrub teasail, witch-hazel, fox grape, fall grape, Winter grape, ivy, New Jersey tea, Indian arrow-wood, evergreen arrow-wood, staff tree or bitter sweet, honeysuckle, gooseberry, black currant, slippery elm, white elm, common elder, red-berried elder, black haw, bladder-nut tree, poison vine, sumach, stag's-horn sumach, lentiscus-leaved sumach, trifoliate sumach, common or fetid buckeye, sweet buckeye, marsh leather-wood, long-leaved vaccinium, sassafras, spice-wood, red-bud, coffee-tree, mock snow-ball, wild cherry, plum, haw, crab-apple, wild roses, swamp rose, blackberry, raspberry, wine bark, downy spirea, black linden-tree, oblique-leaved linden, cucumber-tree, pawpaw—two varieties poplar—yellow and white, trumpet flower, flowering locust, St. Peter's wort, red mulberry, black birch, common alder, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, hop hornbeam, black walnut, butternut, shellbark hickory, pig-nut, balsam hickory, hemlock, sycamore, burr oak, chestnut oak, mountain chestnut oak, upland willow oak, black oak, Spanish oak, red oak, hazel-nut, American arbor vitae, rough-barked willow, ozier, mistletoe, prickly ash, cotton-tree, aspen, Canadian yew-tree, red cedar, sugar-tree, red or water maple, mountain maple, box-elder, hackberry, persimmon, honey locust, sour gum, white ash, swamp ash, greenbriar and blue ash.

Dr. Drake gives the following as the time for flowering and for the growth of vegetables in this country:

March 9th, commons becoming green; 10th, buds of the water maple beginning to open; buds of the lilac beginning to open; 11th, buds of the weeping willow beginning to open; 12th, buds of the gooseberry beginning

to open; 16th, buds of the honeysuckle beginning to open; 30th, buds of the peach-tree beginning to open; radishes, peas, and tongue-grass planted in the open air.

April 12th, peach-tree in full flower; buds of the privet beginning to open; 19th, buds of the cherry tree beginning to open; red currants beginning to flower; 22d, buds of the flowering locust beginning to open; lilac in full flower; 24th, apple-tree in full flower; 28th, dog-wood in full flower.

May 13th, flowering locust in full bloom; 16th, Indian corn planted; honeysuckle beginning to flower.

June 6th, cherries beginning to ripen; raspberries beginning to ripen; 10th, strawberries beginning to ripen; red currants beginning to ripen; 28th, hay harvest.

July 8th, rye harvest begun; 14th, wheat harvest begun; 16th, blackberries ripe; 19th, unripe Indian corn in market; 22d, Indian corn generally in flower; 25th, oat harvest.

August 9th, peaches in market.

September 16th, forests becoming variegated.

October 21st, Indian corn gathered; 25th, woods leafless.

In 1806, the weeping willow unfolded its leaves about the 20th of February.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

THE Miami University is situated in the town of Oxford, and at one time was the leading school of higher education in the West. It derives its permanent endowment from a township of land, six miles square, situated in the north-west corner of Butler County, being located on the west side of the Great Miami River, in lieu of a township of land which had been originally granted by Congress for the endowment of an "academy and other seminaries of learning" in Symmes's purchase between the Miami Rivers.

Judge Symmes had, in his published "terms of sale," made a reservation (among others) of a township of land "to be given perpetually for the purposes of an academy or college to be laid off by the purchaser or purchasers as nearly opposite the mouth of the Licking River as an entire township may be found eligible in point of soil and situation, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State." Notwithstanding this published reservation, Judge Symmes and associates, in actual practice, disposed of their land as though there had been no reservation for college purposes, whether knowingly or not. The settlers, fearing that they would lose the whole endowment, petitioned Congress to grant them an entire township, and the result of these applications moved it to pass a law, March 3, 1803, giving a township of land on the west side of the Great Miami River, within

the land office district of Cincinnati, to be located under the direction of the Legislature of Ohio, in lieu of the township intended originally to be reserved in Symmes's purchase. In pursuance of this law, the Legislature of Ohio, April 15, 1803, appointed Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow, and William Ludlow commissioners to locate a college township, which was done in due time, they selecting what is now known as Oxford Township, Butler County, being an entire township of thirty-six sections, except section 25, and the west half of sections 11, 14, and 24, which had been sold previous to the location; and to supply their place sections 30 and 31 in Milford Township and the west half of section 6 in Hanover Township were selected.

On the 17th of February, 1809, the Legislature of Ohio chartered the Miami University, and vested the proceeds of the township in the hands of the president and trustees; and appointed Alexander Campbell, Rev. James Killburn, and Rev. Robert Wilson commissioners to select a suitable and permanent site for the university. The commissioners knowing that, in conformity to the grant made by Congress, the purchasers of land from Judge Symmes who located high up the Miami Rivers had an equal claim with those on the Ohio River regulated their conduct accordingly. They, therefore, in their view for a proper site, looked at Dayton, Yellow Springs, Hamilton, Lebanon, and Cincinnati. By the act chartering the university, it was prescribed that it should be located in "that part of the country known as John Cleves Symmes's purchase," and that the commissioners for locating the university should hold their first meeting at Lebanon, Warren County. — At the time appointed for the meeting of the commissioners, the Rev. Robert Wilson was detained at home by sickness. The other commissioners attended, and having examined all the places presented for their consideration, they selected the town of Lebanon, Warren County, as the seat of the university, and made their report accordingly to the Legislature.

It was then generally considered that the seat of the university was unalterably fixed, although many from other places were greatly disappointed; but at the next session of the Legislature a proposition was brought forward by Mr. Cooper, of Dayton, to establish the university on the College Township, without the Symmes purchase. The law appointing the locating commissioners required that three should act, and as one was absent, the Legislature set aside the selection at Lebanon, and established the site of Miami University where it now is, at Oxford.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at Lebanon, on the seventh day of June, 1809. The trustees present were John Bigger and Ichabod B. Holsey, of Warren County; Benjamin Whitman, of Greene County; James Brown, of Miami County; Benjamin Van Cleave, of Montgomery County; Thomas Irvin, of Butler County; and John Riddle, of Hamilton County. John Bigger

was chosen president, and Benjamin Van Cleve secretary, *pro tem*.

A committee was appointed to contract with a surveyor to subdivide the college lands into lots of five or six to each section, to be laid off as nearly equal as the situation of the land, water-courses, and situations for building would admit; and to make out seven complete plats and field-notes of the survey (one for the trustees of each county in the Miami purchase), for which the surveyor was to be paid \$2 per mile for all new lines to be run and marked. To this position James Heaton, of Butler County, was appointed.

The second meeting of the trustees was held at Hamilton, on the first Monday of March, 1810, William Ludlow, John Reily, and Ogden Ross attending, but adjourning from day to day until the 26th of March, when the following trustees were present: William Corry, James Findlay, Thomas Irvin, William Ludlow, John Reily, John Riddle, Ogden Ross, James Shields, and Joseph Vanhorne. Daniel Symmes appeared next day. The board was organized by the appointment of Joseph Vanhorne as president, and John Reily, secretary, *pro tem*.

They passed an ordinance to regulate the leasing of the lands of the university. This provided that not more than one-third of the farm lots should be offered for lease at any one time, and at a price not less than \$2.50 per acre. It also provided for laying out the town of Oxford, and directed that not more than one-half of the lots should be offered for sale. No in-lot should be sold for less than \$13.66 $\frac{2}{3}$. The lot was to be subject to a quit-rent of six per cent on the amount of the purchase money, payable annually forever. The four-acre lots were not to be sold for less than \$5 per acre, on the same conditions as the in-lots.

The board appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Ludlow, Irvin, Ross, Reily, and Vanhorne to select a suitable tract of one mile square on which to lay out the town of Oxford, to designate the lots and lands to be first offered for sale, and to select certain reservations.

The board, before adjournment, appointed William Ludlow president, James McBride secretary, and William Murray treasurer, *pro tem*.

The committee proceeded to the college lands, and, after two days spent in the examination, selected the south-east quarter of section 22, the south-west quarter of section 23, the north-west quarter of section 26, and the north-east quarter of section 27 of the college lands as the site of the town of Oxford. On this site the first portion of the town of Oxford was laid out by James Heaton. It consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight in-lots, ten poles in length by four poles in width; the streets six poles in width, and alleys one pole wide; and forty out-lots of four acres each. At the first sale there were to be offered only the odd numbers of the lots in the town of Oxford, and the lands of the two tiers of sections from south to north, which included the town.

The first sale was held at the court-house in Hamilton, on the 22d and 23d days of May, 1810, under the superintendence of the president, secretary, and treasurer, where there were lots and lands sold to the following amount: 29 in-lots in the town of Oxford, for \$560.86; 20 out, or four acre lots, for \$495.75; 71 country or farming lots of land, at the average price of \$3.75 per acre, \$28,423.64; total, \$29,480.25. The lots and land thus bid off on those days alone would have yielded an annual revenue to the institution of \$1,768.81, had the purchasers complied with the conditions of sale; but many of the purchasers, residents of various parts of the State of Ohio, as well as of other States, actuated by motives of speculation, or other motives equally injurious to the prosperity of the institution, attended the sale and bid off lots, and neither before nor after the sale went even to explore the situation of the lands which they purchased. As no payment in advance, or other security, was required, it could only be known who were *bona fide* purchasers after the lapse of a year, when the payment of the interest became due. Of the farming lots bid off, forty-seven were forfeited, and eighteen in-lots and twelve out-lots were afterward forfeited to the institution. This provision, however, was not enforced until the year 1814.

Previous to the day of sale it had been discovered that there was a discrepancy of nearly two thousand acres in the quantity of land in the township according to the survey made by Mr. Heaton, the surveyor appointed by the Board of Trustees, with the survey of the same township made by the surveyor-general. It was therefore made a condition that the lots of land should be subject to a re-survey and measurement, to ascertain the true quantity each contained.

The next meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at Cincinnati, on the second day of June, when, on motion of James Findlay, it was resolved that the president of the board call on Jared Mansfield, surveyor-general, and request him to nominate a skillful surveyor to survey and measure the boundary lines of the Miami College township, and calculate the quantity of land, making report to the Board of Trustees, in order that if any deficiency existed application might be made for an additional grant. The surveyor-general acceded to their request, and appointed William Harris, surveyor, to perform that duty, with John Hall and William Spencer chain-carriers.

On the twenty-third day of June, 1810, the Board of Trustees again convened at Cincinnati, when the report of Mr. Harris, the surveyor, was received, by which it appeared that the township contained its full quantity of land. According to his survey there was twenty-three thousand, four hundred and seventy-one and thirteen-hundredths acres. On this report being received James Heaton was requested to re-survey and measure all the lines of the farming lots of land by him heretofore bid off, making a complete plat of it. If Mr. Heaton should

decline, the president was authorized to employ some other surveyor. However, Mr. Heaton complied with the request of the board, and made a remeasurement. That previously done was found to be erroneous. At this meeting the board directed that the next sale of the university lands should be held at Hamilton, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1810.

At this meeting the Rev. John W. Browne was appointed an agent to solicit and receive donations for the Miami University. He was to receive fifty dollars a month and his expenses. He set out on his mission on the fourth day of January, 1811, and returned to Cincinnati on the third of August, 1812. During his mission he collected about two thousand five hundred dollars in money and received a number of books. Mr. Browne was drowned shortly after his return from his mission, before he had an opportunity of meeting the Board of Trustees and settling his accounts with them. The books were sent to Cincinnati, and there remained until the latter part of October, 1817, when they were received from the administrator of Mr. Browne by a committee appointed by the trustees for that purpose. The executors had for a long time tried to get rid of them. The committee selected such of the books as they deemed proper for a college library. One hundred and eighteen volumes were sold to the Cincinnati Circulating Library Society at seventy-five cents per volume, amounting to \$38.50. The rest of the books were sent to auction and disposed of to the best advantage. They brought \$382.64, from which, after deducting expenses of sale, storage, and contingent expenses, there remained to the credit of the university, including the sum due from the library society, the sum of \$371.86.

In 1820 the books reserved for the college library were sent to Oxford and placed in a room of the college building. Some time afterwards the door of the room was broken open and a number of the books carried off. The amount that reached the treasury of the university, as the fruits of his itinerant labors, was \$849.86.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Hamilton on the twelfth and thirteenth days of February, 1811, an ordinance was passed for the erection of a school house in the town of Oxford, and one hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for that purpose. Afterwards one hundred and sixty dollars was appropriated for the completion of the building. The house was erected in the university square, west of where the main college edifice now stands. It was a structure of hewed logs twenty feet wide by thirty odd feet long, one story high, with a clap-board roof. It had a fireplace and chimney at each end, built of rough stones. The building was designed (for the time being) to be used by the citizens of the township for an English school. The citizens of Oxford selected James M. Dorsey for their teacher, and in December, 1811, he moved into the building. He had a partition run through the middle of the house, dividing it

into two apartments, and lived with his family in one apartment and taught his school in the other. In 1824 the trustees had a second story of logs put on the building, and converted it into a dwelling for the Rev. Robert H. Bishop, the first president. Mr. Bishop continued to live in this building until about 1830, when it was occupied by the janitor. In 1864 it was a stable.

On the seventeenth day of April, 1812, Israel Woodruff was appointed collector.

On the fifth day of November, 1813, William Ludlow resigned his office as president, and John Reilly was appointed in his room. In November, 1813, Stephen Minor was appointed collector.

The trustees of the Miami University having resolved to erect a building for the use of the college, a committee, consisting of the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian preacher, then of Hamilton; Dr. Daniel Milikin, a physician, of Hamilton; and Benjamin Van Cleve, Esq., of Dayton, clerk of the Court of Montgomery County, was appointed to superintend the erection and completion of the building.

Early in the Spring of the year 1816, a plat of ground in the university square having been cleared off of all timber, brush, and rubbish, Mr. Wallace and Dr. Milikin, two of the committee, attended at Oxford, and caused James M. Dorsey to measure and mark the foundation of the building. The ground for the foundation having been leveled and prepared, and Mr. Vail and the other contractors to perform the mason work being present, on the tenth day of April, 1816, at the request of the building committee, James M. Dorsey laid the first corner-stone of the west wing of the Miami University. It was placed about eighteen or twenty inches below the surface of the ground. According to the original plan, there was to be a center building, with wings on the east and on the west, each wing to be eighty feet long. The building then contracted for was intended to be the one-half of the west wing. Skilman Alger was the carpenter. As soon as the necessary funds could be raised the Board of Trustees applied them to the erection of a building for the institution. In 1818, a building fifty-six feet by forty feet, and three stories high, was erected as part of a wing.

A grammar school was then opened. The Rev. James Hughes was appointed teacher, at a salary of five hundred dollars per year tuition fees, and house rent, and the school went into operation on the first Tuesday of November, 1818, and was continued until April, 1821—shortly after which Mr. Hughes died. This happened on the second day of May following, and the school was discontinued. The course of instruction pursued was principally confined to the Latin and Greek languages.

During this time the Board of Trustees directed their revenue, after defraying the expenses of the grammar-school, to the erection of an additional building; and in 1824 a building sixty feet front by eighty-six feet deep,

and three stories high, was completed, adjoining the former building on the east, designed as a center building for the college.

October 5, 1820, Ebenezer Cross was appointed collector, and an ordinance was passed requiring the offices of secretary and treasurer to be held in the town of Oxford from and after the first day of January, 1821. Edward Newton was appointed secretary and Merrikin Bond treasurer. On the first day of January, 1821, the offices of secretary and treasurer were removed from Hamilton to the town of Oxford; June 20, 1822, Joel Collins was appointed secretary of the Miami University; October 5, 1823, Skilman Aiger appointed collector; April 7, 1824, David Purviance appointed president of the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the board on the sixth day of July, 1824, the Rev. Robert H. Bishop was appointed president of the Miami University, with a salary of one thousand dollars per year, and the occupancy of the mansion house free from rent. William Sparrow was appointed tutor of languages, with a salary of five hundred dollars per year. The price of tuition in the grammar-school was fixed at five dollars, and in the college at ten dollars, per session, to be paid in advance.

September 15, 1824, John Arnan, of Baltimore, was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, with a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum. James M. Dorsey was appointed treasurer in the room of Merrikin Bond, resigned. September 15, 1824, James Crawford was appointed collector.

In the year 1822 an effort was made to remove the university to Cincinnati, and make it a part of the Cincinnati College, and for that purpose a bill was introduced by Mr. Williams, of Cincinnati, having for its object the removal. When the news of the bill reached Oxford, Mr. Joel Collins, a warm friend of the university, and at that time a member of the Legislature, furnished a copy of the bill and other papers, in relation to its passage; and the lessees of the university lands held a meeting, of which James M. Dorsey was chairman and David Morris secretary. This meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Moses Cram, William Ludlow, Rev. Spencer Clack, James M. Dorsey, Dr. James R. Hughes, David Morris, Charles Newhall, Edward Newton, and Abraham I. Chittenden, to prepare and forward to the Legislature a protest against, and to exhibit the injustice as well as the impolicy of, removing or attempting to remove the university from its present site. This committee also prepared and published "An Address to the Inhabitants of Symmes's Purchase."

In this address the committee goes over the whole ground of the dispute, which had then lasted thirteen years. There was no restriction upon the powers of the Legislature, they were ample and conclusive. The only questions were as to the good faith to be shown to the inhabitants of Symmes's purchase, and as to the conduct

and well-being of the college. The purchase of Judge Symmes, as originally intended, was seventy miles long by twenty miles wide. It was impossible at that day, and would now be, for many persons to live so near the university that they could board their children at home. It was estimated that not more than one in fifty could possibly be near enough for that purpose. The other forty-nine fiftieths wished the school where it might be the strongest and its expenses the least. Oxford offered them advantages more striking than any other place.

In the first place, Symmes had not fulfilled his agreement. He had promised the people who settled on his lands a full township for university purposes, but instead of living up to his promises, he went on selling until he could not have given in any township four sections of good land, much less thirty-six. He made no donation for this purpose; but, on the contrary, the land which is now the property of the Miami University is the gift of the United States Government. There consequently existed no contract between the dwellers on Symmes's grant and the trustees of the college.

The township of Oxford, by a happy chance, was nearly entirely unoccupied when the gift was made to the State of Ohio. It was favorably situated for leasing. Its grounds were high and salubrious: its natural productiveness was great. It was no further from the Miami River, the great natural highway of the pioneers of this region, than Lebanon. Nearly all of the members of the Legislature from the purchase, in 1809, were in favor of the location at Oxford. Those from Hamilton County were unanimous.

By placing the university on this spot the lessees would be much better enabled to pay their rents. There would be the natural sale of commodities to the students and professors; there would be the families of the shop-keepers and artisans, and in the end there would be the families who would be drawn thither so as not to be far away from their children while the latter were attending the terms. Had the university been placed elsewhere these anticipations could not have been realized. The lands were in the center of a wilderness; there was no near market, and it would have taken many years for it all to reach the highest point of rent.

It was also believed by the Legislature that there would be moral advantages from the selection which could not be had in a large town, such as Cincinnati then bid fair to be. The celebrity of the place and the interest of the inhabitants of the town would depend in a very large degree upon the suppression of immorality. No such interest would be strong enough in Cincinnati.

Mr. Shields, in support of his motion to reject the bill introduced by Micajah T. Williams, read this remonstrance, and said that "a remonstrance from the citizens of Oxford against the removal of the university, had been forwarded to the Legislature at the session of 1814-1815, at which time the subject was discussed." The

committee to whom the subject was referred at that time was selected by ballot, and in their report declared that it was not in the power of the Legislature to do away with the acts of a former Legislature, where under those acts rights had become vested. The committee made a report, through its chairman, John Wilson Campbell, being an unanswerable argument in favor of sustaining the establishment at Oxford. This address seemed to tranquilize the minds of the lessees, nor did the dissatisfied portion of the inhabitants within the bounds of Symmes's purchase make any further attempt to remove the site of the Miami University until 1822. The bill was killed in Committee of the Whole, and although public notice was given that the attempt at a removal would be renewed the next year, the Legislature has not since then interfered in any way. The minds of many of the wealthy and influential citizens of Symmes's purchase continued to be dissatisfied, and occasionally they manifested a disposition rather to pull down than to raise up the institution at Oxford.

Notwithstanding the able report from the pen of the Hon. Jacob Burnet, strongly recommending the removal of the Miami University from Oxford to Cincinnati, that gentleman in after life, in his Notes, makes use of these words: "The Legislature, however, thought differently, and passed an act establishing the university on the land without the limits of John C. Symmes's purchase. The institution is now in a very flourishing state, and although the original beneficiaries of the grant have been wrongfully deprived of their rights, yet it is now too late to relieve them without great temporary injury to the cause of science, and on that account it is desirable that no effort be made to disturb the institution or check its advance."

The university began operations in November, 1824, and Robert H. Bishop, D. D., was inaugurated on the thirtieth day of March, 1825. A procession was formed in the Methodist Church at 11 o'clock of that day. First were citizens, then students of the university, the secretary, treasurer, and collector, trustees of the university, the president of the board, and professors. The body then moved to the college chapel, where the inaugural ceremony took place. The following were the exercises:

1. Music.
2. Introductory prayer, by the Rev. David Purviance.
3. Address, by the Rev. William Gray.
4. Music.
5. Delivery of the charter, keys, etc., and a charge to the president, by the Rev. John Thompson.
6. Inaugural prayer, by the Rev. Alexander Porter.
7. Address, by President Bishop.
8. Music.
9. Concluding prayer, by the Rev. Stephen Gard.

David Higgins, David MacDill, and James McBride were the Committee of Arrangements. Abram I. Chittenden acted as the marshal of the day.

The address of Dr. Bishop, a learned and scholarly production, was shortly after published by James B. Camron, of Hamilton.

To give an idea of the course of study, the regulations, and the names of students, we give the first yearly catalogue almost entire:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Rev. John Thompson, Luke Foster, Esq., Stephen Woods, Esq., Hamilton County; Hon. Joshua Collett, Rev. William Gray, Warren County; Henry Bacon, Esq., Stephen Fales, Esq., Montgomery County; Rev. William Graham, Chillicothe; Sampson Mason, Esq., Clark County; Col. John Johnston, Miami County; James Cooley, Esq., Champaign County; Rev. David Purviance, Rev. Alexander Porter, Preble County; Rev. Stephen Gard, Rev. David MacDill, John Reily, Esq., David Higgins, Esq., James McBride, Esq., Butler County. Joel Collins, secretary of Board of Trustees. James M. Dorsey, treasurer.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.—Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D., President, Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, and *ex-officio* chairman of Board of Trustees; John E. Annan (of Dickinson College), Professor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, and Teacher of Political Economy; William H. McGuffey (of Washington College), Professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and *ex-officio* Librarian; John P. Williston (of Yale College), Principal of the Grammar School; Samuel W. Parker, Thomas Armstrong, James Reynolds, John S. Weaver, Tutors; John W. Caldwell, secretary of the Faculty.

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.—1st. There shall be a stated meeting of the faculty on the last Saturday of every month, at ten o'clock, A. M.

2d. At this meeting a return shall be made by every instructor of all the absences and deficiencies which may have occurred in his department during the month, and these returns shall be put upon file and preserved until the end of the session.

3d. The faculty shall also at each of these monthly meetings enter into a full and free conversation on the conduct and progress of the students generally, and if any student, all circumstances being taken into view, shall be found not making that progress which he might do, or not conducting himself with that order and sobriety which are becoming, information of his situation shall be immediately communicated to his parents, that he may be removed.

4th. No student shall be allowed to recite with any class who does not, within ten days after he may have made application to be admitted into that class, lodge with the president a certificate from the instructor, stating that his previous acquirements are such as to entitle him to a regular standing in said class.

5th. No individual shall be allowed, on any account whatever, to continue connected with any department who is not, in the opinion of the faculty, fully employed.

Nor shall any individual be permitted to omit reciting with any class to which he may be attached, but by a vote of the faculty at their stated monthly meeting.

RESIDENT GRADUATE.—Thomas E. Hughes, of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

Seniors.—Samuel C. Buldrige, William M. Corry, Daniel L. Gray, James P. Pressly, Ebenezer Pressly, James Reynolds, James Thompson, John Thompson, John P. Vandyke, John L. Weaver, James Worth, Ebenezer Woodruff.

Juniors.—James H. Bacon, John W. Caldwell, G. R. Cassaway, Thomas A. Jones, John McMeahan, Robert C. Schenck, Joseph S. Wallace.

Sophomores.—Thomas Armstrong, George Bishop, Bernard Brewster, Godwin V. Dorsey, Henry P. Galloway, John M. Garrigus, Samuel W. Parker, Joseph H. Reily, James Simpson, Hugh B. Wilson, Taylor Webster, William Burch.

Freshmen.—William Boyce, Courtland Cushing, Ebenezer Elliott, William F. Ferguson, James N. Gamble, John Hunt, George W. Jones, Ralph P. Lowe, William C. Lyle, John McDill, James Reily, William B. Russell, John Vanausdall, Nathaniel Weed, Elias Williams, Ira Root.

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Third Class.—William Bishop, Samuel Fleming, Robert G. Linn, William Porter, Ezekiel Walker.

Second Class.—Freeman Alger, Charles Barnes, John H. Boyce, Robert C. Caldwell, Edward F. Chittenden, John Harrison, William Hueston, Algernon S. Foster, Thomas I. Foster, Cyrus Falconer, Caleb B. Smith, Abner Longly, Hugh Webster.

First Class.—Robert Blair, Joseph Blair, Clement Brown, Jonathan Harshman, Samuel McCleane, Thomas Pursell, Alvah White.

SUMMARY.—College proper, 48; English Scientific Department, 25; Grammar School, 38; total, 111.

(We omit the names in the preparatory department.)

Those whose names are in the above catalogue are natives of fourteen different States. The youngest is in his seventh and the oldest in his thirty-third year. The great body are, however, natives of Ohio, and between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one.

At the close of last session six had their names returned to their parents as not having made that improvement which would justify any further trouble or expense in endeavoring to give them a liberal education, and fourteen of the good and promising students of that session have been prevented by the circumstances of their lot from prosecuting their studies this session. One of the present session has been sent home as not promising.

Add these twenty-one to the one hundred and eleven given above, and you have one hundred and thirty-two as the sum total of the present year.

The college year is divided into two sessions of five

months each. The Winter session commences on the first Monday of November and ends on the last Wednesday of March. The Summer session commences on the first Monday of May and ends on the last Wednesday of September.

The Board of Trustees meets statedly at the end of each session.

COURSE OF STUDY.

I. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The studies of the Grammar School, preparatory to admission into the Freshman Class, are English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, Mair's Introduction to the making of Latin, Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's select orations, Virgil's *Aeneid*, Greek Testament, Collectanea Minora, and Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots.

II. THE FRESHMAN'S CLASS.—*First Session.*—Algebra, Sallust, six books of Homer's *Iliad*, *Græca Majora* begun, Adam's Roman Antiquities begun, Modern Geography, Prosody revised, English Grammar revised, translations from Greek and Latin into English, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—Euclid's Elements, Horace's Odes and Satires, *Græca Majora* continued, Roman Antiquities finished, Ancient Geography, Morrell's Rome, Neil-on's Greek exercises, Double translations, Declamation and Bible recitations.

III. THE SOPHOMORE CLASS STUDY.—*First Session.*—(Cambridge Mathematics) Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, Mensuration, Surveying, Horace's Epistles, *Græca Majora* continued, Double translations, Morrell's Greece, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—(Cambridge Mathematics) Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Dialling, *Excerpta Latina* begun, First volume of *Majora* finished, Double translations, Declamation and Bible recitations.

IV. THE JUNIOR CLASS STUDY.—*First Session.*—Conic Sections, Fluxions, Physical and Political Geography with the use of the globes, *Excerpta Latina* finished, Second volume of *Majora* begun, Tytler's Elements of History begun, Composition, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Virgil's Georgics, Horace de Arte Poetica, *Græca Majora* continued, Translation from Greek into Latin and from Latin into Greek, Tytler's Elements finished, Hebrew Grammar, Jamison's Grammar of Rhetoric, Composition, Declamation and Bible recitations.

V. THE SENIOR CLASS STUDY.—*First Session.*—Moral Philosophy including the Philosophy of the mind, Astronomy, Chemistry, *Græca Majora* finished, Cicero de Oratore, Latin and Greek compositions, Hebrew Bible begun, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—Logic, Say's Political Economy, Cicero de Officiis et de Natura Deorum, Select portions of *Græca Majora* revised, Hebrew Bible continued, Evidences of Divine Revelation, Declamation and Bible recitations.

VI. ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.—The studies of the English Scientific Department are substantially the same with the studies of the College Classes, with the exception of the Latin and Greek languages. No person can be admitted into this department who is under sixteen years of age; and to profit by admission, arrangements ought to be made so that each student may continue two years at least. It is intended to have some of the modern languages taught in this department, and to give regular diplomas to those who may study the whole course.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.—A small but well-selected philosophical and chemical apparatus has been imported from London. Additional articles will be procured as the state of the institution may demand; a small sum is also permanently appropriated to procure regularly, for the use of the faculty, a few of the most important literary journals and any new work which may be of more than ordinary interest in any of the departments of science.

The first commencement will be on the last Wednesday of September next, when the degree of A. B. will be conferred on the members of the present Senior Class.

With the commencement of the third year, on the first Monday of November next, it is proposed to form a regular class of resident graduates. The studies of this class will embrace a course of general reading, adapted to the profession to which the members may be individually devoted, and to a review of any of their former studies to which they may be peculiarly attached.

No degree of A. M., or of any kind, will, in any case, be conferred as a mere matter of course. Particular attainments and a character corresponding to these attainments will, in every case, be required.

EXPENSES.—Tuition in Grammar School and in First Class E. S. Department, \$5 per session; College proper and Second and Third Classes E. S. Department, \$10 per session; boarding, one dollar per week.

To those parents and guardians who have thus far encouraged an infant institution, those who have the more immediate direction of its concerns tender their sincere and grateful acknowledgements; and trusting in the continued protection of a wise and good Providence, assurance is hereby given that every possible exertion will be made to make the Miami University, in all its departments, a public and common good.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MARCH 30, 1825, William Sparrow was appointed professor of languages, but afterward declined entering upon the duties of his office, and his place was supplied by John T. Williston. The trustees resolved that a

grammar school should be attached to the college, and appointed Mr. Williston principal, with a salary of \$500.

March 28, 1827, the salaries of the officers were established as follows: President of the university, \$1,200; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, \$800; professor of languages, \$700.

March 28, 1827, James Crawford was appointed treasurer, and James Ratliff collector.

March 26, 1828, it was resolved that a building, one hundred feet in length by forty feet wide, and three stories high, be erected for the university, according to a plan then exhibited, and that Messrs. McBride, Reily, and MacDill be a committee to contract and superintend its erection.

On the twenty-third day of April they contracted with David Riehey to execute the stone and brick-work and plastering of the building, and with William P. Vanhook, of Hamilton, for the carpenter-work.

September 24, 1828, it was resolved that John E. Annan be dismissed as professor.

March 25, 1829, John W. Scott was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and William F. Ferguson principal of the grammar school, at a salary of \$400.

In September the building committee reported that they had erected a brick building, set on a good stone foundation, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, and three stories high, each story or floor having two halls and eight rooms, situated directly east from the main building. The whole cost of erecting and completing the building, including cost of materials, was \$7,147.46.

In September, 1826, an allowance of \$150 per annum was made for teaching the French and Spanish languages.

In November, 1827, Robert C. Schenck, a graduate of the college, and since the general and statesman, commenced teaching French, and continued the regular teacher of that language until September, 1830, when he left the institution.

February 23, 1831, the salary of the principal of the grammar school was raised to \$500.

September 26, 1832, the professorship held by Mr. Scott was denominated the professorship of natural philosophy and chemistry, and the professorship held by Mr. McGuffey was called the professorship of philology and mental science, with a salary of \$850 each. Samuel M. McCracken was appointed professor of mathematics, and Thomas Armstrong professor of languages, with a salary of \$500 each.

In 1833 it was thought necessary that an additional building should be erected for the accommodation of the students of the university, and Major James Galloway, Dr. John C. Dunlevy, and James McBride were appointed a committee to contract for the erection and completion of a building one hundred feet in length by forty feet wide, three stories high, having a passage or hall running north and south through the building, the residue to be

divided into rooms about ten feet wide. The tuition fees of the students in the college department were raised to twelve dollars per session, and in the grammar school to ten dollars per session.

The building committee, at the next meeting, reported that they had contracted with Thomas Brown, of Dayton, for the stone and brick, and haying the same, and for plastering the building, and with Thomas Morrison, of the same place, for the wood and carpenter work.

October 1, 1835, Samuel W. McCracken was appointed professor of languages, in the room of Thomas Armstrong, deceased, with a salary of \$600 per annum, and Albert T. Bledsoe, of Kentucky, professor of languages. A lot of ground, about one acre, was directed to be laid off, in the north-east corner of the town square of Oxford, and appropriated exclusively for a cemetery or burying-ground for the students and other members of the Miami University.

March 30, 1836, Jonathan Mayhew was appointed treasurer.

In September, 1836, the resignations of Professor Albert T. Bledsoe and Professor W. H. McGuffey were received. The salaries of professors were fixed as follows: The professor of rhetoric and mental science, at \$1,000; the professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, \$1,000; the professor of mathematics, \$800; and the professor of ancient languages, \$800. It was resolved that the college year should commence on the first Monday of October and end on the second Tuesday of August, with a recess from the twenty-fourth of December to the second of January; the Spring vacation to be three weeks immediately following the second Tuesday in March.

September 28, 1836, John H. Harney was appointed professor of mathematics, and Samuel T. Pressley professor of rhetoric and mental science.

December 21, 1836, the Rev. Mr. Pressley having deceased previous to his acceptance of the professorship of rhetoric and mental science, and Mr. Harney having declined to accept his appointment, Silas Totten was chosen professor of rhetoric and mental science.

March 6, 1837, Messrs. McBride and J. W. Scott were appointed a committee to erect a building for a laboratory.

August 10, 1837, the committee for building the laboratory reported that they had made a contract for a building forty-four feet long by twenty-four feet wide, one story high, to be completed by the first of October, 1837, for \$1,250.

August 10, 1837, John McArthur was appointed professor of Grecian literature, rhetoric, and the elements of moral science; Chauncey N. Olds was appointed professor of the Latin language and Roman literature.

August 9, 1838, the salary of the professor of the Latin language and Roman literature was fixed at \$700, and the master of the grammar school at \$700. Peter Sutton was elected treasurer.

August 8, 1839, the price of tuition in the college proper was fixed at fifteen dollars per session, and in the grammar school at twelve dollars per annum.

August 12, 1840, the resignation of Chauncey N. Olds, professor of the Latin language and Roman literature, and the resignation of Samuel W. McCracken, professor of mathematics and civil engineering, were accepted. The Rev. Robert H. Bishop, president of the Miami University, having signified his intention of retiring from the presidency as soon as a successor to supply his place could be found, the board elected the Rev. John C. Young, then president of Center College, Kentucky, at Danville, president of the Miami University. The board created the professorship of history and political economy, and appointed the Rev. Robert H. Bishop to fill that chair, for which he was to receive a salary of \$650 per year, and a house and garden free of rent. The following resolution, complimentary to Dr. Bishop, was passed:

"Resolved, That as the unanimous sense of this board, the able, faithful, and unrequiting labors of President Bishop in the discharge of his official duties as presiding officer of the Miami University for the last sixteen years, and the untiring exertions upon his part during that time to maintain for the institution the high reputation which has been so laboriously acquired for it throughout that period entitle him to the grateful memory of every friend of learning and moral virtue, as well as the warmest thanks upon the part of the patrons and supporters of this institution."

August 12, 1840, John Armstrong was appointed professor of mathematics and civil engineering, and John McArthur, professor of Grecian literature and rhetoric. The salary of John C. Young, president-elect, should he accept, was fixed at \$1,500 per annum.

November 3, 1840, it was resolved that the professorships of Roman and Grecian literature be united into one professorship, to be called the professorship of ancient languages, and that John McArthur, the present professor of Grecian literature, be appointed to the professorship of that department, with his present salary of \$800 per year. Robert H. Bishop, Jr., was appointed principal of the grammar school. It having been ascertained that the Rev. J. C. Young declined accepting the office to which he was elected at the last meeting, the Rev. George Junkin, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, was elected president.

March 9, 1841, J. C. Moffat, of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, was appointed professor of the Latin language and Roman literature, with a salary of \$700.

August 11, 1841, the Rev. George Junkin was inaugurated president of the Miami University. The salary of the professor of history and political science was fixed at \$750.

We have not thought it expedient to continue our extracts from the records, as the period draws closer to

our times. The earlier decades were those of poverty and adversity, and their record is full of interest and encouragement.

We have received from Dr. Scott, for seventeen years a professor in this institution, the following account of the Miami University while he was connected with it, and of the causes that led to his withdrawal. Dr. Scott wields a caustic pen, and sets forth his own side of the question with a freedom and fullness that leave nothing to be desired on that score. Elsewhere will be found his biography:

"I went to Oxford, by invitation of the board of trustees of Miami University, to the professorship of mathematics and natural science, made vacant by the retirement, on account of broken-down health, of Professor Annan, in the Fall of 1828. Every thing there presented, at that time, a rather primitive and rude appearance. The buildings of the town were limited, with but two or three exceptions, to the space bounded on the east by the street that forms the west boundary of the college campus; on the west, by the street running north and south in front of the building erected for a female institute; on the north, by the street running past the Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian churches; and on the south, by the street forming the south boundary of the college campus and grove. The campus, which was mainly a naked and open common, in which many of the stumps were still standing, was unprotected by any kind of inclosure, and the grove was still in the primitive state of nature. The plat of land south of the town was principally, except during the Summer and early Fall months, a rich, fit morass, through the eastern end of which, when at all passable, the citizens used to shorten distance by winding their way, among the stumps and fallen timber, to the Hamilton road, at the south-east corner of the corporation line.

"With the exception of the college buildings, which consisted of the great, tall, uncouth old center building and its disproportioned little western wing (which has since been enlarged and improved), and the north-east building, which had just been erected, I have a recollection of but five or six brick houses in the town. Such was something of the physical appearance and condition of things at that day. In regard to the social condition, the mass of the population was correspondingly primitive. Apart from the college faculty, the cultivation and refinement of Oxford was confined to a very small number of families, not exceeding six or eight at most, and the proportion in the surrounding township was, perhaps, very much the same. The manner in which the farming lands of the township were disposed of was not favorable to its settling up with a first-class farming population; namely, on a mere leasehold title, for which no purchase money was paid, but which was held on the condition of the payment, annually, of the interest of the nominal price, at six per cent forever, as a permanent revenue for the support of

the university. There was, at the early day of the first settlement, a strong prejudice in the minds of emigrants of means, who were able to purchase their lands in fee simple, against holding them on the tenure of a mere lease, liable at the end of any year to forfeiture and sale without redemption, in case the rent or tax was not paid within three months after due. The consequence was, they would turn aside and purchase elsewhere, while any poor penniless wight, who could not pay for land outright, found it rather a temptation to take a lease and settle upon it for a few years, and if he could only make out to keep his six per cent of college rent paid up, and was worthless and unprincipled enough to do so, turn in to cutting and slashing away at the timber, and making all he could off of the land, without regard to its residual or ultimate value, as was said, in certain cases, to have been done; and then if he had any eye to accumulation of means, all he had to do was to forfeit, and leave the land in its denuded and depreciated condition, and go farther West to make the best of his ill-gotten gains. If he did not care to accumulate, but spent as fast as he made, he would continue to remain the same poor, shiftless, penniless creature as before.

"The result was that the township, at the first sales, became largely filled up with a poor, and in too many cases not very honest, population; indeed, at an early day of the settlement it almost passed into a common saying that if any property was lost in any of the adjoining townships it was but necessary for the loser to obtain a search-warrant and go over into Oxford Township, and he would find it. This was, of course, an exaggerated report, and yet there is reason to apprehend that the character and conduct of too many of the early settlers afforded too much ground for its currency. This state of public feeling and opinion may be illustrated by an amusing anecdote.

"At the inauguration of Dr. Bishop as president of the university, the duty of making the inauguration prayer was assigned to the venerable Rev. Mr. Porter, a member of the board. In the course of his prayer—as I was told years after by a very respectable old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian elder, a citizen of the township, who was present on the occasion—the old father made allusion, in some manner or form, to the reputed state of society in the township—praying for a change, by which the college might be surrounded by more favorable influences. My informant told me that the next day he met another old Scotch-Irish friend and neighbor, just over the line in an adjoining township, a rather quizzical genius, who had also been present at the inauguration, who asked him, 'Did you iver hear sich a foolish prayer as Father Porter made yisterday at 'Oxford?' 'Why do you call it foolish?' he answered. 'Faith,' said he, 'and I think it was the foolishhest prayer I iver hard in me life. Why, he prayed the Lord that he wad move aff all that riddraff population from Oxford Township, and fill it up wi' a

good population. He might better have prayed the Lord to convert them on the ground, and save the movin'.'

"In process of time, however, by industry, thrift, and intellectual, moral, and religious culture, Oxford Township nobly redeemed her character; although, even at as late a day as when I arrived there, an element of the old rude, disorderly, intemperate, and vicious pioneer population, so characteristic of an earlier day, still remained, who would occasionally, of a Saturday afternoon and evening, collect together at a low groggery or two in the village, called (by grace) hotels, to drink and carouse, and to disturb the quiet and orderly citizens by 'making night hideous' with their noisy and drunken orgies, brawls, and fights. All this state of things, however, at length passed away. But I have, by this episode on the social and physical state of Oxford and Oxford Township, and their inhabitants, been diverted from the main subject; namely, the early history of the college.

"I went to Oxford, as I have already stated, in the Fall of 1828. The college had then been in existence just four years. True, there had been an academy or classical and high school commenced, as a foundation or incipient step towards the establishment of a college several years previous, in the little old west wing of the main, or, as it was called, the center building. That great tall uncouth edifice was erected, I believe, in 1820-21, but the university was not organized in regular college form until the Fall of 1824, when the Rev. Dr. Bishop was inaugurated as its first president. It commenced operations with a faculty of three, the doctor as president and professor of all the branches of intellectual, moral and political science; John E. Annan, professor of mathematics and natural science, and William Sparrow, professor of languages.

"In 1826 Professor Sparrow, who seems to have been a very popular and successful professor, resigned, and devoted himself to the Episcopal ministry. He afterwards, if I mistake not, was connected as a professor with a theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. His place was supplied by the election of William H. McGuffey, a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, who afterward acquired a considerable celebrity as the compiler of a series of English readers for the 'Eclectic System of Books for Common Schools.' He was a man of very considerable talent, though not of very general scholarship, especially in the departments of mathematics and natural science; of active mind and fond of abstract and metaphysical investigation and discussion; an ingenious and plausible, but not always a fair and safe reasoner; a very popular lecturer and public speaker, from his fluency and command of language, though never rising to the higher and bolder flights of oratory; a man withal of a good deal of personal vanity and ambition.

"In the Summer of 1828 the health of Professor Annan failed to such a degree that he was obliged to

retire, and I succeeded to his place. He afterwards recovered his health so far as to enter the Presbyterian ministry, and preach for a year or two to a Church in Petersburg, Virginia, but died while yet a very young man. He was reputed a man of a high grade of natural talent, and of large and general attainments in scholarship for one of his age, and had he lived would have doubtless made his mark in the literary and scientific world; but on account of real or apparent rigidity and stiffness of manner, he does not seem to have been very popular as a professor.

"During the first four years of its existence the institution seems to have flourished very much in public popularity and patronage, the number of students having risen from a comparatively very small number to very well up towards one hundred. It might be observed that the grade of scholarship for a diploma was set high (the full curriculum was patterned very much after that of Yale); and in its palmy days, which were from 1830 till near 1840, when its number of students rose some years to near two hundred and fifty, it obtained from its alumni, patrons, and friends, the *soubriquet* of 'the Yale of the West.'

"In 1832 the board were encouraged to increase the number of the faculty by the addition of two new members. My professorship was relieved of the pure mathematics, and a new department of those branches was established, and Samuel W. McCracken, a graduate of the institution of a previous year, was appointed to it. The department of languages was divided into that of Greek, with an appendage of philology and general literature, which Professor McGuffey still retained; and a professorship of Latin and Latin literature, with the addition of Hebrew, to which Rev. Thomas Armstrong, another graduate of the institution, was appointed. Both the young professors had been among our best scholars, and were men of talent, particularly the latter, who gave much early promise, but died, much lamented, in the Summer of 1835, after less than three years' service, in which he had already made his mark.

"On the decease of Professor Armstrong a change was made by which Professor McCracken was transferred from the mathematical department to that of Latin; and Albert T. Bledsoe, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, was appointed professor of mathematics in his place. Professor Bledsoe was a man of vigorous and, except in the department of ancient languages, well trained and well stored mind. He had an especial talent and penchant for metaphysical study and discussion, and was unusually well read and well posted on such topics, as was manifested in a work which he published in more advanced life, entitled, 'The Theodicy,' in which he undertook to answer President Edwards's celebrated 'Treatise on the Will,' and in which, if he does not refute the great and world-renowned metaphysician, he shows great skill and resources in matters of abstract in-

vestigation and reasoning. He is said to have published also another book to defend, or at least palliate, slavery (as I have been told, for I have never seen the book) from the Bible; although before he went back to his native South, he was very decidedly antislavery in his expressed opinions. Such is sometimes the vacillation and inconsistency of men of great minds. But with all his learning and ability he did not succeed in making himself popular as a professor. His difficulty was in the matter of discipline. Having been educated under the arbitrary rigidity of a military school, he did not seem to realize and appreciate the difference between military discipline and that appropriate to a civil institution.

"I must not forget, nor neglect to mention in this historical sketch, that in this successful period of the institution, somewhere about 1833 or 1834, the board took a first step toward making the institution in reality what it was in name, a university, by establishing a medical department in Cincinnati, under the title of the Miami Medical College. Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, a gentleman of considerable celebrity in his day, both in medical science and general literature, having fallen out with his co-professors in the Ohio Medical College, applied to the board to establish in Cincinnati, under their university charter, a medical department, which was granted. Accordingly, with a faculty of his selection, consisting, with himself, of Dr. Mussey (the elder), Drs. Rives, Eberle, Stoughton, and Harrison, some of them very eminent in their profession, such a school was commenced, and carried on for some years with considerable spirit and success. What was its final fate I am not apprised of. My impression is that the doctor, in the course of a few years, disagreed with the faculty of his own selection and left it. Whether the organization finally disbanded, or still continues its existence in some one of the medical schools which Cincinnati contains, I am unable to say.

"In the midst of this prosperity a train of untoward influences began to set in. In the Fall of 1836 Professor McGuffey, who had previously shown signs of restiveness and dissatisfaction, resigned, leaving a month or so before commencement, for the professed purpose of visiting Clinton, Mississippi, with the view to the presidency of a new college (which he said had been tendered him), about to be established there. But the whole project of such a college proving a failure, he engaged with Professor O. M. Mitchel, of astronomical celebrity, for a time, in an institution in Cincinnati, under an old charter for a Cincinnati college. Afterwards he was elected to the presidency of the 'Ohio University' at Athens; but after serving there for three or four years, the institution not flourishing, nor likely to flourish to satisfaction, and his social surroundings not being entirely happy, he resigned in 1845, and accepted a professorship of mental and moral philosophy in the Virginia University, at

Charlottesville, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying within the last three or four years.

"At the close of the session Professor Bledsoe, who had never seemed entirely satisfied in the institution, 'followed suit,' as it is said in rather slang phrase, by handing in his resignation. Having taken orders in the Episcopal Church he went South, having originally come from Kentucky. Whether he devoted himself to the work of the Gospel ministry exclusively or immediately, or not, I am unable to say; but my impression is that he still continued in the educational department in some academy or school in one of the Southern Gulf States. He was afterwards elected to a chair (I believe of mathematics) in the University of Virginia, not very far from the same time with the accession of Professor McGuffey. During the rebellion he is said to have been connected with the military department of the confederacy in the capacity of chief of ordnance, I think. I have understood, too, that towards the close of the war, he was sent over to England by the Confederate Government, as one of the commissioners to solicit 'comfort and aid' in the straits and penury of its latter day. I think also I have heard of his death since the close of the war. The vacancies produced by the resignations of Professors McGuffey and Bledsoe were supplied by the appointment of Samuel S. Galloway and Chauncey N. Olds, both of them graduates of the institution. The institution still continued to move on prosperously till between 1833 and 1840, as the catalogues of the period, of which I left a pretty complete list with Professor Bishop, I think will show.

"In 1838, perhaps in 1837, for my memory is not very distinct in regard to minutia during that period of numerous and frequent changes, Professors Galloway and Olds resigned. A Rev. John McArthur, of Cadiz, Ohio, was elected to the professorship of Greek, and I believe, at the same time, a Professor John Armstrong was elected professor of mathematics. Professor McArthur was a man of some eminence as a preacher and as a man of literature. Professor Armstrong was an excellent mathematician of the old style, and a very good and worthy man, but hardly modern enough in manners and mode of instruction to exert a commanding influence among our 'Young America' students. After three or four years he resigned, and was succeeded in the Fall of 1843 (I think) by George A. Westerman, a young gentleman who was highly recommended by Professor O. M. Mitchel. In the mean time other malign influences had begun to operate, to add to the force and effect of the former in disturbing the quiet and prosperity of the institution—entirely extraneous in their character, and which ought not to have been hugged into the college. These were the antislavery agitation, or, as it was called, the abolition excitement; and the troubles in the Presbyterian Church, between old and new school parties, which finally, in 1837-8, split the great Presbyterian Church in

the United States into two distinct branches, which remained separate for thirty years, both of which causes were rife, and in some cases very intense about that time. Each had its faction in the board. The one was determined to exterminate all abolitionism, by which was meant all decided antislavery sentiment from the institution, or as I once heard one of the members of the board, at one of their meetings, with a good deal of bitterness, express it, that 'no abolitionist or sympathizer with abolition should ever, with his consent, be a professor in the university.' These were the politicians of the board. The other, or as it might be denominated, the ecclesiastical, faction was composed of a very few members, clerical and laical, of one or two of the older branches of the Presbyterian Church, of strong theological prejudices, who were as decided in their opposition to all new-schoolism; and these two factions, as is related of Herod and Pontius Pilate, the Gentiles and the people of Israel, on a certain memorable occasion, conspired together 'to effect their particular object.' The other members of the board having no special prejudices or partialities to gratify, in other words 'no axes to grind,' simply yielded unsuspectingly to their plans and management. This I know from one of these same members himself, who in the result had his eyes opened.

"The storm that was thus brewing was destined first to break upon the head of Dr. Bishop, who had incurred the dissatisfaction and suspicion of both, but particularly of the ecclesiastical faction. The resignation of Professor McCracken seemed to present a favorable opportunity for commencing operations under the pretext of a general reorganization. The plan was—and I am sorry to say that I have reason to believe that there were members of the faculty, as already constituted, who were privy to it—for all the faculty to resign, and then elect a new president on the ground of Dr. Bishop's advanced age, and make whatever disposition of the other departments as might seem to be best. Two of the older members of the board, and strong partisans of the ecclesiastical faction, waited upon me, to inform me that all the other members of the faculty except Dr. Bishop and myself had agreed to tender their resignations; and to ask me to do the same, assuring me that we would all, excepting the doctor, be again immediately re-elected. I replied to their proposition by saying that I had no objection to resigning in case I could see any necessity or just reason for such a course; but if it was merely to make the way easy and quiet for cutting off the head of that noble and venerable old man, the father of the institution, who had by his wise and able management and superintendency, under God, raised it from nothing to what it was in its primeval days, and what it still was, although beginning to feel the effects of more troublous times, I would not resign. They might, if they would, cut off my head, and declare my chair vacant, as they had the power, and as I know some of them had the will, as I felt under the

same suspicion and ban from both the factions as Dr. Bishop. And this would, I presume, have been done, but matters were not yet matured for such a result, and I was, therefore, reserved for another and future holocaust.

"This scheme of a general, voluntary resignation not succeeding, the managing spirits in the board went about their work in a more direct way. The presidency was made vacant by the removal of Dr. Bishop to a new professorship of history, with (I believe) some adjuncts in the department of moral science, created for the purpose, for they could not face public opinion with a direct and absolute removal. Rev. George Junkin, D. D., president of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, a man perfectly satisfactory to both the factions in regard, and, indeed, selected with a special view, to their two hobbies, was chosen president. James C. Moffat, a talented and scholarly young professor, from the same institution, since a professor in Princeton College, and at present a highly respected professor in Princeton Theological Seminary, and author of a book on aesthetics and other minor works, was elected professor of Latin.

"Dr. Junkin was a man of ability and scholarship, and a somewhat experienced educator. He had acquired a name and fame as the prosecutor of Rev. Albert Barnes, in the great theological controversy which terminated in the temporary division of the Presbyterian Church into Old and New School; to which, I presume, he owed his election to the presidency of the university. He was a man who had his hobbies, and was not always the most judicious in introducing, and in discussing and defending, them. One of these was the subject of Scripture prophecies, on which he published quite a celebrated and able work. Professor Bishop will, I presume, recollect his introducing the subject, not very appropriately or in good taste, in his inaugural address, and expatiating, very eloquently and at large, on the great battle of Armageddon, in which the powers of Antichrist are to be finally discomfited and destroyed, which he interpreted in a literal sense. In the fervor and zeal of his declamation he, all at once, broke out into the apostrophe, 'Where, where will the students of Miami University be on that day? On which side will they be found?' And he will also recollect the amusing caricature cartoon, suggested by the circumstance, which some wag among the students executed and placarded on the chapel door afterward, representing 'Captain Junkin, with the students of Miami University, marching to the battle of Armageddon.' Two other of his hobbies were extreme Calvinism, as opposed to Arminianism, and anti-abolitionism, to the extent of the justification and defense of American slavery. Moreover he was a man of such intensities of temperament and dogmatic mold of mind as to render him liable to be embroiled in frequent unpleasant controversy, both public and private, with those of a different opinion from his own. In his very first outset in the college, on one of the evenings of the public exercises preliminary to the

commencement on which he was to be inaugurated, he unfortunately got into an open quarrel, in the presence of the assembled audience, with the ushers of one of the literary societies, almost threatening a riot. Although on the abstract point of difference and dispute the doctor was right, yet such was the injudiciousness of his course in raising such an issue at such a time, and such the violence of his manner, that it seemed doubtful to some of the members of the board whether it would be best to proceed with the inauguration.

"Indeed, Dr. Junkin did not seem to understand a Western community and the state of things in the college. On these points the men that were especially active and efficient in getting him there, under the influence of their prejudice and distorted views, deceived and did him great disservice by their representation of the state of things, especially in the college. The consequence was that he went, at their call, honestly and mistakenly, in the spirit, and as he supposed, clothed with the functions, of a great and general reformer. But the doctor had the perspicacity and good sense to find out by his experience his mistake; and had it been in his power to have commenced *de novo* with the stock of knowledge and experience which he had gained at the end of the first two years of his connection with the college, the result would have been different, both to him and it. But it was too late. The result was, that his presidency did not prove a success, and he felt it. After struggling along for three and a half years against difficulties, and a tide of unpopularity on the part of a considerable portion of the students, and also of the general community, he resigned, and went back to Lafayette, in the Fall of 1844, and thence to Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, of which he had been elected president, where he served for a number of years, till the commencement of the Rebellion. At this period he published a masterly work on what he denominated the 'grand fallacy'—John C. Calhoun's doctrine of States' rights—and redeemed himself nobly in the minds of many in the free States, whom he had formerly greatly dissatisfied by his views and treatment of the subject of slavery; and although his daughters and two of his sons had married Southerners—'Stonewall' Jackson and a Colonel Preston, of Virginia, both being his sons-in-law—and he had buried his wife, an estimable lady, to whom he was greatly attached, in Lexington, finding he could not control the drift of secessionism in the college, he resigned his presidency, and loyally and indignantly left the State, and came North, shaking off the dust of secession from his feet against it.

"Disappointed in their expectations, and chagrined at the unsuccessful result of their plans, and perhaps more highly exasperated against any members of the faculty whom they suspected of not entirely sympathizing with them in their views, the prime movers of the action by which the presidency was changed, and Dr. Junkin brought there, seem to have come to the determination to make a

thorough and short work of it, and eliminate by one fell stroke all unsatisfactory elements from the faculty. Accordingly an adjourned meeting of the board was appointed to be held late in the Fall, away from the seat of the college, at Lebanon. At this meeting the work was done, and the desired reform effected, by the elimination of Dr. Bishop and myself—the doctor, by removing the chair from under him, in the annihilation of his professorship, and me, by removing me from my chair. Professor Watterman was also arbitrarily removed, and an almost entire new organization was effected, leaving only Professor McArthur of the old professors remaining, who was perfectly satisfactory to both the aforesaid factions. This terminated my seventeen and a half years' connection with the institution as a professor. Several years afterward, at the solicitation of Dr. Anderson, in the early part of his presidency, I accepted an appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees, and served several years. Until I left that region I kept myself pretty well posted in regard to matters in general connected with the institution, but my knowledge of them in particular was too second-hand and limited to render me a fit chronicler of its later minute history."

As will be seen by the preceding sketch, the path of the leaders of the university was not free from difficulties. The slavery question had become important; but there were many difficulties connected with it which are not now to be perceived. Dr. Junkin sided with the majority of the electors in this county, and Dr. Bishop and Professor Scott were in the minority. The other question was that of denominational allegiance. The Presbyterians were just then passing through a division on points which now seem very trivial; but which were not then so regarded. But the university, which was to a great extent under their control, was a State institution, and those who belonged to other sects objected to the views which were there taught. Dr. Junkin became involved in a warm contest with the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, of Rossville, in which the slavery question and the Presbyterian question were prominent. Dr. Junkin made a good defense to the charges against him, but the dissatisfaction continued.

He was succeeded in 1844 by the Rev. E. D. McMaster, D. D., who held the office until 1849, then resigning, having Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., as his successor. Dr. Anderson acted as president until 1854, when the Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D., was called to the presidency by the unanimous voice of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Hall presided over the university for twelve years, resigning in 1866. His administration was successful, and when he left there was twelve thousand dollars in the treasury. The Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., succeeded him, and resigned in 1871; and after an interval of one year Rev. A. D. Hepburn was chosen president, holding that position until the suspension of the institution in 1873.

The university derives its revenue from the leasing of the lands of the college township, which are leased for ninety-nine years, renewable forever without revaluation, subject to an annual quit-rent of six per cent on the purchase money. This rent yields an income of nearly six thousand dollars.

An act of the Legislature, passed in February, 1809, directed that the lands should be "offered at auction for not less than two dollars per acre," and "the lessees shall pay six per cent per annum on the amount of their purchase." The first sale was held in Hamilton on the "fourth Tuesday in May," 1810. The lessees did not have originally the right to subdivide their lines; but by an act passed March 22, 1837, they were permitted to do so, the original quit-rent being apportioned *pro rata*. This was found to work injury to the university, and in March, 1862, the State repealed so much of the act of 1837 as allowed the *pro rata* division of the quit-rent, and enacted that in all cases of subdivision there should be an increase of the quit-rent, and that no subdivision should be allowed except on the payment of one dollar per annum. Under this premium the income is slowly increasing.

The university has never been aided directly by the State, only indirectly, in that the lands are exempt from State taxes—the quit-rent to the university being reckoned an equivalent. The corporation received the lands in a state of nature, and from these lands and from tuition fees all the money was raised which has been expended in buildings, apparatus, salaries, etc. The buildings, apparatus and library cost upward of \$100,000.

From 1824, when the college was opened in the woods, till 1873, when it was temporarily suspended, nearly one thousand young men were graduated, and more than that number received a large part of their education in Miami University. These men have exercised no little influence in giving character and tone to the great West, and not to the West alone, but in other parts of our land, and in other lands, their influence has been felt for good. A gentleman who had had opportunity to know whereof he affirmed, and was competent to give a just decision, remarked, on a public occasion, that in proportion to numbers Miami University had sent forth more useful men than any other college in our land.

Owing to various causes there had been a gradual decline in the number of students since 1860; considerable money had been spent in the repair of the buildings, and a debt of near \$10,000 had been incurred. Under these circumstances, the trustees concluded, in July, 1873, that it would be proper and wise "to suspend instruction in the university," for a time.

Since 1873 the debt has been paid in full, and a surplus of \$30,000 has been securely invested at eight per cent; and it is hoped that within two years the university will be again opened for the instruction of pupils in all the branches that pertain to a liberal education.

The university was not behind her sisters, or behind the remainder of the county of Butler, in the men she sent to the army. They form a noble army, and are to be found on every battle-field in the West and many in the East. They are as follows:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Adams, Robert N., Brigadier-general.
 Ayers, Stephen C., B 20th Ohio.
 Anderson, Charles, Colonel, 93d Ohio.
 Andrew, George L., Sanitary Inspector.
 Andrew, John W., Lieutenant, E 20th Indiana.
 Aten, Aaron M., Lieutenant.
 Bellingham, Daniel, A 86th Ohio.
 Brown, James L., A 60th; K 86th; A 167th Ohio.
 Brooks, Robert F., Surgeon.
 Barrows, Charles C., C 93d Ohio.
 Beaton, William M., I 167th Ohio.
 Beaton, Daniel P., A 86th; 1st Sergeant, M 2d O. V. C.
 Brooks, Frank D., A 167th Ohio.
 Brooks, John K., A 167th Ohio.
 Brooks, Theodore D., Assistant Surgeon, 38th Ohio.
 Brooks, Peter, A 167th Ohio.
 Brown, Henry L., A 167th Ohio.
 Bennett, Robert N., B 20th Ohio.
 Billings, John S., Surgeon.
 Boude, J. Knox, Surgeon, 118th Illinois.
 Boude, Edgar A., 2d Lieutenant, 7th Missouri Cavalry.
 Burrowes, Stephen A., B 140th Ohio.
 Brice, Calvin S., Captain, 185th Ohio.
 Beckett, David C., Major, 61st Ohio.
 Brown, Charles E., Major, 63th Ohio.
 Bishop, William W., Major, Illinois Cavalry.
 Bishop, George S., A 167th Ohio.
 Bishop, Robert H., Jr., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
 Bartlett, Thomas B., F 167th Ohio.
 Britton, Orson.
 Bell, Thomas C., Captain.
 Chamberlain, William H., Major, 81st Ohio.
 Chamberlain, John R., Lieutenant, C 81st Ohio.
 Cartwright, Noah, E 15th Kentucky; Lieutenant-colonel.
 Clopper, Edward N., 1st Lieutenant, K 83d Ohio.
 Clark, J. Harvey, I 167th Ohio.
 Chidlaw, Benjamin W., Chaplain, 39th Ohio.
 Clough, James F., F 69th Ohio.
 Childs, James H., Acting Brigadier-general, Penn. Vols.
 Dennison, William, Governor of Ohio.
 Dennis, Charles, Captain, 47th Ohio.
 Davis, Benjamin F., A 86th; M 2d Ohio Cavalry.
 Douglas, William C., A 86th; K 86th; A 167th Ohio.
 Druly, Thaddeus C., A 86th Ohio; 9th Indiana Cavalry.
 Davies, Samuel W.
 Dunn, N. Palmer, Capt., 29th Ind., killed at Chickamunga.
 Dadds, Ozro J., Lieutenant-colonel, Alabama Cav., U. S. Vols.
 Davies, J. Pierce, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Maryland Cavalry.
 Denise, Charles E., 4th Sergeant, 146th Ohio.
 Dudley, Adolphus S., Chaplain, 146th Ohio.
 Dickey, Theophilus L.
 Panner, Samuel S., K 37th Ind.; 1st Lieut., A 12th U. S. C. T.
 Davidson, John M., F 167th Ohio.
 Evans, Frank, Major, 81st Ohio.
 Evans, William H., B 20th Ohio.
 Evans, Owen D., B 20th Ohio; A 69th Indiana.
 Ellis, A. Neisen, Captain.

- Elliott, James H., 3d Corporal, H 156th Ohio.
 Farr, William L., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
 Ferguson, William M., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
 Ferguson, James S., Assistant Surgeon, 167th Ohio.
 Fullerton, Thomas A., Chaplain.
 Fullerton, Hugh S., 1st Lieutenant, C 1st Ohio H. Artillery.
 Fullerton, Erskine B., 1st Lieutenant, K 86th Ohio.
 Fullerton, George H., Chaplain, 1st Ohio.
 Fullerton, Joseph S., Brigadier-general.
 Fithian, Washington, Surgeon, 14th Kentucky Cavalry.
 Fithian, Joseph, Surgeon.
 Falconer, Jerome, 2d Sergeant, C 93d Ohio.
 Falconer, John W., Captain A 41st U. S. C. T.
 Galloway, Henry P., O. N. G., 100 days' service.
 Galloway, Albert, Captain, E 12th Ohio.
 Gath, Sampson, D 47th Ohio.
 Graham, Mitchel M., A 86th; K 86th Ohio.
 Graham, Harvey W., A 167th Ohio.
 Graham, Frank, I 167th Ohio.
 Guy, William E., Sergeant, A 86th Ohio.
 Gill, Heber, A 167th Ohio.
 Goodwin, R. J. M., Colonel, 37th Indiana.
 Galbraith, Robert U., Chaplain.
 Groesbeck, John, Colonel, 39th Ohio.
 Gregg, John C., I 167th Ohio.
 Galloway, Samuel, Commissioner, Camp Chase.
 Hollingsworth, William R., B 39th Ohio.
 Huston, R. L. M., A 167th Ohio.
 Hart, J. H., Lieutenant-colonel, 71st Ohio.
 Hazeltine, James F., A 86th; Lieutenant, 127th Ohio.
 Howell, Benjamin R., B 20th; Captain, F 81st Ohio.
 Howell, John, Captain, Battery A Bailey's Light Artillery.
 Hair, James A., B 20th Ohio.
 Harris, Joseph, Sergeant, E 75th Ohio.
 Harris, A. L., Captain, C 20th; Colonel, 75th Ohio.
 Hunt, John R., 1st Lieutenant, 81st Ohio.
 Hughes, Melancthon, 1st Sergeant, K 40th Ohio.
 Harrison, Benjamin, Brigadier-general.
 Haynes, Moses H., Surgeon, 167th Ohio.
 Hudson, R. N.
 Howard, William Crane.
 Hiatt, J. Milton, Surgeon.
 Harrison, Carter B., B 20th; 52d Ohio.
 Hamilton, William, I 167th Ohio.
 Hor, Versalius, Colonel, 26th Ohio.
 Hibben, Samuel.
 Judy, George.
 Jordan, W. Jones.
 Jones, Abner F.
 Keely, George W., A 167th Ohio.
 Kumlér, W. Festus, A 167th Ohio.
 Kleinschmidt, Edward H., A 86th; K 86th Ohio.
 Keil, Lewis D., 1st Lieutenant, H 137th Ohio.
 Lyons, Charles C., Navy, Master's Mate.
 Lyons, James D., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
 Lyons, Robert L., A 167th Ohio.
 Lewis, John C., Captain, F 167th Ohio.
 Lewis, Telemachus C., B 12th Ohio; 36th Indiana.
 Lough, James M., B 20th; A 86th Inf., Lieut., 2d O. V. C.
 Loves, Abram B., Captain, F 18th Indiana.
 Leake, J. Bloomfield.
 Lowrie, James A.
 Lowe, William B., Captain, 10th U. S. Infantry.
 Langdon, E. Bassett, Colonel.
 Lowe, John G., Colonel, O. N. G.
 McFarland, Prof. R. W., Lieutenant-colonel, 86th Ohio.
 McCormick, John H., 1st, G 67th Indiana, Major.
 McMillen, A. J., Chaplain, 14th Kentucky.
 McKee, Samuel, Colonel, 14th Kentucky.
 McCracken, S. M., D 47th Ohio.
 McCullough, Robert N., A 86th Infantry; M 2d Ohio Cav.
 McClung, Orville L., F 69th Ohio.
 McClure, William C., A 86th; K 86th Ohio.
 McCracken, John C., A 167th Ohio.
 McClung, David W., Captain.
 McClung, William C., A 167th Ohio.
 McDill, John B., Surgeon, 63d Ohio.
 McLandburg, Henry J., B 26th Ohio; Captain, 17th U. S. I.
 McClung, Alexander C., Captain, 88th Illinois.
 McClenahan, John, Lieutenant-colonel, 15th Ohio.
 McArthur, James R., Captain, 6th Illinois Cavalry.
 Marshall, Thomas B., 1st Sergeant, K 83d Ohio.
 Morton, Oliver P., Governor of Indiana; U. S. Senator.
 Miller, Benjamin F., F 3d; Lieutenant, C 35th Ohio.
 Murray, O. H., F 3d; Captain, I 5th Ohio Cavalry.
 Miller, Frank E., 66th U. S. C. T.
 Millikin, Minor, Col., 1st Ohio Cavalry; fell at Stone River.
 Moody, Stilman.
 Martindell, James K. P., A 86th; Sergeant, I 167th Ohio.
 Morris, Aaron H., K 86th; I 167th Ohio.
 Morrow, Jeremiah, A 86th Ohio; Porter's Fleet.
 Mayo, Archibald, B 20th Ohio.
 Mayo, John W., B 20th Ohio.
 Mitchell, Claud. N., A 86th; 1st Sergeant, K 86th Ohio.
 Morey, Henry Lee, Captain, 75th Ohio.
 Moore, Thomas, Colonel, 167th Ohio.
 Naylor, James M., Sergeant, I 81st Ohio.
 Owens, Jas. W., B 20th; Lieut., A 86th; Capt., K 86th Ohio.
 Oldfather, Jeremiah M., H 93d Ohio.
 Olds, William W., Captain, 46th Ohio; fell at Port Gibson.
 Peck, George B., Assistant Surgeon.
 Peck, Morris, A 86th Ohio.
 Peck, Hiram D., A 86th Ohio.
 Porter, Wm. L., Major, staff of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas.
 Patterson, John H., A 131st Ohio.
 Parshall, J. M., 146th Ohio.
 Parrish, O. V., A 167th Ohio.
 Platter, Coraelius C., D 81st Ohio; Capt., Gen. Hazen's staff.
 Rees, Clayton S., Sergeant, A 86th Ohio.
 Rowan, Alexander H., A 86th Ohio.
 Rabb, George J., A 86th Ohio.
 Ryan, Michael C., Colonel, 59th Ohio.
 Reid, J. Whitelaw, Captain.
 Rankin, William, K 37th Indiana.
 Runkle, Benjamin P., Colonel, 45th U. S. Infantry.
 Rodgers, Andrew W., Colonel, 81st Illinois.
 Rodgers, J. Harrison, Surgeon.
 Roberts, George W., B 20th Ohio.
 Schenck, Robert C., Major-general Volunteers; M. C.
 Smith, Samuel M., Surgeon-general State of Ohio.
 Seoby, John S., A 68th Indiana; Colonel.
 Strong, Hiram, Colonel, 93d Ohio.
 Scott, John N., Major, 79th Indiana; U. S. Paymaster.
 Smith, Joseph C., E 5th Ohio Cavalry; Major.
 Sadler, William K., Surgeon, 19th Kentucky.
 Smith, John B., Chaplain, 19th Vet. Vol. and 69th Ohio.
 Swan, Benjamin C., Chaplain, 151st Illinois.
 Snow, David B., 2d Sergeant, K 83d Ohio.
 Seriver, Edison M., A 144th Ohio.
 Smith, Palmer W., A 167th Ohio.

Smith, Josiah, C 93d Ohio.
 Smith, Ransford, B 35th Ohio; Capt. on staff of Gen. McCook.
 Smith, William H., Jr., U. S. Navy.
 Sheely, Virgil G., A 86th Ohio.
 Shuey, William H., A 86th Ohio.
 Shuey, Alfred M., A 167th Ohio.
 Secrist, John H., A 86th, K 86th Ohio; Lieut., Ind. Vol.;
 felt at Nashville.
 Shepherd, John H., B 20th Ohio.
 Stewart, James E., Captain, A 167th Ohio.
 Sheppard, Samuel C., 4th Cavalry; A 167th Ohio.
 Schenck, John S., A 86th Ohio.
 Sloan, William G., B 20th; D 47th Ohio.
 Simpson, George W., D 47th Ohio.
 Steele, John W., E 15th, A 60th; 1st Sergeant, K 88th Ohio.
 Spence, Colin, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Ohio.
 Scott, Henry, Capt., Brevet-major, 70th Indiana, 3d div. A. C.
 Stokes, H. M., B 146th Ohio.
 Schenck, Robert C., Jr., B 146th Ohio.
 Skinner, Charles M., K 157th Ohio.
 Stemple, Roger N., Captain Gunboat, U. S. Navy.
 Thomas, Webster, Captain, E 47th Ohio.
 Thomas, Walter S., Miss. Squadron, Acting Master's Mate.
 Taylor, Edward L., Captain, D 95th Ohio.
 Taylor, Henry C., A 86th Ohio.
 Thurston, Gates P., Major U. S. Volunteers.
 Thurston, Dickinson P., Captain.
 Todd, David W., Lieut., H 86th; Lient. Col., 134th Ohio.
 Tuttle, Joel, Lieutenant, 7th Iowa.
 Woodruff, Thomas J., A 86th; I 167th Ohio.
 Warren, Charles, Surgeon.
 Wright, John M., A 86th Ohio; 135th Indiana.
 Wright, Irwin B., B 20th Ohio; Lieutenant, 11th U. S. I.
 Whiteside, John A., B 86th Ohio.
 Wilson, Joseph M., B 20th; C 81st Ohio.
 Williams, Edward P., Captain, 100th Indiana.
 Ward, J. Darbin, Brigadier-general Volunteers.
 Woods, John, Chaplain, 35th Ohio.
 Walton, Allen M., Assistant Surgeon, 86th Indiana.
 Williams, Henry.
 Wright, Edward M.
 Woodhull, Max. V. Z., Colonel on Staff.
 Whitaker, James S., Assistant Surgeon.
 Welty, Philip H., 1st Lieutenant, I 167th Ohio.
 Yates, Richard, Governor of Illinois.
 Yaryan, J. Lee, Captain, General Wood's staff.
 Zeller, Jacob A., A 167th Ohio.

The university is situated in the eastern part of the mile square appropriated for the town of Oxford. The situation is elevated, descending by a graded slope from the college building in all directions, except on the west, next to the town, with which it is on a level. The edifices at present erected for the use of the college are three. They consist of the main building, which is sixty feet front and eighty-six feet deep and three stories high, fronting the south and north. The fronts are finished with pediments, having a venetian door in the south front, with venetian windows in the stories above. The stories are over eighteen feet high in the clear. A hall or passage, thirteen feet wide in the clear, runs from east to west through the building, and a passage twelve feet wide runs from the south front door to the middle hall.

The north part of the lower story of the building is undivided, and was fitted up for a chapel. It is now used as a chemical room and as a museum. The rest of the building is divided into spacious rooms. The chapel is on the second floor in the new wing. Adjoining on the west was the old building first erected, forming part of a wing. There is now a new and large wing here, erected in 1868. The design of the whole, according to the plan, when completed, is to have wings of eighty feet in length on the east and west of the main building, which makes the whole two hundred and twenty feet in length. The center hall or passage is designed to extend from east to west the whole length of the wings, which are to be subdivided into rooms for the accommodation of students.

In 1829 another building was completed for the purposes of the institution. It stands east of the main building and distant about two hundred feet therefrom. The intention was that fire might not be communicated from one building to the other. It was called the north-east building, and is one hundred feet in length by forty feet wide and three stories high. It is divided by two halls running from east to west through the building, and divided into rooms for study and lodging rooms for the students.

In 1836 another edifice was erected and completed, called the south-east building. It is situated south and on a line with the building last mentioned. It is one hundred feet long, forty feet wide and three stories high. There is a hall running from the north to the south through the whole length of the building, and the building is divided into rooms of a suitable size for the accommodation of students. These buildings are all substantially built of brick and well calculated for the purposes which they are intended. There is also a brick building south-west of the main building erected for the purposes of a laboratory.

The college square is beautiful. About twenty acres of the eastern part of the college grounds yet remain in a state of nature. It is a delightful grove, shaded by the native growth, covered with a grassy carpeting, and is neatly cleared of all that would disfigure its beauty. In this grove, when the weather was pleasant, were held the commencement exercises, and for the students it afforded a delightful promenade for recreation as well as retirement. The cupola on the top of the main college building is elevated one hundred feet above the ground, from which is presented a beautiful and picturesque view of the surrounding country. Near at hand can be distinctly traced the course of Four-mile Creek, a limpid stream which meanders its serpentine course around the base of the hill and through the valley, along which can distinctly be traced the gentle elevations of the hills for a long distance either way.

Looking around the eye surveys a large extent of beautiful country dotted with its fields and farm houses, and as the view widens the largest of those seem in the distance mere garden spots and inconsiderable specks upon the landscape. Looking to the east, the eye, extending

its view, takes in its farthest range the hills along the great Miami River, whose woodland summits present to the observer a blue streak, delicately tinged and apparently elevated but a few inches above the intervening landscape as they grow dimmer and still more dim, until they fade entirely in the extent.

The libraries belonging to the literary societies were united with the college library, and placed in one room. It comprises about ten thousand volumes, in almost every variety of literature and science, both ancient and modern. Some of the books are old and very rare and curious. It contains all the principal standard works, and, particularly, the circle of history is very complete. A fund was appropriated by the trustees for the annual increase of the library, which was open to the students, under certain regulations. It has received of late a large number of documents.

In the year 1825 the Board of Trustees caused to be purchased in London a philosophical apparatus which cost about one thousand dollars, which was deposited in the college, since which time various appropriations have, from time to time, been made for the purpose of purchasing additional chemical, mathematical, and philosophical apparatus.

In the year 1848 the trustees purchased from David Christy a geological cabinet, for which they paid \$2,222. These specimens, added to a small collection before possessed by the college, were scientifically arranged, and inclosed in glass cases, in a very tasteful manner, which afford the means of a very complete exhibition of the subjects of geology and mineralogy. They have lately been arranged, and large additions made to them by Professor Osborn.

Literary societies have been formed and organized, belonging to the Miami University. The Erodelphian Society was organized in September, 1825, having for its professed object the cultivation of science, eloquence, and friendship. The members were all students of Miami University.

They occupied a large room in the third story of the main college building, exclusively for their own use, where they held their meetings. The room was fitted up in handsome style, and kept at all times neat and clean. The floor was covered with a carpet. On the east was an elevated stand, for the presiding officer of the meetings, and tables and desks for the secretaries. On the opposite side of the room was formerly their library, tastefully arranged on shelves, surmounted by a handsome cornice, and supported by Corinthian columns. The whole was arranged in a style of neatness and elegance rarely surpassed. The members of the society met regularly once every week during the college session, and spent from three to five hours in the investigation of subjects which have a bearing on the business of active life.

The Erodelphian Society of Miami University was incorporated by an act passed by the Legislature of the

State of Ohio, on the third day of February, 1831. The society holds its anniversary on the day preceding the annual commencement of the college, at which time an address is delivered by some individual of distinguished talents, who had previously been invited by the society.

The Miami Union Literary Society had objects similar to that of the Erodelphian Society, and was, in like manner, composed of members who were students in the Miami University. They had also a room in the third story of the main college building, fitted up with the same care and neatness as that of the other society. Over the chairman's stand was a portrait, presenting a good likeness, of the Rev. Robert H. Bishop, president of the university. The library which belonged to the society has been united with the college library. They had cases in their room containing a valuable cabinet of minerals, geological specimens, and natural curiosities.

The society was originally known as the Union Literary Society, but another society sprang up, which maintained an existence for several years. As the university, however, was not large enough to support three societies, the Union and the Miami finally consolidated under the name of Miami Union.

The last meeting of the trustees of the Miami University was held on the 15th of June, 1881, with the president, John W. Herron, in the chair. The members present were: William Beckett, Hamilton; Colonel John G. Lowe, Dayton; David W. McClung, Nelson Saylor, John B. Peaslee, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Samuel F. Hunt, H. W. Hughes, Cincinnati; John M. Millikin, James E. Neal, Hamilton; J. McLain Smith, Dayton; Dr. G. W. Keely, L. N. Bonham, Oxford.

Professor R. H. Bishop, secretary, was re-elected, as were S. C. Kichey treasurer, and P. D. Matson collector. The treasurer made the following report:

Amount invested at 8 per cent.	\$24,950 00
Received for rent on lands.	\$5,838 22
Received for interest on loans.	1,055 50
Received for loans refunded.	1,055 00
Received for various other goods.	872 75
	<hr/>
	\$9,882 27
Cash in treasury June, 1880.	1,353 37
	<hr/>
	\$10,755 54
Paid out to Finance Committee, \$1,000 00	
Paid out for incidentals.	2,529 07
	<hr/>
Cash in treasury June 15, 1881.	\$4,206 57

The following distinguished persons are graduates of Miami University:

GOVERNORS.

J. J. McRae, class of 1834, Alabama.
William Dennison, 1835, Ohio.
R. P. Lowe, 1829, Iowa.
Charles Anderson, 1833, Ohio.

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES

W. F. Ferguson, class of 1828, Macon College, Illinois.
Freeman G. Cary, 1831, Farmers' College, Ohio.

T. E. Thomas, 1834, South Hanover College, Indiana.
D. A. Wallace, 1846, Monmouth College, Illinois.
Samuel S. Laws, 1845, University of Missouri.

PROFESSORS IN COLLEGES.

J. P. Pressly, class of 1826, Erskine College, South Carolina.
J. H. Harvey, 1827, Indiana University.
G. B. Bishop, 1828, Hanover Theological Seminary, Indiana.
J. A. Matson, 1828, Asbury University.
J. I. Morrison, 1828, Indiana University.
T. Armstrong, 1830, Miami University.
E. N. Elliott, 1830, Planters' College, Port Gibson, Mississippi.
R. H. Bishop, 1831, Miami University.
S. W. McCracken, 1831, Miami University.
Samuel Galloway, 1833, South Hanover College, Indiana.
J. M. Stone, 1834, Hanover College and University of Iowa.
C. N. Olds, 1836, Miami University.
S. M. Smith, 1836, Darling Medical Institute.
C. L. Telford, 1836, Cincinnati College.
E. B. Stevens, 1843, Medical College, Cincinnati.
T. D. Morrison, 1846, Monmouth College, Illinois.
J. C. Hutchison, 1856, Monmouth College, Illinois.
J. A. P. McGaw, 1856, Monmouth College, Illinois.
David Steele, 1857, Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, Philadelphia.
R. C. Smith, 1837, Oglethorpe.
J. M. Young, 1837, Erskine College, South Carolina.
John Thompson, 1826, Wabash College, Indiana.
G. W. Gerard, 1868, Farmers' College, Ohio.

Among the graduates of this renowned institution are also the following eminent persons:

Robert C. Schenck, of Franklin, Ohio, class of 1827, lawyer, Member of Congress, general in the Union army, minister to court of St. James; still living.
William M. Thompson, 1828, preacher, missionary to Palestine, author of "The Land and book;" still living.
Samuel W. Parker, 1828, distinguished lawyer, of Connersville, Indiana; deceased.
William N. McClain, preacher, secretary American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.; deceased.
William S. Groesbeck, lawyer and statesman, counsel for Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial.
James J. Farn, editor and proprietor of *Cincinnati Enquirer*.
Samuel F. Cary, temperance lecturer, candidate for Vice-president on Greenback ticket in 1876.
Joseph G. Monfort, president of Glendale Female College, and editor of *Cincinnati Herald and Presbyterian*.
Benjamin W. Childlaw, minister, general agent American Sunday-school Union.
Samuel Shellabarger, lawyer, Member of Congress, United States minister to Portugal, judge in Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Benjamin Harrison, United States Senator.
George Junkin, Junior, of Philadelphia, a distinguished lawyer.
Milton Saylor, Member of Congress.
David Swing, minister, Chicago.
John W. Herron, lawyer, Cincinnati, president Board of Trustees Miami University.
Whitelaw Reid, editor of New York *Tribune*.
James H. Brooks, Presbyterian minister, St. Louis.
Rev. J. P. E. Kunler, Presbyterian minister, Cincinnati.
Dr. John S. Billings, assistant United States surgeon, Washington, D. C.

George E. Pugh, lawyer, United States Senator; deceased.
William B. Caldwell, lawyer, judge Supreme Court of Ohio; deceased.
William M. Corry, lawyer, Cincinnati; deceased.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Yates, of Illinois, also were in the university, but did not graduate. With Dennison of Ohio, these were the war governors of three of the Northern States.

The following students, from Butler County, have graduated from Miami University since its organization:

* John McMechan, M. D., Darrtown.
* George B. Bishop, professor of Oriental languages and Biblical literature, Theological Seminary, Hanover, Indiana.
* James Reily, minister from Texas to United States, Houston.
Robert P. Brown, lawyer, Dayton.
Robert H. Bishop, professor of Latin, Miami University.
* Marcus H. Brigham, lawyer.
William R. Cochran, ex-probate-judge of Butler County.
Ebenezer B. Bishop, professor at Trenton, Tennessee.
Lyman Harding, superintendent public schools, at Cincinnati.
* William C. Woods, lawyer, Hamilton.
* Thomas E. Thomas, minister in Presbyterian Church.
* William C. Caldwell, judge, Supreme Court of Ohio.
Lucius A. Brigham, lawyer.
Oliver S. Witherby, lawyer, San Diego, California.
Alfred Thomas, lawyer and clerk, Washington, D. C.
John M. Graham, minister, Monmouth, Illinois.
Thomas Millikin, lawyer, at Hamilton.
James W. Parks, lawyer, St. Charles, Missouri.
William P. Parks, minister, St. Louis, Missouri.
* Francis D. Rigdon, physician, at Hamilton.
* Rufus K. Harris, Washington, D. C.
John Riley Knox, lawyer, Greenville.
Robert H. Parks, lawyer, St. Charles, Missouri.
* Michael C. Ryan, ex-clerk Common Pleas of Butler County.
L. Orestes Smith, teacher, Louisiana.
S. Taylor Marshall, lawyer, Keokuk, Iowa.
* Robert W. Wilson, minister, Bloomington, Indiana.
William P. Young, lawyer, Hamilton.
George L. Andrew, physician, Laporte, Indiana.
John M. Bishop, minister, Bloomington.
John M. Junkin, physician, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.
James Long, teacher, Monmouth, Illinois.
James A. I. Lowes, professor in Miami University.
John Ogle, lawyer, Fayette, Mississippi.
* R. L. Yates Peyton, lawyer, Harrisonville, Missouri.
Benjamin Corey, physician, San Jose, California.
* Thomas Craven, minister, College Hill, Indiana.
George Junkin, lawyer, Philadelphia.
* Daniel McCleary, lawyer, Hamilton.
* James E. Tiffany, minister, Oxford.
David S. Anderson, minister, Delta.
John S. Hittle, California.
William Beckett, manufacturer, Hamilton.
* Robert K. Long, physician, Americus, Indiana.
* Spencer C. Lyons, Oxford.
William Shotwell, lawyer, Hamilton.
Washington Fithian, physician, Paris, Kentucky.
Jacob W. Ogle, farmer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are deceased.]

Henry Taylor, merchant, Lafayette, Indiana.
 William Christy, editor, Jacksonville, Florida.
 Robert Christy, lawyer, Washington, D. C.
 William J. Mollyneaux, lawyer, Charleston, South Carolina.
 James Corry, physician, Santa Clara, California.
 James R. McArthur, teacher, Montezuma, Indiana.
 James N. Swan, minister, Glasgow.
 * John J. Tiffany, minister, Urbana.
 Charles Waterman, Lebanon.
 Andrew M. Brooks, superintendent public schools, Springfield, Illinois.
 Abner S. Lathrop, lawyer, Brazoria, Texas.
 * Matthew Hueston, lawyer, deputy treasurer of Butler County.
 John W. Lindley.
 John M. Trembly, physician, farmer, and mathematician.
 Samuel B. Matthews, lawyer, Cincinnati.
 J. Knox Boude, physician, Carthage, Illinois.
 * Isaac S. Lane, lawyer, Memphis, Tennessee.
 Lewis W. Ross, lawyer, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 J. Alexander Anderson, minister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 P. Corey Conklin, lawyer, Hamilton.
 Jeremiah P. E. Kumler, minister, Cincinnati.
 Stephen Crane, lawyer, Hamilton.
 George A. Howard.
 David W. McClung, collector of customs, Cincinnati.
 Frederick Maltby, farmer, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 * Minor Millikin, colonel, First Ohio Cavalry.
 * Isaac Anderson, farmer, Venice.
 Andrew J. Corey, physician, California.
 Ransford Smith, lawyer, Cincinnati.
 Henry J. Lathrop, Chicago, Illinois.
 Benjamin F. Miller, lawyer, Hamilton.
 Jacob A. Zeller, superintendent public schools, Evansville, Indiana.
 John S. Billings, assistant-surgeon, United States Army, Washington, D. C.
 James P. Caldwell, teacher, Memphis, Tennessee.
 James Ferguson, physician, Camden, Ohio.
 Benjamin F. Thomas, probate judge, Hamilton.
 * Joel Tuttle, lawyer, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Robert F. Brooks, surgeon, United States Navy.
 Edward A. Guy, Cincinnati.
 Abner F. Jones, minister.
 * George M. Lytle, Oxford.
 * Charles B. Magill, minister.
 J. Barnes Patterson, minister, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
 Frank H. Scobey, editor, Hamilton.
 John B. Smith, president Farmers' College, College Hill.
 W. Mark Williams, minister in China.
 Joseph Millikin, professor in Ohio Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.
 John K. Brooks, Carthage, Missouri.
 Palmer W. Smith, lawyer, Oxford.
 Thomas J. Woodruff, farmer, Oxford.
 Heber Gill, Reading.
 George W. McCracken, Oxford.
 * G. C. Holbrook, Oxford.
 George S. Bishop, lawyer, Jewell, Kansas.
 Henry H. Farr, Oxford.
 R. M. L. Huston, physician, Oxford.
 * John N. Wyman, lawyer, Topeka, Kansas.
 B. F. Davis, teacher, Hamilton, Ohio.
 W. DeCamp Hancock, physician, Millville.

James W. Moore, lawyer, Hamilton.
 James C. Oliver, Santa Barbara, California.
 W. H. Talbert, Venice.
 Nehemiah Wade, Jr., farmer, Venice.
 Edward N. Evans, United States collector.
 * Harvey Lee, lawyer, Indianapolis.
 James M. McFarland, Topeka, Kansas.
 Joseph McMakin, reporter *Cincinnati Enquirer*, Hamilton.
 W. V. Shafer, physician, Hamilton.
 William Stewart, principal public schools, Oxford, Ohio.
 * Matthew Wade, minister, Venice, Ohio.
 Philip G. Berry, lawyer, Hamilton.
 William S. Giffen, lawyer, Hamilton.
 Jeremiah M. Hunt, physician, Trenton.
 Frank F. Scott, farmer, Venice.
 John Marshall VanDyke, physician, Mason, Ohio.
 Elias R. Zeller, superintendent public schools, Burlington, Iowa.
 R. H. Adams, principal Marion Academy, Marion, Kentucky.
 S. L. Bishop, civil engineer, Kansas.
 B. R. Finch, teacher, Oxford.
 Thomas Fitzgerald, minister.
 * Samuel Maltert, lawyer, Hamilton.
 Joseph C. McKee, journalist, Indianapolis.
 N. E. Warwick, lawyer, Hamilton.
 * Roger Williams, journalist, Paddy's Run.
 A. A. Lovett, physician, Eaton, Ohio.

The following is a list of the faculty of the University:

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.		
APPOINTED.		RESIGNED.
1824	Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D.,	1841
1841	Rev. George Junkin, D. D.,	1844
1844	Rev. John McArthur [<i>pro tem.</i>]	
1845	Rev. E. D. McMaster, D. D.,	1849
1849	Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D.,	1854
1854	O. N. Stoddard, A. M. [<i>pro tem.</i>]	
1854	Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D.,	1866
1866	Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D.,	1871
1872	Rev. A. D. Hepburn,	1873
PROFESSORS.		
1824	John E. Annan, Mathematics and Nat. Phil.,	1828
1824	William Sparrow, Languages,	1825
1825	William H. McGuffey, Languages,	1832
1828	John W. Scott, Mathematics and Natural Science,	1832
1832	S. W. McCracken, Mathematics,	1835
1832	Wm. H. McGuffey, Philology and Mental Science,	1836
1832	Thomas Armstrong, Languages,	1835
1832	John W. Scott, Natural Science,	1845
1835	S. W. McCracken, Languages,	1837
1835	A. T. Bledsoe, Mathematics,	1836
1837	S. W. McCracken, Mathematics,	1840
1837	John McArthur, Grecian Literature,	1849
1837	Chauncey N. Olds, Latin,	1840
1841	R. H. Bishop, D. D., History and Political Science,	1845
1841	J. C. Moffat, D. D., Rom. Literature and Rhetoric,	1852
1841	John W. Armstrong, Mathematics,	1843
1843	George Watterman, Jr., Mathematics,	1844
1845	Thomas J. Matthews, Mathematics,	1852
1845	O. N. Stoddard, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,	
1849	Charles Elliot, Grecian Literature and Logic,	1863
1852	R. H. Bishop, Latin,	
1852	T. A. Wylie, Mathematics,	1855
1853	Charles Uruby, Modern Languages,	1857

APPOINTED.

1853 R. W. McFarland, Mathematics.

1858 J. C. Cristin, M. D., Modern Languages,

1863 J. Y. McKee, Greek,

1866 Arthur Burtis, D. D., Greek [*pro tem.*]

S. H. McMullin, Greek.

Caleb H. Carlton, Military Science.

Joseph Millikin, Greek.

Henry S. Osborn, LL. D., Natural Science.

James D. Coleman, Greek.

RESIGNED.

1860

1866

Cornwallis, General Wayne was assigned to the command of Georgia, and succeeded in driving the enemy from that State. When the war closed he remained in Georgia, being a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, and also served for a short time as a member of Congress.

After the defeat of St. Clair, General Washington looked for some man who could recover the laurels we had lost by that disaster. His choice was finally fixed upon General Wayne. In the Summer of 1792 that officer repaired to Pittsburg, when he proceeded to recruit and discipline an army. On the 30th of April, 1793, General Wayne moved from his winter-quarters to the neighborhood of Fort Washington. They set out for the North on the 7th of October.

The next Summer they negotiated with the Indians, but unsuccessfully. The British had promised them aid, and the red men relied upon them.

On the 28th of July, Wayne having been joined by General Scott, with sixteen hundred mounted Kentuckians, moved forward to the Maumee. By the 8th of August the army had arrived near the junction of the Auglaize with that stream, and commenced the erection of Fort Defiance at that point. The Indians, having learned from a deserter of the approach of Wayne's army, hastily abandoned their head-quarters at Auglaize, and thus defeated the plan of Wayne to surprise them, for which object he had cut two roads, intending to march by neither. At Fort Defiance, Wayne received full information of the Indians, and the assistance they were to derive from the volunteers at Detroit and vicinity. On the 13th of August, true to the spirit of peace advised by Washington, he sent Christian Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawnees, as a special messenger to offer terms of friendship. Impatient of delay, he moved forward, and on the 16th met Miller on his return with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Grand Glaize [Fort Defiance], they (the Indians) would decide for peace or war. On the 18th the army arrived at Roche de Beuf, just south of the site of Waterville, where they erected some light works as a place of deposit for their heavy baggage, which was named Fort Deposit. During the 19th the army labored at their works, and about eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th moved forward to attack the Indians, who were encamped on the bank of the Maumee, at and around a hill called Presque Isle, about two miles south of the site of Maumee City, and four south of the British Fort Miami. From Wayne's report of the battle, we make the following extract:

"The legion was on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier-general Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadier-general Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep suf-

PIONEERS AND SOLDIERS.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1745. He was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to this country in the year 1722, and afterward became a member of the provincial assembly and an officer in the various military expeditions which were fitted out against the Indians. After leaving school, in which his attention to the mathematical sciences was marked, Anthony Wayne became a surveyor. That calling he followed for a number of years, devoting part of his time, however, to various county offices to which he had been chosen. In 1774 he was one of the provincial deputies who met in Philadelphia to deliberate upon the state of affairs, and was also a member of the convention and of the Legislature. In 1775 he was a member of the committee of safety. Before the close of that year he had raised a regiment for immediate service, and, as its commander, he joined General Sullivan for duty in Canada. He was in the engagement of Three Rivers. He had command of five regiments at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence until May, 1777, when he joined General Washington, in New Jersey, and aided in driving the enemy out of that State. He was defeated at Paoli, by a superior force, when in command, as brigadier-general, of fifteen hundred men. General Wayne led the attack of the American right wing at Germantown, and gave much efficient service to the American cause. He fought nobly at the battle of Mounmouth. When Stony Point was to be captured, General Wayne was fixed upon by Washington as the proper man for the service, and he fulfilled the expectations of his commander. The place was defended by six hundred men and a strong battery of artillery. At midnight he led his troops with unloaded muskets, flints out, and fixed bayonets, and, without firing a single gun, carried the fort by storm, and took five hundred and forty-three prisoners. He was struck in the attack by a musket ball, in the head, and was supposed to have received a mortal wound. He called to his aids to carry him forward and let him die in the fort. But he did not die. He recovered his health in time to take part in the Southern campaign in 1781. After the surrender of

ficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

"After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front; the ground being covered with old fallen timber (probably occasioned by a tornado), which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first; and directed Major-general Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole force of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trained arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

"I also ordered Captain Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in. All these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts in so short a time that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott, Todd, and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action; the enemy being drove, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one-half their numbers. From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison. . . .

"The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation. There were, however, some whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very

conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude. Among whom, I must beg leave to mention Brigadier-general Wilkinson and Colonel Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant *aides-de-camp*, Captains De Butt and T. Lewis, and Lieutenant Harrison, who, with the adjutant-general, Major Mills, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory. . . .

"The loss of the enemy was more than that of the Federal army. The woods were strewed for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

"We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn-fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance, both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol-shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores, and property of Colonel McKee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages."

The loss of the Americans in this battle was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded, including five officers among the killed, and nineteen wounded.

One of the Canadians taken in the action estimated the force of the Indians at about fourteen hundred. He also stated that about seventy Canadians were with them, and that Colonel McKee, Captain Elliott, and Simon Girty were in the field, but at a respectful distance, and near the river. When the broken remains of the Indian army were pursued under the British fort, the soldiers could scarce be restrained from storming it. This, independent of its results in bringing on a war with Great Britain, would have been a desperate measure, as the fort mounted ten pieces of artillery, and was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, while Wayne had no armament proper to attack such a strongly fortified place. While the troops remained in the vicinity, there did not appear to be any communication between the garrison and the savages. The gates were shut against them, and their rout and slaughter witnessed with apparent unconcern by the British. The Indians were astonished at the lukewarmness of their allies, and regarded the fort, in case of defeat, as a place of refuge.

On the 27th Wayne's army returned to Fort Defiance, by easy marches, laying waste the villages and corn-fields of the Indians for about fifty miles on each side of the Maumee.

The battle of Fallen Timbers ended the Indian wars,

and was followed, the next year, by the treaty of Greenville. This was a substantial and well-observed compact, and the people of Ohio and Eastern Indiana had no cause to complain of the Indian tribes, until just before the war of 1812. It covered the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Weas, the Eel River tribe, and the Piankeshaws.

General Wayne died at Presque Isle (now Erie), Pennsylvania, of gout, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, December 14, 1796, a few days before he was fifty-one years of age. His remains were interred, at his own request, under the flag-staff of the fort on the shore of Lake Erie, but were removed by his son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, in 1809, to Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where an elegant monument was erected in his honor by the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania. "Mad Anthony" was one of the best generals of the Revolution. He was a man apparently of great rashness, and yet no one acted, in a time of emergency, with greater coolness and foresight. His name is inseparably connected with this State.

JOHN REILY.

JOHN REILY, a member of the constitutional convention which formed the organic law of Ohio, a brave soldier, and a devoted patriot, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the tenth day of April, 1763. His career is interwoven with the whole history of Butler County and Ohio. Mr. Reily's parents were farmers, and removed with him to Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, when he was about five or six years of age. Just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, this was on the frontier line of settlements, and the pioneers were much exposed to attacks from Indians, who were bloodthirsty and revengeful. Their lands had been taken from them by the whites, and a continual warfare existed between them and the strangers, as far west as Kentucky, which was then just receiving its first emigrants. In each neighborhood a block-house, answering the purpose of a fort, was erected, to which all the families fled when danger seemed near. In October, 1774, a battle was fought at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, between the Indian chief Corstalk and his warriors, and the Virginia troops under the command of General Andrew Lewis. Mr. Reily distinctly remembered this, although he was at the time only eleven years old, as well as the circumstance that the family retreated for protection to a small fort near Staunton.

The youth matured early in those days. It was necessary to cultivate a habit of self-reliance, as each man needed all his faculties about him. At seventeen, John Reily felt the duty of taking his part in the great struggle which was going on between his countrymen and the armies of Great Britain. He joined the Southern Department, then under the command of Nathaniel Greene, the Quaker general, who had been appointed to the com-

mand on the 22d of October, 1780. The movements of that army were numerous. It made long marches, it fought many battles, it contested every inch of ground, and finally compelled Cornwallis to retreat for re-enforcements to Yorktown, where later on he was captured by the united American and French forces.

The first battle in which Mr. Reily took an active part was that of Guilford Court-house, which was fought on the 15th of March, 1781. There were about forty-four hundred on the American side, thirty-one hundred of whom were raw militia or half-equipped regulars, and on the enemy's side there were two thousand four hundred regular troops. They lost six hundred killed and wounded, while the Americans had four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, with eight hundred missing. The British also captured several cannon. They claimed the victory, but had no such decided preponderance that they could afford to wait and gather the fruits, and a few days later began to retreat, closely pursued by General Greene.

Camden was the next battle. It was a severe and hard-fought contest, in which Greene received the worst of it. He consequently withdrew, but Cornwallis was not in sufficient spirits to follow. Shortly after, he burned his works at Camden, and retreated to the North.

Soon after this, the American army invested the town of Ninety-six, which had been strongly fortified. Learning that Lord Rawdon was approaching, Greene determined to carry the works by assault, and made the attempt; but it failed, after much slaughter. The last affair of consequence in which Mr. Reily was engaged was the battle of Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, on the 8th of September. The Americans attacked the British with great spirit, early in the morning, which was met with courage and determination. After a long hand-to-hand conflict, Lee, who had turned the British left flank, charged them in the rear. They yielded, and their line was completely broken. The company to which Mr. Reily belonged, heated with patriotic fire, pursued them so vigorously that they were divided from their own troops, so that they had to make a wide circuit. The day was so distressingly hot that when the company came to a brook on their way back, they rushed into the stream up to their knees, and dipped the water with their hands, to assuage their thirst. There was a large number engaged on each side, about two thousand. This engagement terminated the active efforts of the British in that portion of the country, and practically was the end of the Southern campaign. The army soon after was dissolved, and Mr. Reily, after eighteen months of service, was discharged, with a certificate of honorable service, signed by George Washington himself.

He returned to his home in Virginia, where he remained about two years. Then, becoming excited by the favorable accounts of the West, which was just then getting settled, he left his father's home in Virginia, and went out to Kentucky. He had not yet reached twenty-

one years of age. His sister lived at that time in Danville, Lincoln County, and at her house he remained for five or six years, making it his home. He labored on the farm each Summer and Winter, excepting when he was employed as a carpenter, although he had never regularly learned that trade. He also made plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements for the use of the settlers, and during the last year of his residence in Kentucky he taught an English school. The settlement of Ohio was then just commencing, and Mr. Reily concluded to cast in his lot with those who were beginning the new commonwealth. He came to Columbia, now the eastern part of Cincinnati, on the 18th of December, 1789.

That place was begun by Major Benjamin Stites. There was little provision in the neighborhood, and the colonists were obliged to gather roots and bear grass for food. The roots of the latter were pounded up into a kind of flour, which served as a substitute in making bread. Several settlers who were in Columbia subsequently became residents of Butler County, among others Mr. Benjamin Randolph and Mr. James Seward. An attack being made on Dunlap's Station, now Colerain, on the 10th of January, 1791, the patriotic citizens of Columbia turned out in their defense, and among them was Mr. Reily. They armed themselves with rifles, and, mounted on the best horses that could be procured, set out for the relief of the settlement. Mr. Reily and Thomas Moore, who was afterward of Butler County, were directed to proceed a short distance in advance, as pickets, to give notice if the enemy should appear. On reaching the fort, they found that the siege had been abandoned, and that the garrison had sustained but little injury. There had been a vigorous effort to take the place by assault, but the attack had been frustrated.

On the 21st of June, 1790, Mr. Reily opened an English school at Columbia, which was the first one taught in the place (or, indeed, in the whole Miami country), which he continued as long as he resided there. In 1791, Francis Dunlevy, who was afterward the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this county, joined Mr. Reily at Columbia, and took part in the conduct of his school. Mr. Dunlevy taught the classical department, and Mr. Reily the English. This they continued for some time, but it was finally abandoned when Mr. Reily found other and more active occupations. Judge Dunlevy afterward removed to Warren County, where he lived until 1839.

After St. Clair's defeat, General Wilkinson issued a call for volunteers to accompany an expedition he was about to send out for the purpose of burying the dead. A company was formed at Columbia, under command of Captain John S. Gano, of which Mr. Reily was a member. They were joined by two other companies at Fort Washington, and by two hundred regular soldiers. In one of these companies William Henry Harrison, afterward President, was an ensign. They started on the 25th of January, General James Wilkinson commanding.

There was a very heavy snow on the ground, which obliged them to take sleds along, to carry their provisions and baggage. The first night they encamped near the present site of the college, at College Hill, seven miles from the city; the next morning they arrived at Fort Hamilton, where they stayed a couple of days. John S. Gano acted as major. On the 28th they crossed the river, with their horses and baggage, on the ice, about where the Junction railroad now bridges the river. They took the old trace opened up by General St. Clair, and that night encamped at Seven-mile Creek. The next day they reached Fort Jefferson; which was under the charge of Captain Shaylor.

At this place General Wilkinson issued an order announcing that, in consequence of the depth of the snow and the severity of the weather, he would abandon one object of the expedition, which was to destroy an Indian town, on a branch of the Wabash, fifteen miles below St. Clair's battle-ground, directing the return of the regular soldiers, who were on foot, to Fort Washington, as they would not be needed, and stating that he would proceed with the mounted volunteers and the public sleds to the battle-ground, for the purpose of bringing away such artillery and other property as might be recovered.

The next day they continued their march, and encamped within eight miles of their destination. On the ensuing day, at eleven o'clock, they arrived at the field of the disastrous defeat, and encamped where St. Clair's artillery had stood, with a view of beating down the snow to facilitate their finding the object of their search—cannon and corpses. On their last day's march, when within four miles of the field of battle, where the pursuit had ceased, the scene, even though covered with snow, was most melancholy. The bodies of the slain laid strewed along the road and in the woods on each side. Many of them had been dragged from under the snow and mutilated by wild beasts. One of the party counted seventy-eight bodies between the point where the pursuit terminated and the battle-field. No doubt there were many more who, finding themselves disabled, crawled to a distance, out of sight of the road, and there perished. The great body of the slain were within an area of forty acres. The snow being deep, the bodies could be discovered only by the elevation of the snow where they lay. They had been scalped and stripped of all their clothing that was of any value. Scarcely any could be identified, as their bodies were blackened by frost and exposure, although there were few signs of decay, the Winter having been unusually early and severe. Major Gano and others supposed one corpse to be that of General Richard Butler, and had little doubt as to its identity. It lay in a group of the slain, where evidently had been the thickest of the carnage.

Having dug a large pit—a work of much labor, as they were poorly supplied with spades and other implements—they proceeded to collect and bury the frozen bodies. Probably not more than one-half, however, were

interred, as they worked at it only on the day of their arrival. They were so numerous, however, that when all were piled together and covered with earth, it raised a considerable mound. Here, in the silent gloom of the beech woods, reposes many a heart which once beat warm to every impulse of honor and noble feeling which elevates our race.

They found that the artillery, with the exception of one six-pounder, had been dismounted and carried off or secreted, and some of the carriages had been burned. After encamping on the ground nearly two days and two nights, the party returned to Cincinnati, taking with them the field-piece above mentioned, two uninjured gun-carriages, the irons of the carriages that were burnt, and a few muskets. Many of the volunteers were badly frost-bitten on the march. Mr. Reily said the snow was so deep that in moving about it gave them great annoyance by getting in at the top of their leggings.

In 1791 Mr. Reily had purchased a tract of land, about seven miles from Cincinnati, in the same quarter-section on a part of which the town of Carthage has since been laid out. In 1793 he gave up his interest in the school at Columbia to his friend Mr. Dunlevy, and associated with himself Mr. Prior, the two owning land near each other, and prosecuting their improvements jointly. All did not go well with them, however. Their horses were soon stolen, and they suffered other injuries from the Indians. They had not been long at this new business when Mr. Prior undertook to make a trip from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, in company with others. On their way, the men were attacked by the Indians, and Mr. Prior was killed.

Mr. Reily was left alone, and concluded to abandon farming. He returned to Columbia, and resumed teaching, which he continued until April, 1794, when he went to Cincinnati, and was employed in the office of General John S. Gano, then clerk of the Court of Hamilton County. Here he remained until 1799, acting as deputy, and conducting a large portion of the business of the office. In this situation he received high encomiums from the attorneys and others who had business with the court, for the neatness and accuracy with which his books were kept.

The people of the Territory held their first election for representatives to the General Assembly in 1799, and those elected began their sessions at Cincinnati on the 16th of September. John Reily was elected clerk, and served as such until their adjournment on the 19th of December following. He acted in the like capacity for the next two sessions, and was heartily esteemed by those with whom he was associated. He devoted his entire time to the duties of his office, filling them with ability and discretion.

When Cincinnati had a charter granted to it, John Reily was made one of the town trustees, and at the first meeting he was elected the clerk and collector. He

became one of the stockholders of the first public library in the Northwest, and, sixty years after, was the next to the last survivor. He was made one of the receivers of money for the United States arising out of the claims of persons residing on Symmes's purchase for relief, and with William Coforth was appointed a board to hear and determine such claims. Mr. Reily acted as clerk of this board, made a map of the country where the claims lay, prepared the report on the claims adjudicated, and entered those allowed on the map and the record. The next year he was renewed in the same office, Dr. John Selman being his associate.

In 1802 the Congress of the United States passed "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," which was approved the 30th of April. The law fixed the boundaries of the State, and authorized the citizens within its limits to elect representatives to a convention to form a constitution. The election was held on the second Tuesday of October following, and the convention met in Chillicothe on the first Monday of November. Mr. Reily was elected one of the representatives of Hamilton County, which then embraced Butler; and, though he did not take much part in the debates, his industry and strict attention to business, and the confidence placed by his fellow-members in his judgment and experience, gave him a very perceptible influence in the convention. That body continued in session twenty-nine days, and formed the first constitution of the State. It met with the approbation of the people, and they lived under it many years.

Mr. Reily moved to Hamilton in 1803, being the agent of the proprietors of Rossville, and resided here until the time of his death. Some of the buildings of the old fort were yet standing, and many of the pickets which had made the inclosure were still to be seen. The inhabitants of the town were few in number, and had been chiefly soldiers of the various armies. After the erection of the county of Butler Mr. Reily acted as the clerk of the court. He held the office under successive reappointments until the fourteenth day of March, 1840, a period of nearly thirty-seven years, when he declined farther service. He was also clerk of the Supreme Court of Butler County from the 11th of October, 1803, until the 3d of May, 1842, when he resigned. Judge Burnet states that this was a longer term than any other person had held such an office, with the exception of Mr. Hugh Boyle, of Fairfield County.

The only lawyer residing in Hamilton at that time was William Corry, whose office was in the same room in which Mr. Reily kept his. Mr. Reily was appointed the first recorder of Butler County in 1803, and held the position until May, 1811, when he was succeeded by James Heaton, who had been the first county surveyor.

Mr. Reily was also clerk of the board of county commissioners from 1803 to 1819, when he resigned. His sterling qualities and thorough practical knowledge of the routine of the office gave him a great influence with the successive boards. In fact, during the time he held the position he had the chief management and control of the finances of the county, and conducted them with great prudence.

In 1804, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, a post-office was established in Hamilton, of which Mr. Reily was appointed postmaster. His commission was signed by Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, and bears date August 2, 1804. This was then the westernmost post-office north of the Ohio. He held this place until July, 1832, when he resigned, being succeeded by James B. Thomas.

In 1809, when Oxford University was founded, Mr. Reily was made a trustee, and served in that capacity for many years. He was its president until the organization of the college in 1824, when by law the president of the college, by virtue of his office, became president of the board of trustees. He was always a warm friend of this institution, attending the meetings of the board with regularity. For years his name appears in the newspapers as secretary. He resigned his trusteeship in 1840, on account of advanced age and the inconvenience of being so often absent from home.

Mr. Reily was a man of the utmost regularity of habits. He came to his room at a certain hour, and departed from it at a certain hour. His papers were all methodically filed away, and he could at any time refer to any paper with which he had any thing to do, although it might have been a quarter of a century before. He trusted nothing to another person which it was possible himself to do. He held office many years, and during the whole course of his life his integrity and veracity were never questioned, nor does the writer recollect in any of the old newspapers whose files he has examined an attack upon his character—an exemption which no one else enjoyed. His judgment was excellent, his memory good, his patriotism of the highest. He took part in the Revolution while still a mere boy; he was an actor in the scenes of pioneer life when in early manhood, and he discharged important trusts to his fellow-men when he had reached the maturity of his powers. He was frequently a trustee of estates or guardian of children, and occupied other fiduciary positions. He was educated in the Presbyterian faith, and liberally contributed to the support of that denomination. He also gave largely to other Churches.

His death occurred in Hamilton on the 7th of June, 1850. He was then eighty-seven years of age. He had enjoyed good health nearly all his life, and his death was not preceded by any long sickness. The decease was announced to the Court of Common Pleas, which was then in session, by Governor Bebb, who paid a feel-

ing tribute to his memory. Resolutions were adopted by the bar, which were ordered to be entered upon the journal of the court, and adjournment then took place.

He died on Friday. On Sunday a discourse was pronounced by the Rev. William Davidson, of the United Presbyterian Church, and the body was conveyed to its last resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery, which had been opened only a short time before. The attendance at the funeral was vast. People came from every township in the county, as well as from over the border and from Indiana. The solemnities were rendered more impressive by the presence of many old men, who had been associated with him in the foundation of the commonwealth which had now grown so great.

The constitutional convention was at that time in session at Columbus. On Tuesday, June 11th, Judge Elijah Vance, a member of the convention from Butler County, arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker,—I have been induced, sir, by a letter which has been placed in my hands by an honorable member of this convention, to announce to this body the decease of Mr. John Reily, late of Butler County. It is known, perhaps, to every member upon this floor that the deceased was one of the members of the convention which framed the present constitution of Ohio, and that he had been for many years a citizen of the Northwest Territory or the State of Ohio."

After giving a detailed sketch of the life and public services of Mr. Reily, the judge continued:

"He was a man of many peculiarities, but of the most strict and uncompromising integrity. In every department of life he was faithful and scrupulously honest. It is an incident worthy of profound contemplation that, at the very period of time in which our people are seeking to enlarge the sphere of constitutional liberty—while they are about to bid farewell to the constitution under which they have lived and prospered for near fifty years, and to seek enlarged blessings under a new form—the mind that so largely aided in diffusing these blessings under the guarantee afforded by organic law, has been remodeled, regenerated, and prepared for usefulness in a wider and better sphere of existence.

"Mr. Speaker, I offer for adoption the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this convention has heard with deep sensibility the annunciation of the death of John Reily, Esquire, late of the county of Butler, a soldier of the Revolution, one of the early pioneers of the West, one who filled important trusts under the territorial government, and one of the framers of the present constitution of Ohio.

"*Resolved*, That this convention deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased on this melancholy occasion.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by

the president and secretary of this convention, be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

Judge George J. Smith, a member of the convention from Warren County, then rose and said:

"Mr. President.—I hope I may be pardoned for rising to make a few remarks by way of seconding the resolutions offered by the honorable member from Butler. I live in an adjoining county to that in which the deceased resided, and have been intimately acquainted with him for a period of some thirty years. I first became acquainted with Mr. Reily about the year 1821, just after I had commenced the practice of law, and was uniformly in the habit of attending the courts of Butler County, in the practice of my profession, whilst he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Supreme Court of that county. I know that I speak the sentiments of every member of the profession who had the good fortune and the pleasure of practicing in the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County during the time he was clerk of the court, when I bear witness to the urbanity of his demeanor and the politeness and courtesy which he always bestowed upon every member, and especially upon the younger members of the profession. Toward the latter his deportment was peculiarly kind and paternal.

"In some respects Mr. Reily was a most extraordinary man; and, as the gentleman from Butler has well remarked, in the qualities of punctuality and honesty and the most strict and marked integrity I do not think he had his superior anywhere. During the whole period of my service on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas he was clerk of the court, which brought us into official relation. During more than thirty years that he served as clerk of the court, he discharged his duties with the strictest fidelity and utmost punctuality. Indeed, as a clerk he was a model. As an instance of his rigid punctuality, he never knowingly permitted any large amount of fees to accumulate in his office without paying them over to those who were entitled to receive them. This was a rule with Mr. Reily which, in my opinion, made him an exception to any other gentleman I have known who filled that office. He did not usually wait until the witnesses or other persons having money collected in his office would call for it, but would seek opportunities of searching for the claimant, and sending it to him as soon as collected. I mention this as an instance of his scrupulous honesty.

"I have heard it remarked by some of the older citizens of Butler, who from an early day have been familiar with the fiscal concerns of that county, that to Mr. Reily, more than to any other man, was to be attributed the correct and prudent manner in which the fiscal concerns of that county were always managed during the period in which Mr. Reily, to a very considerable extent, had their oversight and management. Such was the care and attention which he bestowed in the discharge of the duties of every office he was called to fill that no

one ever complained of his neglecting or omitting his official duties.

"I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Reily in the month of March last, at his own residence. I have been uniformly in the habit, since, from the infirmities of age, he has been almost wholly confined to his house, of calling on him on all proper occasions when visiting the town in which he resided. The interview to which I refer was after the passage of the law of the last session of the General Assembly which has called this assembly together. (Mr. Reily was emphatically a gentleman of the old school. He had his principles and opinions, and was firm in the maintenance of them; at the same time paying due respect and regard to the opinions of others. On the occasion referred to he spoke of his Revolutionary services, and of the proceedings of the convention of 1802. He looked forward with deep interest to the proceedings of this convention, and remarked to me that, although he felt the inconveniences and defects of the present constitution, still he looked forward with some forebodings as to what might be the result of the deliberations of this convention. At the same time that he acknowledged the defects in the existing constitution, he was apprehensive that, amidst the turmoil and excitement of contending parties, the public good might be sacrificed to party feeling, and the organic law of the State despoiled of some of its essential provisions. Mr. Reily, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, was not a partisan. He never obtruded his opinions upon any one. When he formed opinions he maintained them upon all proper occasions with becoming firmness and commendable modesty.

"If I am not mistaken, he was originally attached to the Federal party. My impression is (though in this I may be in error) that at one period he supported the claims of General Jackson for the presidency. It is proper, also, to remark that in his latter years he was attached to the Whig party. But no one ever heard him condemn any man, or set of men, for entertaining and expressing political opinions different from his own. He was perfectly tolerant and gentlemanly in his deportment toward every person with whom he came in contact, amiable and courteous in his manners and in all his social relations. Full of years, honored and respected by all who knew him, he has gone from among us. But his memory will live after him, highly esteemed as he was when living, and revered when dead. Respectable for his intelligence and official qualifications—permit me, Mr. President, to say that, in my estimation, the crowning glory of his life was his spotless purity, his scrupulous honesty, and his unsullied integrity. He lived and died a humble, pious Christian."

Mr. Edward Archibald, a member of the convention from Monroe County, rose and said that, though an entire stranger to the deceased, he joined heartily in the honorable testimonials which had been offered by the

gentlemen from Butler and Warren. He had learned that there were but four or five members of the convention which framed the present constitution of Ohio now living, and that from the time he was returned a delegate to this convention till he came up to this place he had indulged the idea of obtaining the services of some one of these time-honored survivors to preside during the preliminary organization, and perform those duties which were so ably discharged by his friend, the senior member from the county of Wayne (Mr. Larwell). He had thought that while such a thing would constitute an appropriate expression of respect for those honored and honorable representatives of the past, it might also reflect a very wholesome influence upon the convention itself.

The resolutions presented by Judge Vance were then unanimously passed, and a copy of them was forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. John Larwell then moved that, as a further testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the convention now adjourn, which was carried.

Mr. Reily was married on the sixth day of February, 1808, to Miss Nancy Hunter, a daughter of Joseph Hunter, who was living in the neighborhood of Hamilton. Mrs. Reily died July 18, 1881. They had three sons and two daughters. Joseph H. Reily, who was born November 8, 1809, was educated at the Miami University. He possessed a natural taste for art, and painted many portraits and landscapes, which are still in the possession of our older families. He died at Hamilton, on the twentieth day of March, 1849, in the same room in which he was born.

James Reily was born July 3, 1811, and was graduated at the Miami University in 1829. He studied law with John Woods, of Hamilton, and practiced for a while in Mississippi, but went from there to Texas. During the short life of that republic as a separate government, he was sent to Washington as its minister-plenipotentiary. He became a large landholder, and at the beginning of the Rebellion entered the Confederate service. He was killed at the head of his regiment, when leading them at the battle of Bayou Teche, in 1863. He married a niece of Henry Clay, a Miss Ross, who is now also dead.

Robert Reily was born June 1, 1820, and was in mercantile business in Cincinnati. In the war of the Rebellion he was a field officer in the Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, doing much fighting, and receiving deserved encomiums. On the 30th of April, 1862, at the battle of Chancellorsville, Reily, who was then the colonel of the regiment, received a severe wound at the close of the day, of which he died on the 5th of May, 1863. His troops had been handled admirably, and there was a universal manifestation of regret at his loss.

Caroline Reily, the oldest daughter, died in infancy. The younger, Jane H. Reily, who was born October 9, 1815, is still living. She is the wife of Lewis D. Campbell, formerly Member of Congress, and one of the most

influential men in the nation. A full sketch of him will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Reily made her home with him and her daughter until her decease.

GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER.

RICHARD BUTLER, after whom this county was named, was born in Ireland. With his brothers, he came to America before 1760, and was for a long time in the Indian trade. Just before the outbreak of the American War he was settled in Pennsylvania, where his courage and knowledge of character made him a man of influence. It was a matter of great importance to persuade the Indians not to take up arms against us, and as agent and interpreter he went to Fort Pitt, in April, 1776, hoping to dissuade the Six Nations from entering the field as our antagonists. They were the most powerful of all the Indian tribes, and had been able to maintain their independence against both the French and English. With the latter, however, they had formed an alliance at the close of the war that added Canada to the British dominions, and, while not unfriendly to the Americans, it was feared that the solicitations of English agents would finally turn them from neutrals into enemies. Mr. Butler met the Indians in formal conference, and during their meetings delivered three speeches, two to Kiosola, the leading Indian chief, and one to the Delawares, who were in a sense subsidiary to the Iroquois. His efforts were for the time successful; Kiosola declared himself in favor of the Americans, and every thing promised prosperously, but the current of feeling was too strong for the chief, and he and the Six Nations finally drifted into an alliance with the English, a movement which proved in the end fatal to the confederated tribes.

Butler was made a lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania line at the beginning of the war, and in the Spring of 1777 was lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle corps, which was present at the battle of Saratoga, and distinguished himself by his conduct on several occasions. He was in the battle of Monmouth. While with a detachment commanded by General Lafayette, near Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 26th of January, 1781, he attacked Colonel Simcoe's rangers, gaining the advantage. He held the rank of colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment at the close of the war, and acted as a commissioner in settling affairs with the Indians at about that time. He took up his residence in Carlisle, where with General Irvine and General Armstrong, and a few others, an agreeable society was formed. In conjunction with these officers, he quelled a mutiny at Fort Pitt.

In 1784 he was one of the United States commissioners at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, New York. His fellow commissioners were Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, of Virginia. It does not appear that they had any particular knowledge of the Indian character, and the bulk of the business fell upon General Butler. New York State sent a commissioner, Peter Schuyler, to



GENERAL HENRY H. CLAY

H. H. Clay

protect her interests, as the chief portion of the lands which were indisputably in the possession of the Six Nations were within her limits, and for all west of New York a treaty some twenty years old was in existence. The United States commissioners adopted a very high and lofty tone to the Indians, and but for the conciliatory policy adopted by New York in her treatment it is probable an Indian warfare would have broken out, retarding the settlement of Western New York, as, at the same time, Indian troubles did the territory northwest of the Ohio. The Indians advocated their side at this meeting with much ability.

General Butler subsequently attended at Fort McIntosh, and in September, 1785, left his home in Carlisle to proceed to the Miami, where it was thought desirable a treaty should be made. He kept a journal, which is full of interesting matter. From it we learn that the journey was down the river, and occupied considerable time. James Monroe, afterward President, and then a Member of Congress, accompanied him a considerable part of the way. Three months after starting, at the mouth of the Great Miami, a treaty was concluded between the American commissioners—General Parsons, General Butler, and General Clark—and several tribes of Indians. The honors were with General Butler, who delivered the principal address to the Indians. Tradition has imparted to this scene some startling particulars not to be found corroborated in history.

In 1791 he joined the expedition of St. Clair, together with a brother, Colonel Butler. He was appointed second in command, and was charged with the arrangements necessary for the recruiting service. He established a rendezvous at Baltimore, and several points in Pennsylvania. Those enlisted east of the mountains assembled at Carlisle, where they were disciplined and prepared to march for the West. He joined the army at Fort Hamilton, on the 27th of September, and the army was set in motion on the 4th of October, being led by General Butler. They crossed the river by wading. At Fort Hamilton, General St. Clair issued an order prohibiting more than two or three women for each company from proceeding with the army. This, however, was disregarded, and when the men commenced crossing the river they also plunged into the stream, but the water being deep, their progress was considerably obstructed by their clothes. Many of them got out of the water on the artillery carriages, and rode over astride of the cannon.

We have elsewhere given an account of the march to the fatal field where St. Clair's army was destroyed. General Butler had been active and vigilant, and when the attack came, on the 4th of November, fought bravely. He and General St. Clair were continually going up and down the lines. As one of them went up one line, the other was going down the other line. About an hour after the charge made by Major Thomas Butler's troops, General Richard Butler was mortally wounded, when pass-

ing on the left of that battalion. Four soldiers put him in a blanket, and carried him back to have his wounds dressed by a surgeon. They placed him in a sitting posture on the blanket, leaning against a tree. He was vomiting blood at the time. Almost immediately afterward, while the surgeon was examining General Butler's wounds, a single Indian, who had penetrated the ranks of the regiment, darted forward, and tomahawked and scalped the general before his attendants were aware and could interfere.

Such was the end of life to this brave soldier. He came of a patriotic family, three of his brothers having been in the service of the United States, fighting nobly for us. His son has caused his journal to be published; and the other descendants of the family have filled high stations in Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, once governor of the Northwest Territory, and a soldier of the Revolution, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in the year 1735. He received a classical education, and afterward studied medicine. He became a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity crossed the ocean. He served under Wolfe, at Quebec, actively participating in the fighting when that city was taken, and previously being in General Amherst's army, as a member of the Sixtieth British Regiment, at the taking of Louisbourg, in 1758. After the peace with France, in 1763, he was assigned to the command of Fort Ligonier, in Western Pennsylvania, receiving there a grant of a thousand acres of land. In 1771 he was commissioned as a justice of the peace of Bedford County, and by virtue of his office sat as one of the judges. In 1773, upon the organization of Western Pennsylvania into the county of Westmoreland, Arthur St. Clair was appointed prothonotary, or clerk of the court. St. Clair also represented the Penn family in the western portion of the colony, a highly honorable position. When the war broke out, he espoused the cause of the colonists, and was appointed a colonel of Continentals. In six weeks he was ready for the field. A month after the Declaration of Independence he was appointed a brigadier-general, and served as such in the battles of Princeton and Trenton. The next year he was made a major-general, and placed in command of Fort Ticonderoga, which, though garrisoned by two thousand men, he abandoned at the approach of Burgoyne. For this action he was charged with incapacity and cowardice, but after a thorough investigation of the circumstances by a court-martial, he was honorably acquitted, and Congress, by a unanimous vote, indorsed the decision—his action, however unpopular, being justified as a wise one, since an attempt to hold the works must have resulted in defeat, with a useless sacrifice of men whose services were needed elsewhere. He served during the following years in various parts of the country, and was present at

Yorktown in 1781, at the surrender of Cornwallis. Subsequently, he joined the army of General Greene, in the South, and when the war closed, returned to his home in Ligonier, and engaged in the labors of his farm. In 1786 he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was soon after chosen president of that august body. After the passage of an act for the government of the Northwest Territory, he was appointed the governor, coming to Cincinnati, then Fort Washington, and organizing the county of Hamilton, in 1790. In 1791 he commanded the expedition known by his name, which had for its object the punishment of the Indians who lived on the table-land between the Lake and the Ohio River.

"General St. Clair," says Mr. Smucker, "received elaborate instructions from General Knox, the Secretary of War, and in April proceeded to Pittsburg to complete arrangements for raising his army and organizing it. General Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, a gallant officer in the Revolution, who served with honor in Morgan's rifle corps, and was the ranking officer of the Pennsylvania levies, was appointed the second officer in St. Clair's army. He was actively engaged, in the Spring and early Summer, in recruiting. Slowly the troops gathered at Fort Washington and Ludlow Station, six miles distant, when, on the 17th of September, being then 2,300 strong, they marched forward and built Fort Hamilton, the first in the chain of forts to the Maumee, being distant twenty-two miles from Fort Washington. On the 12th of October they commenced the erection of Fort Jefferson, forty-four miles from Fort Hamilton, within the present county of Darke, six miles from Greenville, the county seat. On the 24th of October the march was resumed, the fort having been completed. The commander-in-chief was suffering from sickness, provisions were not abundant, the roads were wet and heavy, the militia were daily deserting, and circumstances generally were unfavorable for a successful campaign, the effective men now numbering only 1,500, not including those that were garrisoning Forts Hamilton and Jefferson and those looking after the deserters and guarding the supply-trains. Such being the condition of things on the evening of November 3d, when the army was encamped on a branch of the Wabash, now in Mercer County, Ohio, within a mile or two of the Indiana State line and in the south-western part of the county, five miles distant from the Darke County line. Here, on the morning of November 4, 1791, was defeated and fearfully cut up the army of General St. Clair by probably about 2,000 Indians, the militia being first attacked, who gave way. The right wing or first line was commanded by General Butler, and the second line by Colonel Darke. The militia under the command of Colonel Oldham had been marched across the small, fordable stream, a tributary of the Wabash, and encamped on high ground, about four hundred yards distant from the first line, or right wing,

commanded by General Butler, and about seventy yards farther from the second line, under command of Colonel Darke.

"The battle commenced early in the morning, and continued three or four hours. General St. Clair was evidently surprised, both as to the time of the attack and as to the strength of the enemy. He had no idea that the wily savages were present in such overwhelming numbers. In the last personal interview had with President Washington, St. Clair was reminded by him of the character of the enemy he was to encounter, and was, moreover, earnestly and repeatedly admonished against being surprised. No marvel, therefore, at the strong and emphatic expressions and very unusual manifestations of grief and disappointment by the President when hearing of the disastrous defeat of his former gallant and esteemed companion in arms, and of the almost total destruction of his army!

"It may be urged in extenuation that General St. Clair failed, from some cause, to obtain a knowledge of certain facts that were reported to Colonel Oldham and General Butler by Captain Slocum, as the result of reconnoitering outside of the camp until midnight, and which facts were well calculated to raise the presumption of the presence of the enemy in considerable strength. Had the information obtained by Captain Slocum been communicated promptly to the commander-in-chief he would probably have been more vigilant.

"At about half an hour before sunrise (but after the morning parade), the militia, posted as above indicated and while engaged in preparing their morning meal, were unexpectedly attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to have been commanded by the infamous renegade, Simon Girty. The distinguished 'Little Turtle,' however, was chief commander of the Indians. An attack upon raw militia under circumstances so well calculated to throw them into confusion was, of course, successful. They made a small show of fight upon the first onslaught, but soon fled (many of them throwing away their arms), ran over the creek and through the first line of the main army, producing there some consternation and disorder. The Indians closely pursued, and in a short time the battle became general, the enemy being in force sufficient to make simultaneous assaults almost around the entire encampment of St. Clair's army. In General St. Clair's official account of the battle it is stated that the great weight of the enemy's fire was directed chiefly against the center of the first and second lines, where he had placed his artillery, and that his artillerymen were repeatedly driven from their positions by the enemy, with great slaughter. Great confusion thereupon ensued, and Colonel Darke was ordered to make a bayonet charge upon the enemy, with a view of turning their left flank. This order was executed with great spirit, and the Indians gave way and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but, for want of a sufficient number of riflemen

to pursue this advantage, the Indians soon renewed the attack with much vigor, being probably re-enforced, and Colonel Darke and his troops were in turn obliged to give way and retreat. A similar order, and with the same results, was executed in gallant style by the second regiment, composed of the battalions of Majors Butler and Clark. For several hours these successes and reverses rapidly followed each other, continually resulting, however, in great loss of life, especially among the officers. All the officers of the second regiment were killed or seriously wounded, except three; and when the artillery was all silenced every artillery officer had been killed except Captain Ford, and he was badly wounded.

"For three hours the battle thus raged, and the conduct of the troops (after the flight of the militia at the commencement) was worthy of all praise. By this time more than half of the army had fallen, and an immediate retreat was decided upon. The remnant of the army was accordingly placed in position to march toward Fort Jefferson; but to get possession of the road leading to that point another bayonet charge had to be made upon the enemy, which was attended with further loss of life. The artillery was all abandoned, of necessity, as not a single artillery horse was left alive. During the entire engagement General St. Clair was in the thickest of the fight, and narrowly escaped with his life, a number of balls having passed through his clothes, and three horses being killed under him or as he was endeavoring to mount them. He left the field at last on a pack-horse, which he had hurriedly mounted after his third horse was shot, just before the retreat was ordered.

"The retreat, of course, was precipitate, a flight rather, the Indians pursuing the routed army for four miles, killing many that were unable, from various causes, to keep up with the main body, which reached Fort Jefferson late in the day.

"Six hundred and thirty men were killed, and two hundred and forty were wounded, not counting civilians, such as wagoners, drivers of cattle, pack-horsemen, and others. Quite a number of women—the wives of soldiers—were also killed or wounded. The proportion of officers lost in this disastrous campaign was unusually large. Among the conspicuous officers killed were General Richard Butler, Colonel Oldham, and Majors Ferguson, Hart, and Clark. Adjutant-general Winthrop Sargent, Colonel William Darke, Lieutenant-colonel Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie (the general's aid-de-camp) were of the wounded. Many captains, lieutenants, and other subaltern officers were also killed or wounded.

"At a council of war held at Fort Jefferson on the night of the 4th of November it was decided to return with all due speed to Fort Washington, which point was reached on the evening of the 8th of November, the army leaving Fort Jefferson at ten o'clock at night, soon

after the prompt return to Fort Washington was determined upon, and marching all night.

"The principal tribes which General St. Clair's army encountered were the Delawares, Miamis, Shawnees, Wyandots, and Ottawas, with some Chippewas, and Potawatommies. The number of warriors in the battle has never been ascertained; their estimated strength generally ranges, however, between one thousand and three thousand. General St. Clair in his special report stated that 'he was overpowered by numbers; that in a few minutes after the attack his whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters.'

"General St. Clair made an official report of his engagement with the Indians to the Secretary of War, General Knox, under date of November 9th, and on the 12th of December that officer communicated its substance to Congress.

"General St. Clair, aware of the public odium that rested upon him, asked of the President the appointment of a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct. This was not deemed expedient; but a committee of Congress was appointed, on motion of Mr. Giles, of Virginia, to consider the subject, who, after maturely deliberating upon the matter referred to them, reported 'that the causes of the failure of the expedition were the delay in preparing estimates for the defense of the frontiers and the late passage of the act for that purpose; the delay caused by neglect in the quartermaster's department; the lateness of the season when the expedition was commenced; and the want of discipline and experience in the troops.' The report concluded with a full and complete exoneration of General St. Clair 'from all blame in relation to every thing before and during the action.' In commenting upon his honorable acquittal of all blame by the committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition, and of the concurrence therein by the Secretary of War, as given in a report to Congress, Judge Marshall, in his *Life of Washington*, remarks with his usual felicity of manner, 'that more satisfactory testimony in favor of St. Clair is furnished by the circumstance that he still retained the undiminished esteem and good opinion of President Washington.'

"Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, which were highly favorable to him, General St. Clair became very unpopular with the unthinking, inconsiderate masses, and continued to be a greatly maligned patriot. He had been defeated, and that was sufficient with the ignorant, the thoughtless, and with superficial thinkers and those of limited knowledge of the facts of the case, to bring down upon him, all over the country, 'one loud and merciless outcry of abuse, and even detestation.' The undoubted patriotism, unflinching courage, and eminent services to his country of General St. Clair were worse requited by his countrymen, and his reputation held

further below his real merits by them, than was the case with any other of the many gallant chieftains who appeared upon the fiery theater of Western Indian warfare. If our Western history furnishes a parallel to it, it is presented in the case of Captain Michael Cresap, with whose reputation his countrymen have also dealt with exceeding harshness; and I might place General William Hull in the same category."

General St. Clair held the office of territorial governor until 1802, the year after the transference of the capital from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, when he was removed by President Jefferson. The reason of his removal is stated by Judge Burnet to have been dissatisfaction caused by his seeming disposition to enlarge his own powers and restrict those of the territorial legislature, which was manifested in his veto of nineteen out of thirty bills passed at its first session. Judge Burnet, in his favor, adds: "He not only believed that the power he claimed belonged legitimately to the executive, but was convinced that the manner in which he exercised it was imposed on him as a duty by the ordinance, and was calculated to advance the best interests of the Territory." While in the public service General St. Clair had neglected his private interests, and at the close of his official career he returned to Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, poor, aged, and infirm. The State of Pennsylvania granted him an annuity, however, a few years afterward, which comfortably supported him during the remainder of his life. He was a man of superior ability, fair scholarship, and of unquestionable patriotism and integrity. He is described as having been, while in public life, plain and simple in his dress and equipage, open and frank in his manners, and accessible to persons of every rank. His family consisted of one son and three daughters. Arthur St. Clair, the son, was many years ago a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati, and was the first prosecuting attorney of Butler County. One of the daughters also lived here for many years. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, are about to publish the papers of General St. Clair, which have been in possession of the State of Ohio for years, and justice will then be done to his memory. The volume will be edited by William Henry Smith, of Chicago, and will contain a copious biography.

ISRAEL LUDLOW.

ISRAEL LUDLOW, an early surveyor of the Northwest Territory and the founder of the town of Hamilton, was born at Long Hill Farm, near Morristown, New Jersey, in 1765. His ancestors were English, and emigrated to New Jersey from Shropshire, England, to escape persecution on the restoration of Charles the Second, the Ludlows having been actively identified with the cause of the parliament and prominent in the affairs of the commonwealth. The head of the family at that period, Sir Edmund Ludlow, was one of the judges who passed sen-

tence of death on Charles I, became lieutenant-general of Ireland under Cromwell, and, banished after the restoration, died an exile in Vevay, Switzerland. Israel Ludlow was appointed, in 1787, by Thomas Hutchins, surveyor-general of the United States, who was "assured" of his "ability, diligence, and integrity," to survey for the government the boundary of the large tract of land purchased in this neighborhood by the New Jersey association, of which Judge John Cleves Symmes was principal director. He accepted the appointment, and received his instructions, with an order for a military escort to protect himself and assistants during their performance of the work. But the military posts on the western frontier had no soldiers to spare, and General Joseph Harmar, then in command of the forces in the Northwest Territory, advised Mr. Ludlow of the impossibility of giving his expedition an escort, at the same time warning him as to the danger of attempting the survey, without such protection, among the hostile tribes of the Ohio wilderness. But, being a man of great energy, Mr. Ludlow undertook the task, and, keeping up friendly intercourse with the Indians, they did not molest him or hinder his operations. In 1789 he became one-third partner, with Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, in the proprietorship of the lands about Fort Washington, and is claimed to have given the present city of Cincinnati its name, in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati, composed of officers who had served in the Revolutionary war, of which his father, Cornelius Ludlow, was a member. He began, in the year just mentioned, the survey of the town—a plat of which he placed on record. There was a controversy about its correctness, one having been previously made and recorded by another person; but the community soon became satisfied that the plat prepared and certified by Mr. Ludlow was the correct one. Ludlow Station was established in 1790 near the north line of the original town, a block-house having first been built for protection, the Indians at that date being exceedingly hostile and dangerous. In the summer of 1791 General Arthur St. Clair's army encamped at and about the above-named station, previous to its march into the Indian territory. It was not until 1792 that Mr. Ludlow, then known as Colonel Ludlow, completed his survey of the Miami Purchase; but, having done so, in May of that year he made a full report of the survey, together with a report of all the expenses incidental thereto, which was accepted by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. Colonel Ludlow was subsequently the founder and sole proprietor of Hamilton, having surveyed its town plat in 1794.

There had been considerable competition for the location of the county seat, and Colonel Ludlow made several stipulations, which were not entirely filled, however, at the time of his death.

In 1795, in company with Generals St. Clair, Dayton, and Wilkinson, he also founded the present city of Day-

ton. After General Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, in the same year, Colonel Ludlow was appointed to survey the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory. This was a work of great danger; but it was of the highest importance that the boundary should be established; and, as no military escort could be furnished, he undertook the task, and, with only three backwoodsmen as spies to give warning of danger, he accomplished it. Colonel Ludlow married Charlotte, daughter of General James Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1786. He left four children,—James C., Sarah B., Israel L., and Martha C. Ludlow.

• THOMAS IRWIN.

This name should be preserved as that of one of the earliest pioneers. Thomas Irwin was born in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year 1768. His father was in humble circumstances, and in 1782 set out for the western frontier of Pennsylvania. Land was held so cheaply there that any one could get it, and Mr. Irwin took up a tract near Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The boy aided his father in clearing up the farm there purchased, and remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age, when he set out for the West.

In company with James Burns and another neighbor, he journeyed to Pittsburg, where a small flat-boat was bought, in which the party intended floating down the Ohio River. They set out on their voyage on the last week in March, 1789, and at Wheeling were joined by a family which had intended going on to Kentucky with them. Becoming frightened, however, they refused to proceed, and Mr. Irwin and his companions went on without them. They had reason for apprehension. The Indians were in the habit of shooting at the travelers, which they could do with impunity, as the boats offered a very distinct mark, and these who fired at them did so under the shelter of the trees and bushes on the shore.

Two of those who had started with Irwin left him at Limestone, and he and Burns proceeded on their voyage down the stream. Arrived at Columbia, they spent some time in examining the place, which had just then begun. There were a number of families living there, in a very exposed situation, scattered over a wide extent. Eight miles further down there was another small settlement, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, but offering no superior advantages. As they wished to see it, they took their guns and went overland, through bushes and thickets, till they reached a double shanty, occupied by seven men, most of whom had been employed the previous Winter in surveying Symmes's purchase. This was the first improvement made in Cincinnati, and these persons were the first settlers of Cincinnati. Joel Williams, agent of the owners, was also there, and he encouraged the two young men to stay and become residents of the

place, which they determined to do. Both Burns and Irwin purchased lots.

The first hewed log-house was erected by Robert Benham, and Irwin and all the men in the settlement helped to put it up. It was situated near Front and Main. The settlers at that time had to depend chiefly upon the hunters for their meat. Irwin went frequently on these excursions, and much improved his knowledge of hunting thereby. No Indians were visible at this time. Mr. Irwin, three months after arrival, accompanied one of the settlers, Mr. Kitchell, up stream, in a boat which had been built at the infant settlement, after a tedious time arriving at Wheeling, and then going to his father's house in Pennsylvania, where he remained until the following year. In the Summer of 1789 Major Doughty descended the Ohio River from Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, with one hundred and forty men, and began the construction of a fort at the settlement opposite the mouth of the Licking. This structure, known as Fort Washington, was one of the best forts of wood ever built in the West. Josiah Harmar, who had borne arms with credit as a colonel during the Revolutionary War, was commissioned as brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the Western army, in 1789. He arrived at Fort Washington with three hundred men, on the twenty-ninth day of December in that year. The continuance of Indian hostilities and depredations on the infant settlements of the West determined the general government to make an effort to terminate the war by marching an army into the Indian country, and attacking the enemy on their own ground. A call for volunteers and a requisition or draft of militia from the States of Pennsylvania and Kentucky were made for the contemplated expedition, under the command of General Harmar, against the Indians. Major James Paul, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, raised a battalion of volunteers, which was joined by Thomas Irwin. He belonged to the company under the command of Captain Faulkner, who had been an officer in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Irwin was elected ensign, and Mr. Hueston lieutenant. They descended the Ohio River in boats, in December, 1790, landing at Fort Washington on the 19th. The principal object of the expedition was to destroy the Indian villages at and near the confluence of the St. Joseph River and St. Mary's River, where they unite and form the Maumee, near where Fort Wayne was afterward built. Colonel Hardin took the advance, and marched to Turtle Creek, a short distance west of where the town of Lebanon now is, and there encamped, General Harmar following with the main body, four days later. His force consisted of three hundred and twenty soldiers of the regular army, forming two battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Wylys and Doughty, and a company of artillery under the command of Captain Ferguson, with three brass pieces, and eight hundred and thirty-three volunteers and militia from Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

The army followed the trace made by General George Rogers Clark with his army in his expedition against the Indian towns in October, 1782, as far as the Piqua towns. The route pursued was through what is now the northeast part of Hamilton County, then by Lebanon, Xenia, and Mad River. The expedition was successful in one of its objects, that of burning the Indian town at the forks of the Maumee, and after this began sending out small parties to harass the Indians.

But a different fate awaited some of them. On the 18th of October a detachment of three hundred men was sent out with a view of seeing what discoveries they could make. Ensign Irwin was with this body, as was also Captain John Armstrong, afterward commandant at Fort Hamilton. They returned at sunset. The next morning the same troops were ordered out, and were placed under the command of Colonel Hardin. During the day they found numerous fresh tracks of Indians, who appeared to have been making a hasty retreat. Colonel Hardin was so eager for pursuit that he immediately started out with the principal portion of his troops, in such a hurry that he neglected to communicate his movements to Captain Faulkner, who was stationed at one side, and out of sight of the others.

The captain, however, discovered it soon, and followed. They had not gone far before they met Major Fontaine, who had returned to inform them of Colonel Hardin's movements. They were moved on at a quick pace, but in a short time met two of the mounted men, riding at full speed, having each a wounded man behind him. They called out "Retreat! retreat! The main body in front is entirely defeated, and there are Indians enough to eat us all up." Captain Faulkner and his men, however, moved on until they gained an elevated piece of ground, when they discovered our troops in rapid retreat, the Indians in close pursuit, shouting and yelling like demons. The party to which Ensign Irwin belonged halted and formed a line on each side of the trace, and crested themselves behind trees, intending to give the Indians a fire when they came up. The officers of the defeated party stopped when they reached where Captain Faulkner was, and remained in that position until all the retreating troops had passed by. When the Indians came up, the small party on either side of the trace gave them a fire, which checked them for a moment, and the detachment then slowly retreated, covering the fugitives. The latter continued coming into camp until twelve or one o'clock at night. It seemed that the Indians had set a trap for our troops, and we were caught in it.

After destroying every thing practicable, the army set out on its return march on the 21st of October. A few men were left to watch the proceedings of the Indians. They reported to Colonel Hardin the same night, and said that the Indians had returned to their camp, and were engaged in hunting for buried provisions. Colonel Hardin, inflamed with a desire to allow his troops to dis-

tinguish themselves, and wipe off the stigma they had incurred a few days before, determined to attack the Indians. Ensign Irwin and seven men volunteered from Captain Faulkner's company. The troops were divided into two parties. Major Fontaine, who was in advance, stumbled upon a small number of men, who shot him as he sat upon his horse. This gave the alarm. The fight soon became general; the Indians fought with the greatest bravery and resolution, and stubbornly maintained their ground. At length, however, they yielded, and retreated. Our loss was great, but if the forces had been larger, it was the general opinion we should have inflicted upon them a lasting chastisement. In this engagement there were killed, on the American side, one hundred and seventy-eight, and twenty-one were wounded. The number of Indians killed could never be ascertained, but Mr. Irwin was of opinion that their loss was very heavy.

An affecting incident occurred at the place of crossing the river. A young Indian, with his father and brother, was crossing the river, when a ball from the rifle of a white man passed through the body of the young Indian. The old man, seeing his boy fall, dropped his gun, and attempted to raise his son, in order to carry him beyond reach. At this moment his other son was also shot at his side. The old man drew them both to the shore, and then sat down between them, and with fearless composure awaited the approach of the pursuing foe, who soon came up, and killed him also.

Duncan McArthur, formerly governor of the State of Ohio, who was in this battle, relates the following circumstance, which tends to show the cool, undaunted courage of Mr. Irwin. While his company was covering the retreat of the troops, and slowly retiring before the fire of the enemy, the strap which held his powder-horn was cut from his shoulder by a ball. As soon as he missed it, he turned about, ran back several paces in the full face of a considerable body of the enemy, secured his powder-horn, and then again joined his companions in their retreat. He was soon again observed to halt and commence picking the flint of his gun. McArthur, who was close by him at the time, addressing him, said: "Damn it, come along; the Indians are upon us." Irwin coolly replied: "I want to get one more shot before I leave them."

The army took up its line of march for Fort Washington the day after the battle, arriving on the third day of November. The Indians pursued them, in sight of the army, almost the whole distance, without, however, committing any serious depredations. As soon as the army arrived at the fort, the militia were disbanded and dismissed, and General Harmar left soon afterward for Philadelphia, the seat of government. After the disbandment, Mr. Irwin remained in Cincinnati during the ensuing Winter and Summer.

While in that city, an attack was made upon the settlers at Dunlap's Station. Two or three hundred Indians

surrounded the fort, and began firing at those within. Cox, afterward one of the first to take up lands in Union Township, happened to be out hunting in that neighborhood, and being satisfied in his own mind as to the cause, went to Cincinnati, and informed Governor St. Clair. A volunteer force of twenty-five or thirty men, of whom Irwin was one (being in Cincinnati at the time); turned out immediately. The same number of men were taken from the regulars, the whole being placed under the command of Captain Truman; and about twenty volunteered to go from Columbia the next morning. The Indians had, however, left before the troops reached the station. Two of the savages were found lying dead, as well as a white man, named Hunt, whom they had captured the day before.

About the 1st of September, 1791, Thomas Irwin joined St. Clair's army. He was engaged as one of the wagoners who had charge of the gun-carriages for transporting the cannon. The army moved from Ludlow's Station on the 17th of September, and marched, under the command of Colonel William Darke, to the Great Miami River, striking it about half a mile below where the court-house now is, in the city of Hamilton. There were two companies that had charge of the artillery wagons, Mr. Irwin belonging to one of these companies. They lay at this camp until the fort was built, or at least so far completed as to be in a condition to receive a garrison.

We have sufficiently described the events of the campaign elsewhere, and shall only mention those matters which particularly concerned Mr. Irwin. At the disastrous defeat he was posted near the artillery, which was in the center of each wing, and against which the great weight of the attack was directed. The enemy, impelled to vigorous exertions by all the motives which operate on the savage mind, rushed up boldly, tomahawks in hand, to the very mouths of the cannon, and fought with the daring courage of men whose trade is war. The artillerymen were driven from their posts with great slaughter, and two pieces were captured by the enemy. Shortly after, Colonel Darke charged the Indians with bayonets, and drove them out of their coverts with consternation. The artillery was retaken, and the Indians driven across the creek out of sight, when the colonel gave the order to march back. This they did through the mass of Indians, those they had driven back following and keeping up a deadly fire in their rear. When they arrived where the artillery and baggage-wagons stood, they found them in the possession of the Indians, and surrounded by them in great numbers. By this time there were not more than thirty or forty of Colonel Darke's command left standing: the rest had been shot down, and were either killed or wounded. To avoid this fate for the remainder of the men, the little band charged again, and at the same time a charge was made on the other side by the battalions commanded by

Majors Butler and Clark. It was successful, and the artillery was again retaken. General St. Clair ordered up the whole train of artillery in order to sweep the bushes with grapeshot; but the horses and artillerymen were soon destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy before any effect could be produced. As fast as the artillerymen were shot down they were replaced by men from the infantry, but with no avail.

The men fell in every portion of the camp. No more hotly contested action was ever fought. The ground was covered with the bodies of the dead and dying; the freshly scalped heads were reeking with smoke, and in the heavy morning frost (as one who was present expressed himself) looked like so many pumpkins in a corn-field in December. The little ravine that led to the creek was literally running with blood. The men were evidently disheartened.

Under these circumstances, General St. Clair determined to save the lives of the survivors, if possible. The troops were massed, and by a charge regained the road from which they had previously been cut off. Thomas Irwin was near the front when the retreat began, but for some reason was delayed, and fell nearly in the rear. The savages were in full chase, and scarcely twenty yards behind him. He exerted himself to place a more respectable distance between himself and the pursuing foe, although it required considerable caution to avoid the bayonets of the guns which the men had thrown off in their retreat, with the sharp points toward the pursuers, great numbers of men having thrown away their arms, running with all their might. The Indians pursued them about four miles.

The battle began half an hour before sunrise, and the retreat commenced about ten o'clock. They reached Fort Jefferson a little before dark.

In the month of December following, Mr. Irwin having received his discharge, left Cincinnati, and returned to his father's residence in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The next April Mr. Irwin again descended the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and in January, 1793, was married in Cincinnati, by Justice William McMillan, to Miss Ann Larimore. He remained there a few years, when he removed to this county, buying land in the neighborhood of Blue Ball, Lemon Township, where he resided until the time of his death. As the country was entirely new, he had much work in clearing up the trees, and erecting the necessary buildings.

In the war of 1812 he served a tour of duty of six months as a major in the Ohio militia, under the command of General John S. Gano. The regiment in which Major Irwin served was commanded by Colonel Henry Tumalt. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to his home, in March, 1814. This closed his active military career, but shortly after he was elected a colonel, and commanded a regiment of militia, which gave him the title of colonel, by which he was uniformly called.

In October, 1808, Mr. Irwin was elected a member of the State Senate of Ohio, to which he was successively re-elected until his whole term of service was twelve years, or until the year 1820. In the Fall of 1824 he was chosen to the Lower House of the Legislature from Butler County, and served in that body one session. In 1823 he was elected a justice of the peace for Lemon Township, holding the position for nineteen years. He always discouraged strife, and invariably counseled a peaceful settlement of any matter brought before him.

Colonel Thomas Irwin died on Sunday evening, October 3, 1847, aged eighty-one years. On the succeeding Tuesday his remains were interred with military honors by the Monroe Guards, in the burying-ground of Mount Pleasant, a little north of Monroe. He died a consistent Christian, having been an elder in the Associate Reformed Church from 1805. He was a man of exemplary habits, an affectionate father, and an irreproachable citizen.

SAMUEL DICK.

Our country owed much of its rapid development to those who came here from foreign lands to seek their fortunes. Among these, in proportion to its size, Ireland has been the most prolific. Fully one quarter of our population have some Irish blood in their veins. Among these hardy immigrants was Samuel Dick, a native of the county of Antrim, where he was born on the 21st of April, 1764. His parents, who were in a respectable position of life, died when he was quite young, and left him to the care of some relatives. In the Spring of the year 1783, being then nineteen years of age, he sailed from Belfast for America. Two of his brothers were settled in Baltimore, where they had been selling goods, but on his arrival they proposed to take him into partnership, and establish themselves in business in Gettysburg. He refused this offer, although they were well-to-do and he was poor, for he had resolved to carve out his own fortunes. He went, however, with his brothers to Gettysburg, with the intention of going to school that Winter; but only a few days after his arrival he met some one who wished to have brandy distilled from apples. Mr. Dick was somewhat acquainted with the process, and offered his aid. It was accepted, and in this same employment he remained all Winter, being well compensated.

The next Spring the young man crossed the Alleghenies, and among other things he engaged to teach the son of Mr. George Gillespie the art of distilling. This necessarily brought him much about the house, and in frequent intercourse with the family, which resulted in an intimate and lasting friendship. Mr. Gillespie had a daughter, Martha, of comely figure and good disposition, whom Mr. Dick admired very much. One day her father treated her rather harshly, and in a fit of exasperation she said she would accept the first respectable man that offered. Mr. Dick was close by, and said to her, laughingly, "Here is your man." In the end what was

said in a joke was taken in earnest, and he married her in 1785. They lived in great harmony together until her death, at the homestead on Indian Creek, in 1833.

The place where he was residing at the time of his marriage was Washington County, Pennsylvania; but in 1790 he concluded to go farther West, taking his wife and two children with him. He purchased a lot in the new settlement of Cincinnati, on which he erected a house. He opened a grocery, and occasionally was engaged in forwarding provisions and supplies for the troops at Fort Hamilton and other forts in the interior. He afterward kept a tavern in the house where he resided. He was one of those who went forth to the relief of Dunlap's Station, when it was attacked, and also saw Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne each march out on their respective expeditions.

At an early period he became the purchaser of a section of land containing six hundred and forty acres, lying on the head-waters of what is now known as Dick's Creek, adjoining the Butler County line, in Warren County. The United States lands west of the Great Miami River were first brought into market in the year 1801. At the first sale Mr. Dick bought six hundred and forty acres in the rich bottom of Indian Creek, in the present town of Ross, where he removed the next year. On this land he spent the remainder of his days, bringing up his family in great respectability.

Mr. Dick was one of the grand jurors in July, 1803, at the first session of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County. At the general election in October, 1803, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio that met at Chillicothe, on the first Monday of December in that year. He served in the Legislature during that session, but ever afterward refused to permit his name to be used for office.

He died at the house of his son-in-law, Judge Fergus Anderson, in Ross Township, on the 4th of August, 1846, aged eighty-two years; and was buried beside his wife, in the burying-ground at Bethel Chapel. He was a man of high moral principle, thorough and painstaking, prompt in his engagements, and full of sagacity. His business undertakings were successful, and he amassed a considerable fortune. During a great portion of his life he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in his will bequeathed a legacy to the one in Venice, which he attended.

He left five sons and four daughters. George, who married Jane Anderson; David, who married Judith Bigham; Samuel; James; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Wilson; Jane, who married John Wilson; Mary, who married Fergus Anderson; Martha, who married James Bigham; and Susan, who married Thomas J. Shields.

JAMES SHIELDS

This gentleman was a native of the north of Ireland. His parents were in moderate circumstances. He was

born in the year 1763. He received the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at a classical school in his native land, and completed his education at the University of Glasgow. He had a quick and retentive memory, a sound, discriminating judgment, and a heart formed for friendship and benevolence. Possessing a mind so capable of receiving and retaining instruction, and enjoying the advantage of well-qualified tutors, it need not be wondered at that he laid a deep and solid foundation for future improvement. He had an extensive acquaintance with every branch of useful knowledge. With natural, civil, and ecclesiastical history, and with law, physic, and divinity, he obtained a very general acquaintance. Few men possessing knowledge so various and extensive made so little display of their attainments or so reluctantly acknowledged the extent of their acquisitions.

Having early imbibed an ardent love of liberty, with an unconquerable aversion to priestly and royal domination, he resolved to leave the land of his birth, and to cast in his lot with the sons of freedom in the United States. He landed in this country in 1791. He spent a short time in the State of Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Virginia. In this State he spent thirteen years in cultivating his own mind, and in the useful and honorable employment of instructing youth. In 1804 he married Miss Jane Wright, daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Berkeley County, Virginia. In 1805 he removed to Morgan Township, in this county, where he had previously purchased land. He began farming in the midst of a dense forest, surrounded by few settlers, and these entire strangers. It must be confessed that from the natural disposition and former habits of Mr. Shields, he was little qualified for this course of life. But while he was reasonably successful in his undertaking, he speedily rose to a commanding influence among his fellow-citizens, that must have recompensed him for the failure to reap great pecuniary success. His immediate neighbors soon discovered that they were blessed with a friend of superior acquirements, and they uniformly looked up to him for counsel, but never in vain.

He was successful in political life. He never took a step, wrote a line, or dropped an expression to obtain preferment, yet the public demonstrated their conviction of his superior worth by sending him to the State Legislature for a period of nineteen years. He was chosen a presidential elector, and for the last two years of his life was a member of Congress. Each and all of the duties incumbent upon these stations were discharged with the utmost punctuality and regularity, and although, when Congress assembled for its second term, the disease had begun which finally carried him off, he would not allow himself to be absent from any session. His duty was to be there, and he was there.

Mr. Shields was a man of the highest moral character. During his long residence in Morgan Township all with whom he had any intercourse knew that he would never

approach a dishonorable action. His word was, in all cases, his bond, and his declaration in regard to facts which he had witnessed was never disputed. He was uniformly abstemious in eating and drinking. In pecuniary transactions he would rather suffer loss than contend with a neighbor. His conduct was uniform. He was never seen at any convivial party, without a special call on important business; and wherever he was, in his family, on his farm, in a party of friends, or in public company, his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of moral rectitude.

He was an enlightened and firm believer in revealed religion. Few men have studied the subject more diligently. He had read, not only those brief and ephemeral attacks on Christianity which are at all times to be found, but also those more learned and elaborate works of Herbert, Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, Volney, and Rousseau. He was a man who made up his opinion on evidence, and consequently read the answers to infidel publications written by Leland, Haileburton, Leslie, Watson, Paley, Beattie, Campbell, Chalmers, Dick, and others. His religious opinions were strictly evangelical and orthodox.

He was warmly attached to the Bible Society, Sabbath-schools, missionary societies, the American Colonization Society, and every other institution which had for its object the illumination, liberty, and happiness of men. To establish a Sunday-school in his immediate neighborhood he exerted all his influence; and while he refused the superintendence of the school he most cheerfully became a teacher, and the diligent, profitable, and agreeable manner in which he taught was not soon forgotten by those who had the privilege of being his scholars. He was never absent, never late in attendance. He attended public worship regularly.

James Shields died on the 13th of August, 1831, after a lingering sickness. He had returned home from Washington, with extreme difficulty, and from the day of his arrival was generally confined in bed. He did not lose his cheerfulness, although his sufferings were great. He left an affectionate wife and twelve children to lament their loss.

THE WAR OF 1812.

THE second war with Great Britain was a very important one to us. Without saying, as do some historians, that England had never given up her hopes of forcing us to come back until after 1815, it is clear that there were many questions upon which, if successful, she could have ordered matters to suit herself. Her fleets could have filled the Northern lakes; Oregon would have been hers, as well as a strip of more than one hundred miles wide running out to the Rocky Mountains;

Maine would have lost her northern frontier, and the Indians would have threatened us for the next quarter of a century. Here, in Butler County, a success to Great Britain meant an army marching down to Cincinnati, and devastation by the Indians all through the western part of Ohio. Happily, we were victorious.

The declaration of war was immediately followed by the raising of troops in Cincinnati, Dayton, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton. There were at least eight companies from this county, or chiefly from this county, but it is impossible to give a list of them. Their muster-rolls are decaying in some garret, or have before this been used as kindling. The customary term of enlistment was for six months, and several of the later companies embraced men who had been out before. The disastrous experience of the American army at the beginning of the Revolutionary War had not taught our authorities its rightful lesson, and we had again, at the opening of the Rebellion, to be shown that troops enlisted for short periods are of very little value. When some slight experience is gained, their term is up, and it is time to go home again.

The best known of those who went out from this county was Joel Collins, who had been a soldier in the Indian wars, and was then settled in the township of Oxford.

In organizing the militia of the county, previous to the commencement of hostilities with England, two rifle companies were ordered to be made up by voluntary enrollment, one out of the militia residing on the east, the other out of the militia residing on the west side of the Miami River. Collins himself enrolled as a private soldier under Captain William Robeson, who had been elected to command the company on the west side of the river. Captain Robeson was, however, shortly after promoted to a brigade-major, and the company then chose his lieutenant, John Taylor, to be their commander. He died in 1811, and Joel Collins was elected his successor. His commission bore date the 16th of May, 1812, giving him the rank of captain of a rifle regiment; he was attached to the first battalion, second regiment, third brigade, and first division of Ohio militia. In the Spring of the year 1812, General James Findlay, who had command of the third brigade, in preparing to join Hull's army, sent an order for the two rifle companies in Butler County to parade in the town of Hamilton on a given day, and the company which should have the largest number of volunteers on the ground would have the honor of being taken into the service and attached to Findlay's regiment. General Findlay acted in the capacity of a colonel in the expedition, under General Hull. Unfortunately for Captain Collins, as he thought at the time, many of his men were prevented from appearing, being unable to cross the streams of water, that day flooded by the torrents of rain which had fallen the night previous, and Captain John Robinson, who resided on Dick's Creek, Lemon Township, who commanded the other rifle company, received the

appointment. Thus a kind providence (though much against his own will) permitted Captain Collins and his men to escape the disaster by which the first army of the North was overtaken. They, however, held themselves in readiness for the next call. It was determined, in the course of the Summer, to furnish the army on the northern frontier with an additional number of troops from Ohio. The counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, and Butler were to make up one battalion, the counties farther north to make up another, the two to compose one regiment. Early in August he received orders to march with his company to the town of Lebanon, in the county of Warren, the place appointed for the rendezvous of the troops from the counties first named. Accordingly he gave notice to the men composing the rifle company to parade in Hamilton on the tenth day of August, 1812, and a company ninety-two strong, including officers, was on the ground that day, a muster-roll of which was then made out, and was in his possession for many years. It is as follows:

MUSTER-ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOEL COLLINS'S VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLEMEN.

Captain—Joel Collins.

Lieutenant—Ephraim Gard.

Ensign—John Hall.

Sergeants—Jeremiah Gard, David Sutton, Joseph Haines, John Price.

Corporals—Zachariah Parrish, Joseph Douglas, George Sutton, Jacob Gard.

Musicians—Hays Taylor, Henry Thompson.

PRIVATES.

John Scott,	George Teagarden,	William Heath,
John Malone,	George Beeler,	Thomas Howard,
Samuel Gray,	Silas Owens,	John Harper,
William Smith,	Samuel Stephens,	William Sutton,
Isaac Watson,	George Boyers,	Andrew Woods,
Nicholas Woodfin,	Peter Garver,	John Isaacs,
John Shields,	Joseph Price,	John Stonebraker,
Henry Jones,	Patrick Sullivan,	John Bore,
Andrew Smith,	Samuel Steel,	Archibald Starks,
Benjamin Pines,	Samuel Simpson,	Eber Watson,
Joseph McManis,	James McNeal,	Geo. Kirkpatrick,
Jacob Gates,	John Hyde,	John Sailer,
William Ratay,	Samuel Malone,	John Dence,
Jacob Rinehart,	John Smiley,	Jacob Garver,
Andrew Lintner,	Richard Scott,	Jacob Kern,
Jacob Dickard,	John Simmons,	James Cooper,
William Teagard,	Thomas Stephens,	Wm. De Camp,
Samuel Thompson,	Chris. Mosteller,	James Kerr,
Robert Taylor,	David Smith,	Joseph Wickard,
Robinson Newkirk,	James Smiley,	John Thompson,
Alexander Steele,	John Brown,	Joseph Welliver,
Simon Broadberry,	William McManis,	Isaac Rutledge,
James Broadberry,	Jacob Salmon,	Robert Crane,
Thomas Wilson,	John McKlastry,	Moses Gard,
James Anderson,	John Sackett,	Robert Orbinson,
James Martin,	Vincent Dilcoe,	Philip McCright,
	William Sullivan,	

Paymaster Torrence wrote to Major-general John S. Gano, concerning them, as follows:

"FORT HAMILTON, August 17, 1812.

"SIR:—Captain Collins has agreed to meet the detachment at Lebanon, as you wished. I promised to them payment of his company about ten o'clock. He has really one of the finest companies I ever saw; somewhere about one hundred strong. They are as fine, cheerful a set of fellows as can be well placed in exercise. Whatever is offered to them, they are ready and willing to march when and where they are wanted. I expect to be in Cincinnati to-morrow. They have some tents, and are preparing more. They expect orders from you for marching. I am, sir, respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"GEORGE P. TORRENCE."

They then marched to Lebanon, where they were joined by three other rifle companies, under Captains McMeans, Leonard, and Hinkle, a company of artillery, under Captain Joseph Jenkinson, and a company of light infantry, under Captain Matthias Corwin. The commissioned officers met in the evening, and elected Captain Joseph Jenkinson major. The command of his company devolved on Lieutenant Gibson. Thus organized, they next day took up their line of march for Urbana, making quite a formidable appearance. But before reaching the town of Dayton, they received the news that Hull and the whole of his army were made prisoners by the enemy, and that the British, with their Indian allies, were rapidly advancing upon the frontier settlement of the State.

At Urbana they were joined by the second battalion, under the command of Major James Galloway, of Xenia. The commissioned officers of these battalions elected David Sutton, of Warren County, to command the regiment. Colonel Sutton had raised a company, and gone out with the first army as a captain, had been sent into the interior by General Hull, for the purpose of transacting some business connected with the army, and was with Jenkinson's battalion on his return, when they received the intelligence of Hull's surrender.

General Hull, who was an old and esteemed officer of the Revolutionary army, was in command of the forces on our frontier. Being without proper support, and without provisions, he surrendered his troops to the British, on the 16th of August, 1812. A storm was immediately raised about his head, he was court-martialed, and his countrymen mentioned his name, for years, with only less detestation than that of Benedict Arnold. So strong was the feeling of patriotism which pervaded the country at that time, that it appeared as if every able-bodied man, whether old or young, who could possibly raise a horse and gun, was on the move for the frontier, and in a few days a large and promiscuous multitude were collected in and about Urbana. But they were without leaders, and knew not what to do. At length Governor Meigs and General Tupper, with other leading characters, appeared on the ground, with the agreeable news that General

Harrison was coming on to take command. Harrison was then governor of Indiana Territory, and had been invited to Frankfort, Kentucky, by Charles Scott, governor of Kentucky, to consult on the subject of defending the northwestern frontier. Governor Scott, on the 25th of August, 1812, appointed William Henry Harrison major-general of the Kentucky militia, which appointment he accepted. This measure, although complained of by some at the time, appears to have answered a good purpose. The supposed defection of General Hull had implanted a spirit of suspicion and distrust in the minds of both officers and men, and some of them were not slow to express themselves unwilling to enter the service under the command of any but a man of acknowledged patriotism, and who possessed at least some experience in the art of war. The year before he had gained a brilliant victory over the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe. The appointment of General Harrison, therefore, seemed to be a measure called for by the public feeling at the time. On the seventeenth day of September following the President of the United States appointed General Harrison commander-in-chief of all the troops in the Northwestern Territory.

Governor Meigs gave orders for the troops to spread out for the protection of the frontier. It was deemed proper, in making arrangements, to divide Colonel Sutton's regiment: and Major Jenkinson, with his battalion, was ordered to file to the left, by way of Troy and Piqua, in the direction of Fort Wayne, while the colonel, with Galloway's battalion, joined the troops destined to form the center line, and took up his line of march in the direction of Fort McArthur. Soon after Jenkinson's arrival at Piqua, General Harrison, with two or three regiments from Kentucky, appeared on the left wing, and assumed the command.

Major Jenkinson called a meeting of his captains, soon after, and informed them that he had orders to send one company as an escort of a train of wagons on their way to Fort Wayne; one company to act as road-cutters, to open a wagon-way along Wayne's old trace from Fort Loramies to St. Mary's; and another company to relieve a company of militia from Ohio, stationed at Loramies; the remainder of the battalion to remain at Piqua for further orders. Major Jenkinson permitted the captains to decide the matter by lot, as to what company should be assigned to each particular duty. Tickets were accordingly prepared, and placed in a hat. On drawing them out, it fell to the lot of Captain Collins and his company to open the road. They performed that duty in about eight days, and were directed to remain in their last encampment. One night, about ten o'clock, while they were lying at that place, Lieutenant Nathaniel McClain came to them, as an express, to inform them that Captain Corwin's company, which was acting as an escort to twenty wagons loaded with valuable supplies for the army, was encamped about three miles

in their rear; that there was good reason to apprehend that a party of Indians intended to make an attack on the escort before morning; and that Captain Corwin wished Captain Collins to re-enforce him with as many men as he could spare. Captain Collins soon had his company on parade, and was obliged to make a detail of men to remain and keep their own camp, for every man wanted to go to the relief of his comrades. Captain Collins, with more than half his company, moved off in quick time. Lieutenant McClain led the way, he being mounted on a horse furnished him by the wagoners. When Captain Collins arrived at the camp, Captain Corwin was himself going the rounds, relieving his guards, at that part of the line of sentinels which they first reached. He informed Captain Collins that a considerable number of the Wabash Indians (who pretended friendship for the whites) had visited the settlements in the neighborhood of Piqua, with the expectation that the inhabitants would afford them maintenance through the Winter. But our army needed all the spare provisions, and the people, after these Indians had been among them a few weeks, became tired of them, and insisted on their returning to their own homes. They had left in rather an angry mood, two or three days before the departure of the wagons for Fort Wayne. It was also reported to him, by some of his men, that Indians had been seen in the dusk of the evening near his encampment, apparently in the act of spying out his position. Besides, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the contents of the wagons afforded a strong temptation to a band of starving savages, who, they had every reason to believe, were within striking distance, and who knew that they were loaded with the provisions they so much needed. He had thrown out a guard sufficiently strong to form a close chain of sentinels entirely around his encampment, at least one hundred and fifty paces in advance of the wagons. It was decided that out of the re-enforcements now arrived, a second chain of sentinels should be made fifty paces in advance of the first line. Accordingly, Captain Collins proceeded to place at that distance one of his men opposite to each space between the sentinels of the first chain. While in the performance of that duty, Collins heard the snap of a musket, nearly in the direction he was going.

"Hail, sentinel!"

"Who comes there?"

"Captain Collins, on his way placing out another line of sentinels."

"Good Lord! If my musket had not missed fire, you would have been a dead man."

"Call the sergeant to go round and let the guards know of this arrangement."

Here was an error committed for want of thought. A notice of the plan adopted should have been given to the sentinels before its execution commenced. Mr. Collins, however, said he could not well censure Captain Corwin for not performing that duty or making the sug-

gestion, as he claimed to outrank him because of his age and experience, though it was a military blunder that had nearly cost him his life.

The encampment was not disturbed by the Indians during the night, but in the opinion of those experienced in Indian warfare, it was believed that the care and vigilance of the escort in guarding against a surprise prevented them from making the attempt. It will be recollected that these same Indians shortly afterward became so hostile and took such a decided part against the whites that a regiment of six hundred men, composed of a few regulars, a volunteer company from Pennsylvania, and some militia from Kentucky and Ohio, were sent out under the command of Colonel Campbell of the regular army, to drive them from their towns and destroy their habitations. But before the colonel could finish, the Indians collected in great numbers, and gave him battle. Colonel Campbell and his men, however, being on their guard and well prepared, succeeded in repulsing the enemy, with the loss, on his part, of some fifty men in killed and wounded.

There are many well known instances where the Indians have abandoned a meditated attack because they could not find the white people off their guard, and therefore could not take them by surprise. Now, if Colonel Campbell of the standing army has justly received the applause of his countrymen for saving himself with the loss of fifty men killed and wounded, there can be no impropriety in thinking well of a young militia captain who, by his own care and the vigilance of his men, saved all without losing any thing.

The hostile Indians on the Wabash and Illinois having thrown themselves under the protection of the British, General Winchester left a small garrison for the protection of Fort Wayne, and moved with his army down the Maumee. In the mean time, General Harrison had received his commission of major-general in the regular army of the United States. He had ordered Colonel William Jennings to join General Winchester at old Fort Defiance, at the mouth of the Auglaize River, with a large drove of beef cattle and other army supplies. Colonel Jennings was advised of the probable time at which General Winchester would arrive at Defiance, and was ordered not to advance nearer than ten or fifteen miles without having certain intelligence that the army had arrived there. Our spies, however, discovered that old Fort Defiance, at which they were to form this junction, was occupied by the British and Indians, at least three days after the time set for General Winchester's arrival there. This intelligence was immediately communicated by express to the commanding general at St. Mary's, who ordered that the troops at that place should forthwith be supplied with three days' rations, and an additional supply of gun-flints and ammunition; and by three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Colonel Pease's and Barber's regiments of Kentucky volunteers, Colonel Shu-

rall's regiment of dragoons, Garrard's troop of horse (also from Kentucky), and Captain Collins's company of riflemen, from Butler County, Ohio, amounting in all to upward of two thousand men, were put in motion on a forced march, to ascertain what had become of General Winchester; the light horse in front, Captain Collins's company of riflemen forming the rear-guard. The troops marched on at a quick step in this order until it became dark, when a halt was called. General Harrison, in riding round to form the hollow square, ordered Captain Collins to fill up with his company the space in the rear line, between the two Kentucky regiments of infantry, and to throw out a guard sufficiently strong to protect his own front. At the break of day next morning, the bugles sounded, and they were again in motion. Shortly after sunrise it commenced raining, and continued to rain hard all day. But they pushed on, without making a single halt, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they arrived at Jennings' encampment, at the mouth of the Little Auglaize. The men, being burdened with heavy packs and drenched in the rain, had a most fatiguing and disagreeable day's travel. Toward evening it was observed that numbers of the Kentuckians were lying by the way-side, entirely exhausted and unable to proceed. Many of them were young gentlemen who had been delicately raised, and were unaccustomed to hardships of this kind. Captain Collins, and Ensign John Hall of his company (being originally from Kentucky), were rather disposed to sympathize with them; Lieutenant Ephraim Gard, of the company, when he came to where any number of them had given out, would sing out at the top of his voice, "Hook up, my rugged sons of Ohio, these brave Kentuckians will soon be able to relieve the rear guard." As further provocation, some of the riflemen would spring up and strike their heels together, as they passed. General Harrison was informed by an express, which met him at Fort Jennings, that the enemy had retreated, and that General Winchester, with his army, now occupied the ground at Fort Defiance. He thereupon gave orders that the regiments of Colonels Barbee and Poage, and Captain Collins's company of riflemen, should remain at Fort Jennings until further orders, and he continued his march for Defiance. On the next morning, Colonel Jennings (with whom Captain Collins had been acquainted in Kentucky, and to whom he had reported himself on the previous evening) came to where Captain Collins's company were encamped, and inquired for some men called mounted rangers (a small company of whom had been for some time in the employ of the army as spies), stating that General Harrison had informed him that some of those men were in the rear, and would be up that night; and left orders that one or two of them should be sent with two friendly Indians to ascertain whether the enemy in retreating had not taken the direction of Fort Wayne. Captain Collins was unable to give him any account of the men inquired for.

Colonel Jennings appeared to be much disappointed, and expressed his fears that the general would not receive the needful information in time. Captain Collins told him that rather than that should be the case, if the general had left no orders for the disposition of his company, he would, if furnished with a good horse, go with the Indians, make the examination, and report to the general that night. This offer was readily accepted.

A horse and saddle were soon provided for Captain Collins. As soon as he was mounted Colonel Jennings brought to him the two Indians and James Conner, an interpreter. The Indian guides were young men, said to be brothers, belonging to a tribe residing on the Auglaize River. They were directed to pilot Captain Collins to a point on the Maumee River, six miles above old Fort Defiance. One of the guides, through the interpreter, requested Captain Collins to remove a handkerchief which he had tied on his head, and by all means to keep his hat on; for there was danger of their being taken as belonging to the enemy and fired on by the Kentuckians. Captain Collins took the hint, and complied with the request. The Colonel ordered him to satisfy himself by a careful examination whether the enemy had or had not evaded the army of General Winchester, and were still on their march for Fort Wayne. They then started on their journey, and after they were clear of the encampment the elder of the two guides gave Captain Collins to understand that, while they would be careful to keep the proper course, the other man and Collins were to keep a good lookout in every direction, intimating that there was danger of their falling in with the enemy. By pushing their horses as fast as they were able to go, they arrived at Maumee River, above Defiance, a short time before night, and by the time they had made an examination sufficient to satisfy themselves that the enemy had not taken that direction, it commenced getting dark. Captain Collins being much fatigued, and observing that the horses needed rest and time to feed, proposed that they should encamp for the night; but the guides insisted that they could find the main army that night, and by signs gave him to understand that it was not more than four miles distant. Accordingly, they hurried on, and about nine o'clock came in hearing of horse-bells, upon which the guides halted; and when Captain Collins came up, one of them, placing his mouth close to Collins's ear, said, in a low voice:

"Hallison, Hallison."

"Yes, yes," Collins replied, "General Harrison is here: come on;" and took his position in front of the guides. It was so dark that they were unable to see each other. They, however, soon came to a piece of rising ground which brought them in full view of the fires of the encampment, which extended down the river as far as they could see. When they came to where they supposed they were near the chain of sentinels, the Indians commenced hurrying their horses by a peculiar kind of

language, mixed with coughing and whistling, sufficiently loud to apprise the guards of their approach. In a short time they were hailed by a sentinel, not more than twenty paces in advance of them.

"Who comes there?"

"Two friendly Indians and a white man who have been out spying by order of General Harrison. Can we pass?"

"Well, I suppose you may go along."

In the same manner they hailed at the guard-fire, and were permitted to pass into the encampment. This want of vigilance grew out of the necessity there was for permitting the horsemen to pass out and return through the chain of sentinels, for the purpose of procuring grass for their horses. At length they came to where they heard quite an animated and apparently warm conversation, which seemed to be going on in a marquee near the center of the encampment. Among the voices engaged Captain Collins readily recognized that of the commanding general; upon which he dismounted, leaving his horse in the care of the guides.

On General Harrison coming out, Captain Collins made himself and his business known to him. General Harrison expressed some surprise at seeing him there, and inquired what he had done with his company. To which Captain Collins gave an explanation, and was about to report the discoveries made by him as a spy, when General Harrison interrupted him by saying that the enemy had left the neighborhood and retreated down the river some five or six days before. At the request of General Harrison, Captain Collins went with him to his marquee.

The next morning Captain Collins was ordered by General Harrison to retrace his steps to Fort Jennings, take command of his company, and return to St. Mary's, where they went into Winter quarters and remained until their term of service expired, in March, 1813, when they were discharged and returned to their homes. While Captain Collins and his company remained at St. Mary's, some of the officers in command of the Kentucky troops, who were continually passing and repassing, stated to a part of his company, who were on detached duty, that they knew Captain Collins from a boy, and that if ever he came in contact with the enemy they would find him to be "a fighting man."

Some of the Kentuckians at times felt themselves at liberty to charge the Ohioans with cowardice in not rushing to the relief of Fort Wayne when it was besieged by the enemy. This produced a high feeling, and often occasioned words. But as it was known that Captain Collins was on the line, and had the command of a rifle company from Ohio, there were a few old officers among the Kentuckians who were not slow to make an exception in his favor. Every member of the rifle company from Butler County, at the expiration of their term of service, returned home in safety, without a scurr. They had not

the fortune to be ordered into battle; consequently, they returned unincumbered with those laurels and high honors which some imagine can only be obtained on the battle-field. Still it is justly claimed for them that they did good service in opening roads, making water-craft to transport supplies down the St. Mary's River, and pushing on provisions and other needful supplies for the use of the army. They did their duty by promptly performing any service that was required of them by those in command.

Immediately after Mr. Collins returned home, in 1813, he received the appointment of captain in the standing army of the United States, and was ordered to proceed to Cincinnati and enlist men for the service. He soon had twenty-three men enlisted, when he was ordered to rendezvous at Franklinton. He left Hamilton in company with Lieutenant Alexander Delorac early in the month of October, and proceeded to Franklinton, where they remained about a month, when they were ordered to Sandusky, and from thence to Detroit, where he was stationed for some time. On the 4th of March, 1814, he was appointed to the command of the force at Sandwich, in Canada, and proceeded to build the fort at that place. He was also, for a short time, commander of Fort Malden, in Canada. He was afterward ordered back to Detroit, where he took command of the place, and continued in the service until the close of the war in 1815, when he retired from the army with credit and honor to himself. He then returned to his farm in Oxford Township. During the time Captain Collins was in the army he disbursed considerable sums of money on account of the government, and when he retired from the service his accounts were promptly closed, and a small balance found due to him from the government by the accounting officers.

In a letter received by Mr. McBride, Joel Collins, in relation to citizens of Butler County who served in the War of 1812, wrote:

"Brigadier John Wingate, with his brigade major, William Robeson, served a tour of six months' duty in the army of the northwestern frontier. Colonel James Mills, with his regiment, assisted in defending Fort Meigs during both the times it was besieged by the enemy. Captain John Hamilton was wounded and Lieutenant Harper was killed in Dudley's defeat at the river Raisin. I saw Colonel Thomas Irwin at Detroit in the Winter of 1814. He had with him at least two companies from Butler County. I regret being unable to recollect the names of his captains and other officers. I saw passing through Detroit, in the Summer of 1814, a company of mounted riflemen from Butler County, under the command of Captain Zachary P. Dewitt, of Oxford Township. They had volunteered to accompany General McAthur, who that Summer made an incursion into the enemy's country with about five hundred mounted volunteers. They met and dispersed some of the advanced parties of the enemy engaged in collecting supplies near the center

of the province of Upper Canada, at a place called Ramsours' Mills.

"In making up the officers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of United States Infantry, four lieutenants were selected from Butler County, to wit: Robert Anderson, Alexander Delorac, John Hall, and Anderson Spencer. Lieutenant Anderson was early sent on with the first recruits. He volunteered at Lower Sandusky, and served with distinction as an officer of marines in the naval force on Lake Erie. Lieutenant Delorac marched with me to Fort Malden in Upper Canada, and did faithful service in that region. He was my messmate, and a most agreeable companion. I understood that the other gentlemen were ordered to the Niagara frontier, and remained in the service during the war."

Captain John Robinson commanded a company from the neighborhood of Hamilton. He was a large, jovial, good-natured man, who lived after the war about four miles north of Hamilton. The colonel of the regiment was James Mills. The lieutenant of Robinson's company, which was in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, and First Division of Ohio militia, was William Shafer, who survived the war for sixty-five years, at the time of his death being the oldest man in Butler County. He preserved his muster-rolls, commission, and order-book, and kept a diary for most of the time. It seems to be unfinished. Each of the soldiers received an advance of ten dollars, the ensign of twenty, the lieutenant of thirty, and the captain of forty dollars.

Lieutenant Shafer's diary is as follows:

"February 6, 1813, rendezvoused at Fort Hamilton. Engaged in the United States service for the term of six months in a company of Ohio militia commanded by Captain John Hamilton, First Regiment, Third Detachment, and started the 17th instant for St. Mary's, arriving there the 27th. We were then ordered to Fort Logan.

"March 1st, myself and a part of the company were ordered to Fort Wayne, to escort pack-horses with provisions.

"March 7th, arrived there.

"On the 24th we returned to St. Mary's.

"On the 26th we arrived at Fort Logan.

"April 9th, we were ordered to Amanda, and on the same night started to Fort Jennings, arriving there on the 11th.

"On the 12th we went to Brown, and on the same night to Defiance, and on the 14th to Camp Meigs.

"On the 27th the enemy made their appearance on the other side of the river, and saluted us with small arms. The compliment was returned with one or two cannon.

"The 28th, they came in the same manner.

"On the 29th, in the morning, they crossed the river, and saluted us on every side.

"On the 30th they began to fire on us early in the

morning, and wounded some slightly and one mortally, who died in a few days.

"On the night of the 30th they began to cannonade.

"May 1st, it was continued all day warmly on both sides, but not much damage done. Two were killed and a few wounded.

"Sunday, May 2d, the British played on us more warmly than the day before. No great damage was done. Three were killed and a few wounded.

"On the 3d they began early, and kept it up all day very warmly, and killed and wounded more than any day before. A memorandum of the balls and bombs shot by the British on the 3d is said to be five hundred in the day and thirty-three in the night, besides the Indians shooting all the time all around us, and yelling like wolves night and day.

"May 4th, it began to rain before day, and continued till about eight o'clock, during which time the firing ceased. When the rain stopped, the firing began, and was kept up all day. Not much damage was done. Some were wounded, but it is not known to me how many.

"May 5th, a severe engagement took place on both sides of the river. Colonel Dudley's regiment from Kentucky landed on the north side of the river, and advanced down to the British batteries, driving them away and spiking their cannon, but was by a superior force obliged to retreat. They suffered greatly. Out of the whole regiment there were only one hundred and fifty or sixty who came in. The number of prisoners is not yet ascertained.

"On the 6th there was a cessation of arms. Harrison sent a flag of truce to get liberty to bury the dead. The British refused to give the privilege unless General Harrison would give up the fort.

"On the 7th they came over with a flag, and brought a list of names and number of prisoners, which was three hundred and fifty. The number of British prisoners was forty-two. They were sent home on parole for thirty days.

"On the 8th our prisoners were sent home on parole during the war.

"On the morning of the 9th the British struck their colors and left their batteries.

"On the 10th myself and a part of the company volunteered to go out to assist in hunting the dead and burying them on the south side of the river. The number I do not know.

"On the 11th myself and a part of the company volunteered, with a number of Ohio and Kentucky troops, to cross the river to gather the dead. The number found was about forty-seven.

June 7th, an express came to Camp Meigs that Queenstown was taken, upon which our batteries opened four rounds of cannon as a rejoicing.

"June 20th, we got word that the British were coming to see us again.

"July 2d, a party of men left Camp Meigs to go to Defiance, but were attacked by a party of Indians. Two were found dead; the rest were all missing, except one, who got back to the fort. He said they were all killed and taken prisoners.

"July 19th, Captain Patrick Shaw and his company of Ohio militia of the First Regiment, Third Detachment, marched from Camp Meigs to Portage, there to remain until further orders.

"On the night of the 20th July, 1813, the enemy was discovered at the old fort.

"On the morning of the 25th the Indians attacked the wood-guard, which was sent out at reveille, and killed five or six, and then continued firing on the garrison all day, doing no damage.

"The 23d, there were one hundred regulars, one hundred and twenty Ohio militia, and some spies sent out to search the woods for batteries, but found none. There appears to be a great stir among the enemy; but what their intentions are we can't tell.

"On the 26th the enemy began firing about four hundred yards from the garrison, and kept it up twenty minutes or more, which alarmed the garrison very much. Thinking that General Harrison was coming with a reinforcement and was attacked, officers and men were very anxious to go to their assistance. General Clay assured us that it was a sham to get men out; there were no reinforcements so soon.

"On the 28th the enemy set sail. From the appearance of their craft they were very numerous."

Several of the soldiers died on the march or in encounter with the foe. Among them were James Harper, May 5, 1813; Samuel Colby, May 21st; Samuel Cotley, May 21st; John Byram, May 27th; Robert Van Vickle, July 2d; Abraham Huffman, July 15th; John Cain, corporal, July 17th. Others deserted. Among these were James Carlisle and John Morton. The property of these men was sold and the proceeds turned over to the relatives, who gave Mr. Shafer receipts. Here are some of the prices that the articles brought:

Blanket, \$2.50; pantaloons, \$1.15; shirt and pantaloons, \$2; hunting shirt, \$2; handkerchief, 6½c.; vest, 25c.; hat, \$1.87½; socks, 50c.; shoes, 75c.; knapsack, 25c.; pair of mittens, 31½c.; flannel shirt, 25c.; cup and spoon, 31½c.; fine comb, 18½c.; comb, 18½c.; roundabout, \$3.50; sartout coat, \$5; linen pantaloons, 25c.; woolen pantaloons, \$1; belt and knife, 12½c.; overalls, 75c.; seven twists tobacco, 30c.

Mr. Shafer records in his book the orders received, and other official papers. On the 17th of June J. H. Hawkins, acting adjutant, issued an order to the troops by authority of General Green Clay. Colonel Miller was thanked for the ability and thoroughness with which he had discharged his duties. The commanders of the Ohio and Kentucky regiments of militia were instructed to cause their respective commands to be exercised each

day at least four hours by companies in the manual exercise, marking time, facings, wheelings, etc. From opening of the gates until seven o'clock of the morning, bathing and swimming would be allowed, and after this it would not be permitted. Swimming to the opposite shore was positively forbidden. At four o'clock every morning four men from each company were to be permitted to pass the sentinels, accompanied by a commissioned officer, to gather fruit and salad, the men to go out and return by twelve o'clock. One gill of whisky would be issued daily to each man returned fit for duty. Those returned on the sick list would be furnished at such time and in such proportions as the surgeons might deem proper, for which whisky would be lodged with the hospital stores. The officers were earnestly recommended in every case to pay the strictest attention to the cleanliness of their men. Saturday the men were to be permitted to wash their clothes.

On the 24th of June Adjutant Hawkins issued an order permitting the men to fish.

On the 25th the commanding general made known a letter from the Secretary of War, saying:

"The President has been pleased that I should communicate to you, and through you to the troops composing the garrison of Fort Meigs, his thanks for the valor and patriotism they displayed in the defense of that post, and particularly to the different corps employed in the sorties made on the 5th instant (May)."

The general adds that he is persuaded the gallant troops which served at Fort Meigs will duly appreciate the approbation of the chief magistrate of their country, and that it will prove a stimulus to future exertions.

The Fourth of July was duly observed. Orders were issued to the troops as follows:

"The general announces to the troops under his command the return of the day which gave liberty and independence to the United States of America, and orders that a national salute be fired under the superintendence of Captains Gratiot and Cushing. All the troops reported fit for duty shall receive an extra gill of whisky, and those in confinement and those under sentence, attached to this corps, be forthwith released, and ordered to join their respective corps. The general is induced to use this lenity alone from the consideration of this ever-memorable day, and flatters himself that in future the soldiers under his command will better appreciate their liberty by a steady adherence to their duty and prompt compliance to the orders of their officers, by which alone they are worthy to enjoy the blessing of that liberty and independence, the only real legacy left us by our fathers. The court martial now constituted in this camp is hereby dissolved."

It is one of the most difficult things in war to keep up the standard of health. Officers, as well as men, neglect an attention to details which is necessary for that purpose. This difficulty was met at Fort Meigs. General

Harrison declared that he was mortified that the police of most of the corps was still very deficient. He adds:

"Will the officers never learn that attention to the health and comfort of the men is, perhaps, the most important and most honorable of their duties, and that the neglect of this is certain to bring along with it contagion and disease infinitely more destructive than the sword of the enemy? The general assures the officers that future neglects of this kind will not be passed over. The lives of the soldiers are too precious to be trifled with. The commandants of corps are directed to make an extra separate weekly report to the general, personally, of the state of their commands as regards police, particularly noting those officers who are attentive to and who neglect this sacred duty. The former will be applauded, whilst the latter will be taken from his commands and made to exchange situations with such of the recruiting officers as are now longing for an opportunity to distinguish themselves."

A reward of eight gills of whisky was shortly after given to the best shot, and four gills to the next best. This was to encourage marksmanship.

The following is the muster-roll of the company:

MUSTER-ROLL

Of a Company of Infantry Militia under command of Captain John Hamilton, of the Third Detachment of Militia from the State of Ohio, now in the service of the United States, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel James Mills, from the sixth day of February, 1813, when first mustered to continue in service, until the sixth day of August, 1813.

Captain—John Hamilton.

Lieutenant—William Shafer.

Ensign—James Harper.

Sergeants—John Haynes, Adam Stonebreaker, Levi Hall, Ebenezer Budge.

Corporals—John Shortman, John Miller, John McCloskey, Eli Davis.

Musicians—Joseph Blossom, Abraham Huffman.

PRIVATEs.

William Dodd,	Geo. Iseminger, Jr.,	Joseph Abbot,
John Craig,	William Martin,	John Thompson,
Jacob Rush,	Robert Jordan,	George Russel,
David Squier,	Benoni Goble,	Stephen Scudder,
John Brown,	Moses Rush,	Henry Thomas,
Thomas Johnson,	Solomon Leffer,	John Fuster,
John Brinley,	Thomas Street,	Nicholas Curtis,
Shobal Vail,	William Street,	John Porter,
Benjamin Blew,	John Keller,	Benjamin Stone,
William Anthony,	Leonard Selby,	Philip Muchner,
Benjamin Wynn,	Ezekiel Vannote,	Samuel Robbins,
Joseph Denny,	James Barclow,	John Bailey,
Daniel Clark,	Joseph Hincle,	Henry Frazer,
Jeremiah Johnson,	James Heaton,	Samuel Coleby,
John Bridgeford,	William Robinson,	Silas Anderson,
John Byram,	John Hunter,	Nathan Corbin,
David Donie,	Joseph Powers,	Charles Stuart,
Geo. Stonebreaker,	William Potts,	Daniel Baker,
Peter Brozane,	Nicholas Bailey,	Arthur Parks,
Philip Hawk,	William Riddle,	John Pierce,

Robert Vansickle, John C. Newhouse, Thomas Wear,
Joseph Frazer, David Conger, Abraham Squier,
Everet Vansickle, Christian Stine,

SUBSTITUTES.

A number of the men did not go out, but appointed substitutes. They are as follows:

Benjamin Berry, substitute for L. Hull.
Christopher Kiger, substitute for Joseph Blossom.
Thomas Gregory, substitute for Jacob Rush.
Enoch Galloway, substitute for A. Squier.
William Price, substitute for John Brinley.
John Wells, substitute for Shobal Vail.
James Wynn, substitute for B. Blew.
John Martin, substitute for Jeremiah Johnson.
David Vinmedge, substitute for John Bridgeford.
John Immick, substitute for David Douan.
Jacob Miller, substitute for G. Stonebreaker.
Warner Windsor, substitute for G. Iseminger, Jr.
Thomas W. Spencer, substitute for William Martin.
John McCain, substitute for B. Goble.
James Dickey, substitute for L. Leffer.
Samuel Bowles, substitute for William Riddle.
Samuel Chambers, substitute for J. C. Newhouse.
Mark Briney, substitute for D. Conger.
Alexander Fleming, substitute for N. Curtis.
Samuel Fleming, substitute for P. Muchner.
Robert McCain, substitute for S. Robbins.

James Heaton was appointed clerk of the regiment February 8, 1813, and Samuel Bayles was appointed adjutant the 11th of February.

The next muster-roll, formerly in possession of Lieutenant Shafer, is dated May 31st. Upon it appear the names of James Carlisle, Winthrop Emerson, Thomas Spencer, Benjamin Stone, John Wells, and Warner Wynn. Eli Davis was fourth sergeant, Nicholas Bailey first corporal, John Cain third corporal, and John Porter fourth corporal. Christopher Kiger was left sick at Amanda; John Martin had deserted at Hamilton, February 17th; Robert Jordan was appointed brigade quartermaster at St. Mary's, April 7th; James Heaton was appointed brigade quartermaster at St. Mary's, April 7th; Samuel Bayles was appointed adjutant, February 11th; Benjamin Stone was appointed sergeant-major, February 16th; John Wells was appointed quartermaster's sergeant, February 16th; John Bailey deserted from Fort Logan, April 8th; and James Carlisle died, May 21st, at Camp Meigs. At the time of making out the roll four non-commissioned officers and nineteen privates were present for duty; the lieutenant, four non-commissioned officers, and seventeen privates were sick, present; two privates were sick, absent; eight were on detached duty and on extra service; four men had been promoted; the captain was a prisoner; the ensign was missing; two had deserted, and two were dead. This made a total of fifty-three, against eighty-one on their original roll. It afterward appeared that Ensign Harper, who was reported missing, was dead.

Lieutenant Shafer was tried for sleeping on his post. The charge was not substantiated, but the discipline

which prevailed at the time must have been very free and easy.

The charge was sleeping on his post, while officer of guard No. 3, about three o'clock of the night of the 6th of July, 1813, and suffering his men to sleep on their posts also. The court was composed of Captains Shaw, Hatfield, McKune, and Engle, Lieutenant Hopkins, and Ensigns Spence and Culp; judge advocate, Samuel Bayles.

Colonel Anderson, the complainant, was sworn. He testified that on the night of the 6th, after going the grand rounds, between eleven and twelve P. M., going a second time at two o'clock, or thereabout, in passing the block-house where Lieutenant Shafor had charge of the guard, the sentinel hailed faintly. He then asked the sentinel where the officer of the guard was; receiving answer that he was asleep or sleeping. The sentinel then asked: "Shall I wake him?" and made some attempts to do so. Colonel Anderson told him he need not, but to tell him, after waking, that the officer of the day had been there, and had found him asleep. He saw no one about the guard but what was asleep, excepting the sentinel. He did not see the officer of the guard himself, or if he did see him he did not know him.

Benjamin Stone, the sentinel, said that between two and three o'clock the night of the 6th he hailed the officer of the day, who gave the countersign. Stone then called to the sergeant to parade the guard. The officer of the day said it was not worth while to parade the guard, but tell the officer of the guard that the officer of the day had been there. He called his officer twice, but received no answer.

Question by the Court. "Do you know whether the lieutenant was asleep or not?" *Answer.* "I do not. He arose immediately after the officer of the day was gone. There was no noise that could have awakened any person after the colonel went away before the lieutenant rose."

Q. "How far were you from the lieutenant when he arose?" *A.* "About one rod and a half."

Q. "How far were you from the officer of the day when you hailed him?" *A.* "About two rods."

Q. "Did, or did not, you hail loud enough for a man to hear, that was not asleep?" *A.* "I can not tell."

Q. "Was your hailing Colonel Anderson louder than his answer?" *A.* "I think the answer was the loudest."

John Johnson, the sergeant of the guard, heard Colonel Anderson tell the sentinel that he need not parade the guard, but tell the officer of the guard that the officer of the day had been there. Sergeant Johnson did not know whether Lieutenant Shafor was asleep or awake at the time in question.

John Collins testified that he was on guard that night with Lieutenant Shafor, sitting up nearly all night. He did not find him asleep at any time. He had heard the questions of the officer of the day, and the hail of the sentinel.

After deliberation, the court-martial found Lieutenant

Shafor not guilty of the charge, and unanimously acquitted him.

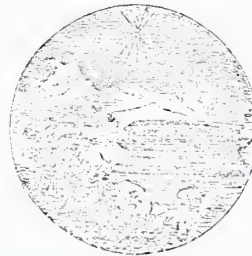
Lieutenant Shafor's commission read as follows:

COMMISSION

"THOMAS KIRKER, Speaker of the Senate, now acting as Governor and Commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, to WILLIAM SHAFOR, Esq., greeting:

"Know you, That from the special trust and confidence which is reposed in your fidelity, courage, activity, and good conduct, I have, by virtue of the power vested in me, appointed you, the said William Shafor, lieutenant to a company of militia in the second battalion, first regiment, second brigade, first division, Ohio militia, and do, by these presents, commission you accordingly, with all the privileges thereunto appertaining. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of lieutenant as aforesaid, agreeably to law, and such instructions as you shall from time to time receive from your superior officers and the commander-in-chief.

"In witness whereof, the said THOMAS KIRKER, now acting as Governor and Commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, hath caused 'the great seal of the State of Ohio' to be hereunto affixed, at Chillicothe, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the independence of this State the fifth.



"THOMAS KIRKER.

"By the Governor,

"Attest: WILLIAM CREIGHTON, JUN., Secretary of State."

This has two indorsements:

"STATE OF OHIO, *Butler County*.—Before me, Daniel Strickland, justice of the peace, came William Shafor, and took the oath of a lieutenant in a company in the second battalion, second brigade, first regiment, and first division of Ohio militia, and took the oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States.

"Given under my hand, this 15th day of February, 1813.

"DANIEL STRICKLAND, J. P."

The other indorsement is his discharge:

"BUTLER COUNTY, ss.—I do hereby certify that I have this day accepted the resignation of William Shafor.

"Given under my hand, this eighth day of April, 1815.

"THOMAS IRWIN,

"*Cd. 1st Reg't, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, of Ohio Militia.*"

In *Liberty Hall*, a newspaper of Cincinnati, May 13, 1812, we find the following account of John Robinson's company:

"SPIRIT OF BUTLER COUNTY.

"Agreeable to general orders, the company who volunteered from the third brigade of the first division of Ohio militia, commanded by Captain John Robinson, who have manifested their zeal and attachment to our govern-



ment by making a tender of their services in the cause of our country and its rights and privileges, met at Middletown, in the county of Butler, on Monday, the 27th instant, for the purpose of marching to the general rendezvous at Dayton. On that occasion, and to manifest an approbation of the courage and integrity of those brave volunteers, the citizens of Middletown and its vicinity, animated with that spirit which the government, freedom, and privileges of the American people ought always to inspire, came forward and gave a liberal and elegant breakfast to the corps on the morning of the 28th instant, before they proceeded to march. The subscribers, the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace and Mr. William Bigham being present, were invited to partake with the corps. The repast being ended, an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Wallace to the corps before they left the table, and concluded with a prayer well adapted to the occasion. The greatest attention and good order prevailed amongst the soldiers and numerous crowds of citizens who attended the scene; after which the volunteers took their station to march, with the greatest spirit and composure; and being impressed with a just sense of the zeal and patriotic spirit manifested by the people, and as an acknowledgment to those worthy citizens, and the ladies in particular, who contributed such attention and the most extreme exertion to accommodate and accomplish such a noble and generous act, the subscribers thought it their duty to communicate the same to the public prints, as a testimonial of the gratitude we feel toward such generous and noble actions.

"WILLIAM ROBESON, B. M.,

"THOMAS IRWIN, M.,

"JOHN WINGATE, B. G.

"MIDDLETOWN, April 28, 1812."

At a respectable meeting of citizens of Fairfield Township, at the house of Mr. Joseph Colby, in Hamilton, on the 4th of July, the following toasts were drunk:

1. "*The United States*—May her sons possess the fire of patriotism which animated the bosoms of their ancestors, and drive the proud Britons by the sword, and with the tune 'Yankee Doodle,' from her shores into Pandemonium."
2. "*The Army of the United States*—May they have no Arnolds, or other accursed traitors, for their commanders."
3. "*The Canadas*—May they see the perfidy and oppression of their old mother, and with disdain flee from her ranks to the standard of the American arms, and learn to feel the glow and animating spirit of patriotism."
4. "*Our Militia*—May they be well organized, and with Roman valor fight to a man for liberty, in the present war."
5. "*Congress*—May the cursed Tories, if any, in our national councils, be hurled headlong from their seats to the gallows."

6. "May we find plenty of Washingtons and Waynes in our present war, who will hang all Tories, traitors, and British spies."

7. "May the Americans support their standard, and bid defiance to all foreign despots."

8. "*The President of the United States*—May his determined mind, in signing the proceedings of Congress in the present crisis, be remembered to our latest posterity."

9. "*George Clinton*—May his successors emulate his virtues."

10. "*The State of Louisiana*—May the dignity in which she is placed cause her to be an ornament to her sister States."

11. "*The Savages on our Frontiers*—As their existence depends on our arms, may they sue to us for peace."

12. "*The departed Heroes*—May their sons emulate their fathers' virtues."

13. "*General Hull*—May he soon hoist the American standard in Malden."

14. "*Our Navy*—Despised by Britain, may they deal destruction to the British ships."

15. "May all the British ships which attempt to sail through Hellgate, to burn New York, sink to Hell eternally."

16. "*The State of Ohio*—May her patriotism be an example to her sister States."

17. "*The Kentucky Militia*—The dread of our savage foes."

18. "*The Fair Sex*—May their embraces be an ample reward for our intended victory."

VOLUNTEER—BY MRS. POWERS.

"*The Surviving Patriots who fought in the late Revolution*—May they live to see an honorable peace proclaimed."

We find, also, in an old newspaper of the time the following advertisement of the recruiting officers:

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ENLIST.

To every able-bodied man, from the age of eighteen to forty-five years, who wishes to enlist in defense of the honor and independence of their country for the term of five years,

A Bounty of Sixteen Dollars

will be paid; and whenever he shall have served the said term, or obtained an honorable discharge stating the faithful performance of his duty while in service, he shall be paid three months' extra pay, and

160 Acres of Land;

and in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months' pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed, and laid off at the public expense.

To those who prefer enlisting for eighteen months the same bounty, additional pay, and clothing will be given (the bounty in land excepted), as if enlisted for five years. The following places are appointed, and a rendezvous opened for



the enlistment of soldiers in the new army for this district, under the undersigned officers:

At Cincinnati, HUGH MOORE, Captain U. S. Army.

At Hamilton, Butler County, LEWIS HOWEL, First Lieutenant U. S. Army.

At Middletown and Eaton, Preble County, PHILIP P. PRICE, Second Lieutenant U. S. Army.

At Staunton and Troy, Miami County, E. B. BASKINVILLE, Ensign U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, July 11, 1812.

Besides those mentioned above, Thomas Irwin served a tour of duty of six months in the Ohio militia as a major. Robert Anderson, of the township of Ross, entered the commissary and pack-horse service at the beginning of the war, but in the early part of 1813 received a commission as lieutenant. He was first placed upon the recruiting service, then joining General Harrison's army at Sandusky. The fleet was insufficiently manned, and Lieutenant Anderson volunteered his services, acting as an officer of marines during Commodore Perry's active service on the lake. He received a silver medal, by order of Congress, as a testimonial of his bravery and good conduct during the action. He then joined the northern army, in which he served until the conclusion of the war. General Brown was his commander.

Dr. Daniel Millikin marched at the head of a company of his neighbors up to the frontier, and narrowly escaped being shot by an Indian. John Woods, afterwards the leader of the bar here, but who then lived in Warren County, did his duty as a soldier. He was included in the last draft of the Ohio militia, which was made in 1814, and was in the garrison at Fort Meigs when peace with Great Britain was proclaimed. The Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, to prove that the clergy were not behind the laity, also went out as a captain.

Colonel Matthew Hueston, who had served valiantly in Wayne's army, saw service in the war of 1812. General Hull surrendered on the 16th of August of that year, and the whole country immediately armed to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. Hueston volunteered his services, and marched, with a number of others, to Fort Wayne, for the relief of that place, which was then besieged. After being out two or three months, he was appointed purchasing agent for the contractor of the Northwestern army. He bought a vast number of horses and a large quantity of provisions in Butler County for the supply of the army. He continued to act in that capacity until the close of the war.

Charles K. Smith, then a mere lad, was out with his father, who was a paymaster, and acted as clerk.

Hundreds of others might be mentioned did we possess perfect records, and the reader will find accounts of many of them scattered through the township histories. The war of 1812 marks an epoch in the annals of this county. Settlements had then been begun in every quarter, and, although the forests covered a much larger extent of the country than the cultivated land, yet there were

farms and cleared patches everywhere. Schools were beginning; there were a dozen Church organizations, although but three or four meeting-houses; and the main roads were laid out. It would seem to us now very savage; but it was in reality a great advance upon the wilderness. The population was 11,150, just about a quarter of what it is at present.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

In the year 1812 a secret political society was formed at Hamilton as a branch of the Tammany Society of New York. Their place of meeting, which they called "Wigwam No. 9," was first established at the house of William Murray, who then kept a tavern on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets. It was afterwards removed to the house of Michael Delorac, who also kept a house of entertainment in the upper part of Rossville. James Heaton was their first grand sachem, and Benjamin D. Pardee, a printer, was secretary. Their number, in the most flourishing condition, amounted to about one hundred. Many of the most respectable citizens of Butler County were initiated members of the society. From the time of their organization they continued to meet regularly at stated periods, until some time in the year 1816. They had their celebrations and long talks, as they called their orations, and on certain anniversary occasions paraded the streets in procession with their flags and banners "waving in the breeze" and buck-tails stuck in their hats by way of plume. At the head of the procession was borne the flag of the United States, and at intervals in the procession were carried small white flags, corresponding in number with the number of the States in the Union, with the name of a State painted on each. They had a seal or emblem, having in the center the word "Illumino," a rising sun above, with a heart below, and the wing of an eagle on each side. A celebration and procession was held at Hamilton on the twelfth day of May, 1815, at which a "long talk" was delivered by Thomas Henderson, of Cincinnati. A celebration was also held at Middletown on the twelfth day of October, 1815, and a "long talk" delivered by Benjamin D. Pardee.

In their notices and transactions they gave their own peculiar names to the months. January they called the month of buyers, February the month of snows, May the month of flowers, June the month of heats, October the month of travels, etc., and dated from the year of discovery (A. D. 1309).

This society was a fraternity bound together by a written constitution, the members of which pledged themselves, under the solemnities of an oath, to keep the proceedings of the society a profound secret. At their

business meetings, which were usually held at night in their wigwam, illuminated by a council fire, they deliberated on the weighty affairs of the country, and decided what was to be done, dictated politics, interfered with elections, and decided who should be elected to office; which decision every member of the fraternity was bound to support, denouncing every other person who did not belong to their society as federalists and enemies to their country. They kept a regular system of espionage, issued circulars, and employed runners to carry them and learn what was doing in every part of the country, thus enabling them to spring upon their opponents like savages from an ambuscade.

During the short time they flourished at Hamilton they furnished abundant evidence that self-interest was their ruling, if not their only, motive. They exerted an influence which was extensively felt, and in the short period of their existence did considerable mischief. Through the efforts of the Tammany Society the civil institutions of our State were nearly reduced to a state of anarchy, from which a recovery was effected with difficulty. The society created considerable excitement and opposition in the community at large during its existence; but about the year 1816, four years after its organization, it dwindled away, and was no longer publicly known.

The following is a copy of one of their notices of a meeting, published in the newspapers of the time:

"NOTICE.—The members of the Tammany Society No. 9 will meet at their wigwam at the house of brother William Murray, in Hamilton, on Thursday, the first of the month of heats, precisely at the going down of the sun. Punctual attendance is requested.

"By order of the Grand Sachem.

"The ninth of the month of flowers, year of discovery 323. WILLIAM C. KEEN, Secretary."

Tammany was an Indian chief of the Delaware nation. Mr. Heckewelder, in his historical account of the Indian nations, devoted part of a chapter to this chief. He spells the name Tamaued. All we know of him is that he was an ancient Delaware chief who never had his equal. We infer from Gabriel Thomas, who published "An Historical and Geographical Account of Pennsylvania and West Jersey," at London, in 1698, that Tammany might have been alive as late as 1680 or 1690.

"The fame of this great chief extended even amongst the whites, who fabricated numerous legends respecting him, which, however, Heckewelder says he never heard from the mouth of an Indian, and therefore believes them all fabulous. In the Revolutionary War, Tammany's enthusiastic admirers dubbed him a saint, and he was established under the name of 'St. Tammany,' the patron saint of America. His name was inserted in

some calendar, and his festival celebrated on the first day of May in every year. On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked together in procession, through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place, out of town, which they called the 'Wigwam;' where, after a long talk or Indian speech had been delivered and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in activity and mirth. After dinner, Indian dances were performed on the green in front of the wigwam, the calumet was again smoked, and the company separated."

It was not until some years after the peace that these yearly meetings were discontinued. In New York, however, they worshiped Tammany as an Indian saint, and a benevolent society was named after him. In a few years it became a political society, but until the diffusion of universal suffrage, in 1846, had not acquired the unsavory odor it now has. Since the close of the Revolutionary struggle, Philadelphia, and perhaps other places, have had their Tammany societies, Tammany balls, etc. Among the multitude of poems and odes to Tammany, the following is selected to give the reader an idea of the acts said to have been achieved by him.

"Immortal Tammany of Indian race,
Great in the field, and foremost in the chase!
No puny saint was he with fasting pale;
He climbed the mountain, and he swept the vale,
Rushed through the torrent with unequalled might;
Your ancient saints would tremble at the sight;
Caught the swift boar, and swifter deer with ease,
And worked a thousand miracles like these.
To public views he added private ends,
And loved his country most, and next his friends.
With courage long he strove to ward the blow
(Courage, we all respect, even in a foe),
And when each effort he in vain had tried,
Kindled the flame in which he bravely died.
To Tammany, let the full horn go round,
His fame let every honest tongue resound,
With him let every generous patriot vie,
To live in freedom, or with honor die."^a

COUNTY OFFICERS.

WE have been at the pains to compile a list of county officers from the beginning. In some cases there has been great difficulty in procuring the names. The county was organized in 1803, and a special election was then held.

The first sheriff was chosen only to fill the place *pro tem.*, and the same year another person was elected to occupy the office. He is chosen every two years, and is

^a Carey's Museum, p. 104.



not eligible as sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years. The names are as follows:

SHERIFFS.

James Blackburn, special election, June, 1803; William McClellan, 1803 to 1807; John Wingate, 1807 to 1809; William McClellan, 1809 to 1813; James McBride, 1813 to 1817; Pierson Sayre, 1817 to 1821; Samuel Millikin, 1821 to 1825; John Hall, 1825 to 1829; Pierson Sayre, 1829 to 1831; William Sheely, 1831 to 1835; Israel Gregg, 1835 to 1839; John K. Wilson, 1839 to 1843; William J. Elliott, 1843 to 1847; F. Van Derveer, 1847 to 1849; Aaron L. Schenck, 1849 to 1851; Peter Murphy, 1851 to 1856; Joseph Garrison, 1856 to 1860; A. A. Phillips, 1860 to 1864; A. J. Rees, 1864 to 1868; R. N. Andrews, 1868 to 1872; William H. Allen, 1872 to 1876; M. Thomas, 1876 to 1880; F. D. Black, 1880 to 1884.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

The constitution of 1802 required each court to appoint its own clerk, to serve for the term of seven years. The following are the names of persons who have served as clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas:

John Reily, 1803 to 1842; Taylor Webster, 1842 to 1846; James McBride, 1846 to 1852.

By the constitution of 1851, the office of the clerks of the courts was made elective by the voters of the county, to hold their office for the term of three years. The following are the names of the persons elected to that office since that time:

Michael C. Ryan, 1852 to 1853; John McElwee, 1858 to 1864; Edward Dalton, 1864 to 1866; Patrick Gordon, 1866 to 1873; Jervis Hargitt, 1873 to 1879; Barton S. James, 1879 to 1880; W. S. Caldwell, 1880 to 1881; R. B. Millikin, 1881.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The office of county treasurer was first filled by appointment, made by the associate judges. Afterward the appointment was made by the commissioners of the county, until the year 1827, when it was made elective by the people, the term of office to be two years.

Joseph F. Randolph, 1803 to 1811; Hugh B. Hawthorn, 1811 to 1812; Hugh Wilson, 1812 to 1827; Charles K. Smith, 1827 to 1828.

On the 24th of January, 1827, the Legislature passed a law making the office elective by the people, to serve for the term of two years.

Charles K. Smith, 1827 to 1835; William Hunter, 1836 to 1844; Richard Easton, 1844 to 1848.

Richard Easton committed suicide on the morning of the 4th of June, 1848, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol ball, in his bed at the United States Hotel, in Cincinnati. When the door of his room was opened he was found dead, and the pistol lying beside him. A committee appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to

examine the condition of the treasury reported a defalcation of about eight thousand dollars. However, on the prosecution of a suit against his securities, various credits and offsets were allowed, which reduced the judgment which was rendered at July term, 1855, to \$552.44.

Robert B. Millikin was appointed June 7, 1848; Henry Traber, 1850 to 1853.

About the 1st of July, 1853, it was discovered that Henry Traber was a defaulter in his office to the amount of about seven thousand dollars, and on the 16th of that month he resigned. Suit was commenced against his securities, and at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1855, judgment was obtained against them for \$6,991.84, which was promptly paid.

Franklin Stokes was appointed July 16, 1853; John W. Snyder, 1854 to 1858; Elias H. Gaston, 1858 to 1862; Nathan G. Oglesby, 1862 to 1864; David W. Brant, 1864 to 1868; John C. Lindley, 1868 to 1870; Sheldon A. Campbell, March, 1870, to September, 1870; John C. Lindley, September, 1870; William Russell, December, 1870, to 1872; David Yeakle, 1872 to 1876; Hugh H. Jones, 1876 to 1880; William B. Oglesby, 1880 till 1882; James T. Gray, 1882.

AUDITORS.

The board of commissioners first met on the eleventh day of June, 1804, and appointed John Reily their clerk, who continued to serve in that capacity until the first day of March, 1819, when he resigned, and John McClure, Jr., was appointed in his stead. John McClure continued to serve as clerk until he was appointed auditor of the county, in 1821.

On the eighth day of February, 1820, a law was passed directing the appointment of county auditors, and in pursuance of that act the Legislature, on the second day of February, 1821, by resolution, appointed John McClure, Jr., auditor of Butler County; and by a law passed on the same day, the auditor was, by virtue of his office, required to be clerk of the commissioners. The Legislature passed a law, dated February 23, 1824, making the office of auditor elective by the people. The auditor holds his office for the term of two years.

John McClure, 1821 to 1831 (died February 22, 1831); James O'Conner, appointed, 1831 to 1832; James B. Cameron, elected, 1832 to 1843 (died 3d September, 1843); James B. Cameron, Jr., appointed, 1843 to 1844; Ludwig Betz, elected, 1844 to 1847 (died); Alfred Thomas, appointed, 1847 to 1848; Franklin Stokes, 1848 to 1850; Wilson H. Layman, 1850 to 1852; William S. Phares, 1852 to 1858; James Daugherty, 1858 to 1860; Henry H. Wallace, 1860 to 1862; William C. Hunter, 1862 to 1866; Sheldon A. Campbell, 1866 to 1870; Adolph Schmidt, March, 1870, to February, 1874; H. P. K. Peck, February, 1874, to November, 1874; Henry H. Wallace, 1874 to 1876; S. B. Berry, 1876 to 1881; Joseph B. Hughes, 1881.



ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

According to the constitution of 1802, there was appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, in each county, not more than three nor less than two associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to hold their offices for the term of seven years. In Butler County there were three associate judges: James Dunn, John Greer, John Kitchel, 1803; Henry Weaver, 1805; Celadon Symmes, 1806; Ezekiel Ball, Daniel Millikin, Robert Lytle, 1810; Daniel Millikin, Henry Weaver, Robert Taylor, 1817; Robert Anderson, 1823; Henry Weaver, Robert Taylor, 1824; Daniel Millikin, 1827; John Knox, 1827; Joel Collins, 1829; Daniel Millikin, 1834; Squier Littell, 1834; Fergus Anderson, 1836; John McCloskey, appointed by the governor, 1840; Vincent D. Enyart, 1840; James O. Conner, 1841; Nehemiah Wade, 1841; Charles K. Smith, 1848 (resigned March, 1849); Joseph Traber, 1849.

By the constitution of 1851, the offices of associate judges were terminated, and the office discontinued, after the second Tuesday in February (February 9th), 1852.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Legislature passed "an act establishing boards of commissioners," which bears date 13th of February, 1804, according to which three commissioners were to be elected in each county, to hold their office for the term of three years, in pursuance of which an election was held on the first Monday of April, 1804, at which Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Line were elected, meeting at Hamilton on the eleventh day of June, 1804. After having taken the oath of office, they determined, by lot, that Ezekiel Ball should serve until the second Tuesday of October, 1804; Matthew Richardson, until the second Tuesday of October, 1805; and Solomon Line, until the second Tuesday of October, 1806. After the first board, the following persons were elected in the years hereinafter stated:

Ezekiel Ball, 1804; James Blackburn, 1805; Matthew Richardson, 1806; James Smith, 1807; James Blackburn, 1808; William Robeson, 1809; John Winton, 1810; James Blackburn, 1811; William Robeson, 1812; Matthew Richardson, 1813; Joseph Hough, 1814; Joseph Henderson, 1815; William Robeson, 1816; Thomas Blair, 1817; William Robeson, 1818; Joseph Henderson, 1819; Thomas Blair, 1820; John Knox, 1821; William Kerr, 1822; Dennis Ball, 1823 (resigned, and moved from the county); John Knox, 1824; Joel Kennedy, 1825; John Crane, 1825; Matthew Hueston, 1826; Matthew Hueston, 1827; John K. Wilson, 1828; Joel Kennedy, 1829; James Comstock, 1830; Matthew Hueston, 1831; William B. Vanhook, 1832; Joel Kennedy, 1833; Matthew Hueston, 1834; Edward Rockhill, 1834; Edward Rockhill, 1835; Thomas Blair, 1836; Isaac McKinney, 1837; Jacob Ogle, 1838; John McCloskey, 1839; John Traber, 1840; Isaac McKinney, 1840;

Jonathan Pierson, 1841; Isaac McKinney, 1842; John Traber, 1843; Isaac McKinney, 1844; John W. Erwin, 1845; John Traber, 1846; John Weaver, 1847; William Hunter, 1848; John W. Soha, 1849; John Weaver, 1850; Christopher Hughes, 1851; Jacob Mathias, 1852; John M. Cox, 1853; John Wakefield, 1854; James Giffin, 1855; J. J. Owens, 1857; William Davidson, 1859; W. W. Caldwell, 1864; William M. Miller, 1865; David Marts, 1866; J. J. Owens, 1867; James Line, 1870; George B. Tobias, 1871; W. W. Caldwell, 1872; S. M. Long, 1873; David Sample, 1874; John Weidenborner, 1875; Thomas Slade, 1879; Eli Long, 1880; A. G. McKeon, 1881.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

On the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature passed a law creating the office of county surveyor, by which law it was made the duty of the Court of Common Pleas to make the appointment. James Heaton was the first surveyor. He was followed by George R. Bigham, in 1822. On the 3d of March, 1831, the Legislature passed a law making the office elective, by the people, and fixing the term of office at three years. George R. Bigham, 1833 to 1836; Ludwick Betz, 1836 to 1842; Benjamin F. Raleigh, 1842 to 1849; Matthew R. Shields, 1849 to 1856; Alexander King, 1856 to 1863; A. Marts, 1863 to 1871; Mason Hamilton, 1871 to 1874; J. C. Weaver, 1874 to 1882.

RECORDERS.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas were by law authorized to appoint persons to fill the office of county recorder. John Reily, 1803 to 1811, resigned. The first deed was recorded 25th of August, 1803. James Heaton, 1811 to 1820; Isaac Hawley, 1820 to 1821; Charles K. Smith, 1821. On the 11th of February, 1829, the Legislature passed "an act to provide for the election of county recorder." Charles K. Smith, 1835 (resigned, August 25, 1835); William S. Ingersoll, appointed, 1835; Isaac T. Saunders, 1835 to 1841; Israel Gregg, 1841 to 1844; James George, 1844 to 1847; John H. Gordon, 1847 to 1853; Henry H. Wallace, 1853 to 1859; John H. Gordon, 1859 to 1863; William Russell, 1863 to 1869; Samuel Davis, 1869 to 1875; Peter Bender, 1875 to 1878; Alexander Getz, 1878 to 1884.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Thomas H. Wilkins, 1852 to 1855; William R. Kinder, 1855 to 1860; D. W. McClung, 1860 to 1861; Z. W. Selby, 1861 to 1867; Joseph Traber, 1867 to 1873; William R. Cochran, 1873 to 1876; B. F. Thomas, 1876 to 1882; W. H. Harr, 1872.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The office of prosecuting attorney was filled by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas until the year 1833, when the Legislature changed the law, and made it elective by the people. Daniel Symmes, 1803; Arthur

St. Clair, 1804 to 1808; William Corry, 1803 to 1810; David K. Este, 1810 to 1816; Benjamin Collett, 1816 to 1820; John Woods, 1820 to 1825; Jesse Corwin, 1825 to 1833.

On the 29th of January, 1833, the Legislature passed a law making the office elective by the people, and making the term of office two years. It has lately been made three years. Jesse Corwin, 1833 to 1835; John B. Weller, 1835 to 1839; Elijah Vance, 1839 to 1843; John Woods, appointed by court, 1843, one term; Thomas Millikin, appointed by court, 1843, one term; Oliver S. Witherby, 1844 to 1848; M. C. Ryan, 1848 to 1852; Isaac Robertson, 1852 to 1856; Z. W. Selby, 1856 to 1860; F. Van Derveer, 1860 to 1862; S. Z. Gard, 1862 to 1866; E. Vance, 1866 to 1870; John W. Wilson, 1870 to 1871; S. Z. Gard, 1871 to 1872; H. L. Morey, 1872 to 1874; J. L. Vallandigham, 1874 to 1876; James E. Campbell, 1876 to 1880; John F. Neilan, 1880 to 1885.

CORONER.

According to the constitution, there is elected in each county one coroner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. The persons hereafter named have successively filled this position:

Samuel Dillon, 1803 to 1805; Joshua Delaplane, 1805 to 1807 (died in 1807); David Beatty, 1807 to 1815; Samuel Dillon, 1815 to 1817; John Hall, 1817 to 1819; Joseph Wilson, 1819 to 1821; James B. Cameron, 1821 to 1825; William Blair, 1825 to 1831; William Hunter, 1831 to 1833; James S. Greer, 1833 to 1835; William J. Elliott, 1835 to 1839; John M. Flagg, 1839 to 1840; John Crane, 1842 to 1846; B. F. Raleigh, 1846 to 1848; Clement Clifton, 1848 to 1852; Joseph L. Garrison, 1852 to 1854; Jacob Troutman, 1854 to 1856; J. Longfellow, 1856 to 1858; S. L. Hunter, 1858 to 1864; Thomas Reed, 1864 to 1866; William Spencer, 1866 to 1870; Thomas Knox, 1870 to 1872; William Spencer, 1872 to 1884.

THE MIAMI RIVER.

At the present time, when bridge building has been reduced to a science, and bridges are made in sections, transported a thousand miles, and then set up, it must be a very large structure, such as those in St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Brooklyn, which excites more than the most moderate measure of curiosity. But sixty-five years ago we had not accomplished so many marvels as we since have, and the erection of a roadway across the Great Miami at this point was an event in the history of the country. Travelers went a long distance out of their way to view it, many grown men having never before seen a bridge of any kind more elaborate than a log

or a couple of planks thrown across a brook. It was the earliest structure of this kind in all the surrounding country.

The Miami, it is well known, is subject to great fluctuations in its quantity of water. Some seasons it is very low. Boys can wade across it at these times almost anywhere. At other times it is full, up even to its banks, and, where those banks are low, overflows the country. It has wrought, at different times, great devastation in this way, and frequently, in these rises, changes its course more or less. Where it meandered previously, it makes a direct cut across, and where it once went in a straight channel, it is deserted for a more tortuous one. The soil on either side is entirely alluvial, and affords no permanent obstacle. Indeed, the whole valley, for a mile or two back, displays evidences of having been the bed of the river at some remote period.

The earliest of the great freshets or inundations which have been recorded was in the year 1805. At this time the whole of the Miami River rolled in the bed now called Old River, and ran in a deep channel along the eastern bank, on the side next Hamilton, and where the present sand-bar appears below the bridge. Four-mile Creek then emptied into the river on the west, a short distance above the upper part of the town, where the mouth of New River now is. The occasion of the change in the channel of the river was owing to the erection of certain water-works on Four-mile Creek.

In the years 1803 and 1804 Messrs. James Smith and Arthur St. Clair (son of General St. Clair) erected a mill at the bend of Four-mile Creek, about a mile and a half above its mouth, and dug a race from the Miami River to bring the water from the river to their mills, in order to supply an additional quantity of water when the creek should be low. In the month of March, 1805, an extraordinary flood occurred in the Miami River, which tore away the head gates of their race, and let the water of the river have a free passage to their mills, and thence down the channel of Four-mile Creek. This flood wholly destroyed their mills, and carried their works down the current, after which time the channel continued to widen and deepen, until, in a few years, at ordinary stages of the river, the whole of the water passed by that channel, which acquired the name of New River. The river was at its highest on the 10th of March. The island formed between this channel and that of Old River contains about three hundred and fifty acres, and was formerly owned by Dr. Daniel Millikin, but now by L. D. Campbell. The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company have constructed two dams across the old channel of the river, and formed a grand reservoir, about a mile long, to retain water for the supply of their mills and factories in Hamilton.

This flood in the Miami River was the greatest ever known since the first settlement of the country, and was long remembered by the inhabitants resident there at the

time, and with them formed an epoch in the history of the country.

In speaking of events, it was long afterward customary to designate the time by stating that it was so many years before or after the "great flood."

The whole of what is now called the island and all the low bottoms along the Miami River were entirely inundated, and much damage done to persons residing in the river bottoms. The water of the river backed up on the low ground above Hamilton, inundating Bigham's bottom, and flowing out, passed over the out-lots (where the east branch of the Hydraulic Canal has been constructed), inundated the lower part of the town, to the depth of several feet, and discharged into the river above where the bridge now is. The water in Front Street, between Stable and Dayton Streets, was deep enough to come midside on a horse, and in some places would swim a horse.

Previous to this flood, a grove of sycamore and cottonwood trees lined the bank of the river, on the eastern side, from where the bridge now stands to the upper part of the town. They were all washed up, destroyed, and carried away by the force of the current. Cedar-bushes then grew indigenous along the river bank from Buckeye Street to the upper part of the town, and a few straggling bushes remained growing in 1809.

The ground where the sycamore grove was, near the Columbia Bridge, extending up some distance on the present sand-bar, was then a fertile field, which had been for many years cultivated in corn, having a house standing upon it. The flood swept over the whole, carrying away the house and the alluvial soil, and when the water subsided nothing appeared but a naked beach of gravel.

The bridge between Hamilton and Rossville had long been felt to be a necessity. At the times when the river was very full, no communication existed between the east and west banks of the river, and in ordinary stages the charges for ferriage were high. The Legislature passed an act, in the year 1816, incorporating Joseph Hough, John Sutherland, Joseph Wilson, John Hall, Samuel Dick, Isaac Falconer, Samuel Millikin, Thomas C. Keissey, William Murray, Pierson Sayre, Robert Taylor, William Riddle, Thomas Blair, William Blair, and Michael Delorae into a company to erect and build a bridge across the Great Miami River, between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, in the county of Butler. The style of the corporation was to be the "Miami Bridge Company."

Under this act stock was subscribed, and on the twenty-third day of March, 1818, a contract was made and entered into by the directors of the company with Nathan S. Hunt, for the erection and completion of the bridge. However, in September, 1819, Mr. Hunt died, before the work was ended, but it was afterward finished by William Daniels. The whole length of the bridge, exclusive of the wing-walls, was three hundred and sixty feet. The

superstructure was composed of two arches resting on two abutments, one on each side, and one pier in the middle of the river, the chord-line of each arch being one hundred and sixty-five feet and six inches, and the rise from the chord to the apex being twenty-two feet. It cost \$25,194.84. The venture proved a highly profitable one, and although there was, from time to time, grumbling in the public journals respecting its charges or its management, yet no other bridge was for many years erected, either in Hamilton or elsewhere in this county.

The stockholders in the Miami Bridge Company, in the year 1824, were Adam Andrew, Joseph S. Benham, Miss Loretto M. Brennan, James Brown, the Commissioners of Butler County, John Clark, Edward Cornthwaite, Samuel Davis, Samuel Dick, George Dick, William S. Hatch, Matthew Hueston, Robert Irwin, John C. Kirby, Squier Littell, Andrew Lewis, James McBride, Andrew McCleary, David McMechan, William McMechan, Tobias Miller, Robert B. Millikin, John Rainey, John Reilly, Elizabeth Rhea, John E. Scott, Robert Scott, John Slack, Abel Slayback, Joseph Smith, Oliver Smith, John Sutherland, William Taylor, John Henry Traber, William Wallace, Joseph Wilson, John Winton, Michael Yeakle, and James Young.

The navigation of the Miami was, in the beginning, regarded as good as that of any other stream in the State, excepting the Ohio, and not far behind that. There were obstacles, however, which could easily have been abated. Here and there was a sand-bar or a shadow channel, and the various dams were not always constructed in the best manner. By a small expenditure of money the river could be much improved. In one of the newspapers of 1824 appeared the following

CIRCULAR.

"To the citizens of Hamilton and its vicinity:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Dayton and the neighborhood, convened on the 24th ult., we were appointed a committee to address the citizens of the Miami country on the subject of the navigation of the Great Miami River.

"We consider the navigation of the Great Miami River of the utmost interest to the inhabitants of this district of country (on this subject we conceive there can be no difference of opinion), and as we consider you to be acquainted with the difficulties and obstructions as well as the advantages to be derived from a free navigation of the river, we shall be brief.

"It is generally known that the navigation of the Miami River was very little inferior to that of the Ohio, previous to the dams being placed in it. By the compact between the State of Ohio and general government, said river was declared to be and remain a public highway: that the Legislature have, from time to time enacted laws respecting the navigation of the said river, none of which have been complied with, and the time granted



for placing locks in the river has long since expired, and the obstructions still remain.

"We are confident that a moderate expense will be sufficient to open and deepen the channel, so as to admit steamboats of reasonable draft and burthen, to navigate the river for the greater part of the year, provided that some method be adopted by which they may pass the mill-dams in safety, or those obstructions removed. This, we are confident, can be effected by placing locks in the sides of the dams or river bank, through which boats may ascend or descend. By this means the produce of the Miami country may be conveyed to any place on the Ohio River by steamboats in safety and at a trifling expense, while merchandise may be brought up the Miami from either Pittsburg, Wheeling, Louisville, or Cincinnati for about the same.

"Believing the navigation may be effected, that it is important, and will be of great benefit to the country, we earnestly solicit your assistance and co-operation with us in effecting so desirable an object. We would further take the liberty to request you to make this public in your neighborhood, and obtain the sense of the people on it, by a public meeting or otherwise, and a correspondence with us.

"C. R. GREENE, }
G. S. HOUSTON. } Committee.

"DAYTON, May 1, 1824."

Nothing came of this appeal. The State of Ohio soon after began the construction of the Miami Canal, and after that went into operation there was no longer any reason for the improvement of the river. But until 1833, or thereabouts, boats descended the stream and carried the producers of this country to Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The voyages were long, and at the end the boats were sold or broken up, and the owner or captain returned overland. It was necessary to send down the boats while the water was high, and this generally occurred in the Spring of the year.

In 1823 the Spring shipments were as follows: Flour, 6,495 barrels, at \$3.25 each; pork, 1,424 barrels, at \$6 each; whisky, 945 barrels, at 22 cents per gallon; cucumbers and pickles, 50 barrels, at \$4 each; corn meal, 690 barrels, at \$1.50 each; beans, 28 barrels, at \$2.50 each; crout, 15 barrels, at \$4 each; lard, 950 kegs of 30 pounds each, at 4 cents per pound; corn in ears, 7,000 bushels, at 12½ cents per bushel; potatoes, 1,400 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel; chickens, 200 dozen, at 75 cents per dozen; cherry lumber, 30,000 feet, at \$12 per M; butter, 80 kegs, of 50 pounds each, at 8 cents per pound.

Seventy-nine boats, chiefly flat-bottomed, descended the Miami, and passed under the bridge, for the New Orleans market, from January to June, 1823, with flour, whisky, lumber, etc., averaging 300 barrels, at \$5 per barrel, or \$118,000.

Sixty-six hundred live hogs passed over the bridge at

Hamilton, from October, 1822, to January, 1823, averaging 200 pounds, at \$5.

A great part of the flour and whisky from Butler County was transported in wagons to Cincinnati, then shipped to New Orleans, probably as much as descended the Miami.

In the earlier years of the century, a rise of the river was annual, or even oftener, and boats would lie for months waiting their opportunity. In 1847 there was an overflow between Christmas and New-Year's. The rain had fallen steadily for more than a week, and the ground was completely saturated. The Straub House was inundated, and the landlord, Peter Shurz, was compelled to move his valuables up stairs. Robert Howard had just bought the iron store lately occupied by Daniel Shafer. It had a large and capacious cellar, and in it had been placed, by David Yeakle (a cooper, living a little west of town), two or three hundred whisky barrels, to be kept there until prices raised. When the water began to rise, it naturally filled the cellar, and the barrels, which were good sound specimens of the cooper's art, were soon afloat, and began striking the ceiling. Those on the main floor heard a mysterious thumping, but were unable to account for it. Presently there was a crash, the floor heaved upward, the hardware tumbled down, and the stove capsized, sending up a great cloud of steam. Only one person was in the store at the time, who was overthrown with the rest. He gathered himself up and fled.

The water extended up Main Street as far as Luback's shoe store, then a dry-goods store, kept by James and William Traber. A boat was rowed to the post in front, by James Traber, and was there hitched. On the west bank of the river, where the tan-yard now is, was, at that time, a stable belonging to Andrew McCleary. This was washed away, and in its descent struck the abutment of the old bridge, tearing out a considerable portion.

In September, 1866, there was a remarkable freshet. Great damage was done to all the surrounding country, and railroad travel was interrupted for a long time. Upon the island, just east of the Globe Flour Mills, stood a very large sycamore tree. It is a peculiarity of the floods of the West that they wash out the earth from beneath a tree while it is still standing, and finally, when there is no support, cause its fall. It was so in this case. The mighty tree stood looking over the flood until its equilibrium could no longer be maintained, when it fell, and began rapidly floating down the river. Projecting from the main trunk was a huge snag, which sometimes showed above the water, and at other times was buried. Experienced observers saw the danger which it might occasion, and warned persons on foot or in carriages from crossing. Colonel Moore distinguished himself in this respect. Jesse Havens, the express driver, was passing through the bridge at the time, with his two

boys. Pushing the children ahead, he urged them to get out, and hurried on as fast as he could himself. He found himself unable to get out in time, and stopped, turning around to witness the catastrophe. Just before the tree reached the bridge, above and west of the middle pier, it disappeared. But not for a great while were the people in suspense. The snag came crushing up through the timbers and planking, destroying every thing it touched, and then quietly floated down stream. It narrowly escaped striking the railroad bridge, which would also have been destroyed. The remainder of the bridge was carried away at about half-past ten the same evening.

Near the east end of the new bridge may be seen the stone set up by the contractors of the old bridge. It reads as follows:

MIAMI BRIDGE COMPANY,

Chartered A. D. 1816.

Bridge erected in 1818 and 1819.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RILEY, PRESIDENT; JAMES M'BRIDE, SECRETARY;
JOSEPH HUGH, JOHN SUTHERLAND, SAMUEL DICK,
THOMAS BLAIR, AND JOHN HALL.

NATHAN S. HUNT, CONTRACTOR; WILLIAM DANIEL,
MECHANIC; JAMES M'BRIDE, ARCHITECT
AND SUPERINTENDENT.

THE PRESS.

NEWSPAPERS soon followed the advent of settlers in this country, and several were soon in operation. But Butler County, from its nearness to Cincinnati, did not have a press as soon as some other counties of less population. In the columns of *Liberty Hall*, a newspaper of Cincinnati, under date of April 16, 1813, appears the following:

"PROSPECTUS,

"BY E. MORGAN & CO., OF A NEW WEEKLY PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

"THE MIAMI GAZETTE.

"An age like the present, portentous beyond any parallel to be found in the history of mankind, will offer the best apology for the multiplication of periodical publications—whose object is: 1st. The diffusion of literature and science in the most enlightened and scientific epoch known within the pale of human knowledge, and, 2d. An early communication of the great political events, both foreign and domestic, which are now agitating every quarter of the globe.

"The proposed paper shall be conducted with the most undeviating impartiality, alike avoiding the perulance of party and the designing mis-representations of disorganizing partisans, of whatever description they may be. It will be our aim to detail things as they are, following up

the lights of truth, according to the best of our perception, and discarding every thing which may have a tendency to mislead the judgment or warp the heart from the best interests of its country. Such is the plan we are determined to pursue.

"CONDITIONS.

"1. The *Miami Gazette* will be published weekly, on a royal sheet, with an elegant new type, in the town of Hamilton, Butler County, and delivered to subscribers within the town. The first number will appear in July.

"2. Yearly price two dollars, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six or twelve months, according to the term subscribed for. But if payment be delayed beyond either period, then three dollars will be demanded. Subscribers receiving their papers by a private post will be charged for the packing and postage an additional fifty cents. Country produce will be received in payment.

"3. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates."

The *Gazette* does not appear ever to have been issued. But two firms of printers had their eyes fixed on this place, and had sent out notices of their intention to establish a paper. The town was clearly too small for both, and they consolidated. Keen & Stewart constituted one of the firms, and Colby & Bonnell the other. The result of their joint labors was entitled the *Miami Intelligencer*, and the publishers were Colby, Bonnell & Co.

Mr. James McBride owned the press and type, which he purchased at Deer Creek, then above Cincinnati, from a Frenchman named Menessier. Some use had previously been made of them, but what we are unable to learn. The first number of the journal was dated June 22, 1814. It was printed on a coarse, dingy royal sheet of four columns to the page, or a little larger than a page of *Harper's Weekly*. A large cut of the Goddess of Liberty blowing her trumpet was worked in the second number. It had evidently seen hard usage. The newspaper was published in the old Wingate House, corner of Dayton and Water Streets.

In the second number the proprietors have the following card:

"Colby, Bonnell & Co. respectfully submit to their friends, and to the friends of republicanism, the following proposals for publishing in Hamilton, Ohio, a weekly newspaper, to be called *Miami Intelligencer*.

"ADDRESS.

"From the sheets of the *Miami Intelligencer* the reader may inform himself of the principles and politics of the editors. However, lest the omission of giving some small outlines of our political opinions might be construed to our prejudice, we have no hesitation in avowing ourselves as American Republicans, not of those pretended Republicans who see but to condemn, who with impunity violate all law and outrage all order, nor of those Republicans

who, under a pretended attachment to the principles of Washington, daily contradict by their words and actions every moral and political opinion which that great and good man promulgated—but of those genuine, honest Republicans who are independent enough to condemn, and candid enough to praise, where either may have been deserved; to censure only where censure may be due, and give applause where merit deserves it.

"Although we are the avowed friends of the present administration of our country, yet we never shall become the tool of any man or set of men, be they attached to what party they may, or their station ever so high and their influence ever so extensive.

"The moralist, the poet, and the politician whose productions deserve attention shall find place in our paper for their accommodation; but senility or personal abuse shall never disgrace the pages of the *Miami Intelligencer*. Such are our political opinions; such are the plans which we have determined to pursue, and from them we trust no consideration shall ever induce us to swerve."

This was followed by the

"TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

"1. The first number was published on Wednesday, June 22, on a royal sheet of good paper, in handsome type.

"2. Price to subscribers: Two dollars, if paid in advance, for one year; two dollars and fifty cents, paid within the year; three dollars, if paid after the year expires.

"3. In all cases where the paper is sent by post, there will be an additional charge of fifty cents per year.

"4. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

"5. Produce will be taken at the market price.

"The subscribers, believing that a consolidation of the establishments of the *Volunteer* and *Miami Intelligencer* would be most beneficial in themselves and pleasing to the inhabitants of Butler and the adjoining countries, have formed a union. The *Intelligencer* shall be published every Wednesday morning.

"Gentlemen who have interested themselves in behalf of either establishment will please accept our thanks. They will confer another favor by sending a list of the subscribers obtained, to this office immediately, or delivering it to the post rider of their district.

"KEEN & STEWART,
"COLBY & BONNELL."

The motto was "Virtue the soul of Freedom." The matter under the editorial head in the number before us is as follows:

"William H. Harrison, Isaac Shelby, and Lewis Cass have been appointed, by the President, commissioners to treat with the Indians at Greenville.

"The late arrival of the eastern mail last evening prevented our making copious extracts from our papers, letters, etc. The mail should arrive at noon. We have

discovered the cause, and represented the same to the proper department. The imposition will, no doubt, soon be remedied."

Under the head of "Married," we find the following:

"On Thursday last, by William D. Jones, Esq., Mr. Noah Wiley, of Crosby Township, Hamilton County, to Miss Mary Buffington, of Ross Township, Butler County.

"At the same time, by the same, Mr. William Russell to Miss Roxy Hungerford, both of Ross Township."

Under the date of Boston, May 30, it notices the arrival at that port of the British letter of marque schooner *Brilliant*, captured by the privateer brig *Seourge*.

Under the date of Paris, April 6, a new French constitution is given. A few of the articles are as follows:

"CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

"Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Wednesday, 6th April.

"ART. 1. The French Government is monarchical and hereditary, from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

"2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier, of France, brother of the late king, and after him the other members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

"21. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a minister. The ministers are responsible for all which these acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

"23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from abuses of that liberty. The senatorial commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved."

It also contains the address of the French Provisional Government, from which we extract, where they speak of Napoleon:

"He never knew how to reign, either in the national interest or the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create; and recreated all that he ought to destroy. He relied only upon force; force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

"At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased, as the allied powers have entered the capital of France.

"Napoleon has governed us like a king of barbarians; Alexander [of Russia] and his magnanimous allies speak only the language of honor, justice, and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and happy people.

"People of France! The senate has declared that Napoleon has forfeited his throne. The country is no longer with him."

David McMechan, of Seven-mile, advertises a dark brown mare, strayed or stolen from his residence in Milford Township, about the beginning of April. He offers five dollars reward, and promises to ask no questions in case she is returned.

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Michael Hagerman and Abraham Piatt & Co. advertise jointly that about the 4th of July they will have in operation on the Miami River, a half mile below Hamilton, "three cording machines of superior quality."

James P. Morton "gratefully acknowledges the partiality of a discerning public," and advertises that he has "recommenced boot and shoe making at Mr. Pearson's."

Andrew O. Rork says that he has a new cording machine on Four-mile, at Scott's mill.

Samuel Millikin, near the printing office, advertises a large lot of approved family medicines, "prepared only by T. W. Dyott, M. D., grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh."

Colby and Bonnell retired from the firm September 12, 1814, at which time Keen & Stewart removed to their new office on High Street. Stewart withdrew November 14, 1814, Zebulon Colby returning, and the publishers became Keen & Colby. This arrangement continued until May 14, 1815, when William Murray, the father of the late William Murray, took an interest in the paper, to secure a debt, and the firm became Keen, Colby & Murray.

The publication of the *Miami Intelligencer* was continued by this firm until March 29, 1816, when the business relations were dissolved, and Smith, Colby & Co. took possession, and changed the name of the paper to the *Philanthropist*.

The *Philanthropist* had for its motto "Man is man; who is more?" It was printed from the same type and press, and preserved the form and announced the same terms of subscription as its predecessor. Except in name, there was nothing in it to indicate a change. In August, Mr. Smith sold out, and the publishing firm was changed to Zebulon Colby & Co., August 23, 1816, and under their direction the paper was issued until April 18, 1817, when they sold out to Wesley Camron and James B. Camron. They issued the *Miami Herald*.

"Free, but not licentious."—Volume I, number 1, appearing under date of September 12, 1817. The publication office was in a frame building that stood near the north intersection of Reily with High Street. This building has since been removed to Second, below Basin, and is the present residence of Frank Martindell.

After running two years—to October 5, 1819—a new publishing firm, consisting of James B. Camron and John L. Murray (brother of the late William Murray), was organized, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Hamilton Gazette and Miami Register*, the first number of which appeared October 12, 1819. While the paper professed to be independent in politics, and devoted to literature, it betrayed a decided tendency to Republican or Democratic politics. The enterprise of the new firm led them to enlarge the paper to five columns, on January 25, 1820, and its publication was continued by them until January 3, 1821, certainly, and in all likelihood continuously until November 11, 1821, when

James B. Camron became sole publisher, changing the name of the paper to the *Hamilton Intelligencer and Advertiser*.

It commenced the publication of a new series at that date, and the office was removed to the building in which, a few years ago, Tom Myers was assassinated. On January 10, 1825, Mr. Camron changed the name of his paper to the *Hamilton Advertiser*, with "Justice and equality" for a motto; and again, on November 17, 1826, he changed to the *Hamilton Ohio Advertiser*, and began a new series, which was closed October 26, 1827.

At this last date Cameron, as he now spelled his name, began the publication of the *Western Telegraph*, a flaming Jackson paper, with Taylor Webster as editor. The following August (1828) the publication of the *Intelligencer* was resumed, under the auspices of its early friends, and with the title of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. It supported John Quincy Adams as President, and from that time on advocated Whig measures. Dr. John C. Dunlevy was supposed to be the editor, but his name was not announced.

Mr. John Woods, then the leading lawyer of the county, and the member of Congress, became a part owner in the *Intelligencer* on the 15th of November, 1828, when he bought half of the establishment from Edward Shaeffer, to begin in March, 1829. The other half was sold to Michael B. Sargeant, the law partner of Mr. Woods, in February, 1829. Mr. Shaeffer's name appeared as publisher as late as December 22 of that year. August 17, 1830, John Woods was editor and publisher. October 13, 1830, Richard H. L. Neale was announced as jointly interested, John Woods continuing editor. June 21, 1831, Mr. Woods became sole publisher. At about this time Lewis D. Campbell, who had just finished his apprenticeship on the *Cincinnati Gazette*, came to the office of Mr. Woods as a printer.

We have left to us in the journals of that time several articles which show the cost of carrying on newspapers. Before this period, now just half a century ago, the newspapers were carried on by printers; after this they were conducted by politicians, who felt the vital importance of having their doctrines correctly set forth.

In Mr. Woods's office there was then only a Ramage press, requiring two pulls to complete the impression, and inked by balls. There was no large assortment of type, and but little mercantile printing was done. Much depended upon legal and official advertising.

The *Telegraph*, in July, 1831, published the following as an attack on the other paper:

"We know a press which is doing business under the following prospects: It has two ostensible partners, and as it is published by A. B. & Co., the company style would seem to indicate that there were more than A. & B. They do not profess to have more than four hundred subscribers, and it is said that not three hundred and fifty papers are received by paying subscribers—this, for

six months (if cash were paid within that time), would be \$350; but no subscription of that number ever paid within that time \$300. The actual living expenses of each of the partners can not be less than \$5 per week—they ought to receive \$6, to make journeymen's wages. They employ a hand at not less than \$5 per week; their paper for four hundred subscribers is \$5; their office rent, ink, contingencies, etc., will be \$2. These sums, which are all put at the lowest estimate, amount to \$22 per week, which multiplied by twenty-six, the number of weeks in six months, will amount to \$575. The advertising and jobs can not amount to \$75. Allowing, therefore, four hundred subscribers, and each to pay his dollar within the six months, the receipts can not exceed \$475, leaving a deficit of \$100. Our knowledge of business has taught that an establishment under such regulations can not be continued a year under a certain sacrifice of \$200, and a very probable sacrifice of several hundred more."

The younger members of the profession will not be able to see where he has understated the income or overstated the expense. This is, however, the case. If there were two partners, one undoubtedly was a lawyer and politician, and took nothing from the fund. They would also have received a larger sum from advertisements and job printing, certainly \$200 in the six months. By taking off, therefore, \$130 for one of the partners, and adding \$125 to the advertising and job printing, \$255 is gained, making a surplus of \$155, instead of a deficit of \$100.

This idea that there must certainly be a loss is carried out still further in another issue of the same paper:

"PRINTING OFFICE, *Dr.*

"To cash paid at sundry times:	
for paper, since 1st January,	\$550 00
paid journeymen,	1,248 00
for twenty cords wood,	20 00
for type,	150 00
expenses of apprentice,	100 00
incidental expenses,	100 00
Total,	\$2,138 00

"SAME, *Cr.*

"By cash received in said time,	\$500 00
outstanding claims,	3,500 00

Balance in favor of institution, \$1,362 00

"From the preceding it will be seen that \$2,138 have been expended in the process of business during the past year, not including stockholders' time—equal to \$1,200—and that the actual receipts into the treasury have not exceeded \$500. Thus the stockholders find themselves \$1,638, in cash, out of pocket: and (if all be collectable) only a net gain of \$162, a sum not half adequate to the injury of materials."

This was a preposterously large price to pay journeymen. No office outside of Columbus and Cincinnati, in this State, paid such a sum; and the quantity of paper used would indicate a very large subscription list.

John Woods was announced as the editor of the *Intelligencer*, March 31, 1829. His opening address breathes a true spirit:

"Having claimed and exercised, during the late political contest, the right of deciding for myself, and of acting upon the convictions of my own judgment, without regard to the poor popularity which is bought by the sacrifice of principle and self-respect, I need now give no other pledge than that I will still pursue a fearless and independent course. I trust, however, that I shall not be unmindful that others may have an equal right to form and act upon their own opinions.

"Whatever may be my success in endeavoring to make the *Intelligencer* a source of general information, and of agreeable amusement to its readers, I will at least preserve it from low scurrility and degrading personal contests. When it wantonly attacks private character, and becomes the vehicle of low and malignant slander, I will no longer ask those whom I shall assail and abuse, or the public thus insulted, to support me with their patronage and countenance."

Mr. Woods retired at the close of the presidential contest, the day of publication was changed to Saturday, and a new series was started on Saturday, November 10, 1832, and on the 17th of that month Lewis D. Campbell was announced as editor. Mr. Campbell did all the labor—was publisher, editor, compositor, office boy and all. He employed, for the first two years, no one to help him, except when working press, when he required some one to ink the forms as he pulled off. For this he paid "one bit" per week. We quote a paragraph from his salutatory:

"It is confidently hoped that as the presidential canvass is over party spirit will soon subside, and the public mind, which has so long been kept in an unpleasant agitation, again become settled. Let the result of the contest which is now closing be what it may, our exertions will be actively employed in restoring peace and tranquillity. We are ready and willing to submit to the solemn decision of a free people."

The last sentence alludes to the second election of General Jackson, in 1832. The subsidence of party spirit and the restoration of peace and tranquillity in politics were Utopian schemes of the day. In 1834, L. Gibbon and D. B. Gardner assisted him as publishers. Mr. Gardner retired November 12, 1835, and Mr. Gibbon continued as publisher until May 12, 1836, when Isaac M. Walters succeeded. The name of the paper was changed, January 4, 1838, to the *Hamilton Ohio Intelligencer*, and in November of that year, Mr. Campbell retired. He had in the mean time studied law, and was admitted to the bar. His far well article, under the head of "Editor's Adieu," contains the following paragraphs:

"I congratulate myself upon leaving my situation with a whole hide and a clear conscience, and upon placing



D. W. McClung

myself in a position which will enable me to be an observer of what is going on in the great editorial arena. It will be fun to see the langes that will be made; to see the *Register* and *Statesman* 'wool' each other; to see the veteran of the Cincinnati *Gazette* deal out his well-aimed blows at both friends and foes; to see Prentice floor his hosts, and to see the 'small fry' about the country dextrously wielding their weapons.

"I now deliberately walk out of the field, and put up the bars, entertaining a hope that those friends who have stood by and patronized me may live a thousand years, happily and prosperously; that all honest Van Buren men will soon perceive and flee from the error of their way, and that the *Intelligencer* may be more profitable to its publishers and more efficient to its object than it has been under my control."

Mr. Walters, in addition to his duties as publisher, assumed those of editor, preserving these relations until February 27, 1849, when William C. Howells, now consul-general of the United States in the Dominion of Canada, purchased the paper, and became both editor and publisher. His son, William D. Howells, the graceful essayist and novelist, was employed in the office a portion of the time. The first business Mr. Howells undertook was to restore to the paper its old name of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. He conducted the paper with marked ability until November 16, 1848, when he sold it to John P. Charles. A few months after, Mr. Howells purchased the *Dayton Transcript*.

December 7, 1848, the firm of the *Intelligencer* became Charles & Boardman, Mr. Charles being the editor.

Mr. Charles disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. J. W. McBeth, on May 17, 1849, and the style of the firm was McBeth & Boardman—Mr. McBeth doing the editorial work, and Mr. Boardman superintending the publishing department.

Mr. D. W. Halsey succeeded to Boardman's interest April 24, 1851, and the firm of Halsey & McBeth existed until February 15, 1855, when McBeth disposed of his interest to Mr. Halsey.

The appearance of the newspaper had greatly changed at this time from that of the first issues of the *Intelligencer*. It was a large, handsome sheet, filled with good reading matter, and devoting a reasonable proportion of its space to local news. The enlargement took place at the beginning of 1852, and was the first since 1837. Mr. Halsey owned the paper until 1857, when he died. The date was November 4. It was purchased from his executors by Minor Millikin and David W. McClung. Mr. Millikin afterward went out to the war, and was killed while bravely fighting for his country. Mr. McClung is the present collector of internal revenue in Cincinnati. Among the contributors to the paper at that time was Whittier Reid, now editor of the New York *Tribune*, who furnished the weekly Oxford letter. It was well done. Mr. McClung retired July 29, 1858, and Mr.

Millikin owned and edited the paper until June 30, 1859, when he sold it to Jacob Morris. Mr. Morris associated William Bunston with him as joint owner, February 23, 1860, and this business relation existed until May, 1862, when Williams & Egry, proprietors of the *Hamilton Telegraph*, purchased the paper, and merged it in the *Telegraph*.

The *Western Telegraph and Hamilton Ohio Advertiser*, Volume I, Number 1, was published by James B. Camron and Taylor Webster, November 2, 1827, under the firm of Camron & Webster.

October 29, 1829, it was printed and published by Taylor Webster, no account being given of the withdrawal of Mr. Camron at that time. Mr. Camron afterward became county auditor, and died in 1843. He was not a practical printer.

March 11, 1831, the name was changed to *Hamilton Telegraph and Butler County Advertiser*. The motto then was "Justice and Equity."

March 9, 1832, the name was changed to *Western Telegraph and Butler County Advertiser*, and the place of publication changed. This paper was dated at Rossville, as were all its successors for nearly eight years.

October 23, 1836, the paper was suspended, Mr. Webster not having leisure to attend to it. He was the member of Congress at that time.

November 18, 1836, the publication was resumed by Franklin Stokes, a practical printer. A vast improvement in the typographical appearance of the paper is perceptible in his first number. John B. Weller appeared as editor.

November 7, 1839, the paper was again suspended for a brief period, for the purpose of settling up, the printing office being offered for sale. "This paper," Mr. Stokes says, "closes the twelfth volume of the *Western Telegraph*, and we embrace this occasion to return our thanks," etc.

November 30, 1839, the place of publication was again changed to Hamilton.

February 18, 1847, the name of the paper was changed to *Butler County Telegraph*.

November 18, 1847, Ryan & Witherby are announced as publishers, and O. S. Witherby and N. M. Gaylord are announced as the editors. A. P. Miller was the proprietor.

October 18, 1849, M. C. Ryan, who had long before been employed by Mr. Campbell in his printing office, assumed the sole editorial charge of the paper, having had greatness thrust upon him, as he explains, by mentioning the departure of one of the editors to California and the absence of the other on the business of "Paradise Lost."

November 15, 1849, E. Van Derveer was announced as editor. He disposed of his interest to William Ramsay, of the *Dayton Empire*, October 1, 1850, and went to California. C. L. Weller was the editor in 1851, Ramsay only holding the paper ten days.

November 11, 1852, the official records show that William R. Kinder commenced a new series at that date, styling it volume 26, number 1. Mr. Kinder continued as editor and proprietor until June 13, 1854, when his interest was purchased by Charles I. Barker and James McCormick.

On November 8, 1855, Major Alfred A. Phillips purchased Barker's interest in the paper, and the firm name was McCormick & Phillips. Mr. Phillips remained in the business but a short while, and was bought out by Daniel R. Empson, April 17, 1856. Under this arrangement Empson became editor, and McCormick had charge of the publication. About one year later—April 23, 1857—the paper passed into the hands of the *Telegraph* Company, with William R. Kinder as editor. Mr. Empson died June 18 of that year.

September 3, 1857, James K. Webster purchased the paper, and retained Mr. Kinder as his editor. Mr. Kinder finally retired from the editorial chair, May 6, 1858, and Mr. Webster succeeded him, F. Van Derveer acting as editor, and owned and controlled the paper until June 6, 1861, when John McElwee and John P. P. Peck purchased it. The former remained in the paper but a short time, selling out in a couple of weeks to his partner, who made it an outspoken champion for the cause of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, which was then inaugurated.

The greater portion of the Democracy in this county were opposed to the war. It seemed to them something which could have been avoided by a few timely concessions, and they were not slow in discharging their wrath upon Mr. Peck, as a renegade Democrat. He was at that time a private banker, and a run was begun upon his establishment, resulting in its suspension. He published the *Telegraph* until October 24, 1861, when the paper, press, and material were purchased by Williams & Egry, proprietors of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. The two papers were merged, and were thenceforward, to the present time, published as the *Hamilton Telegraph*.

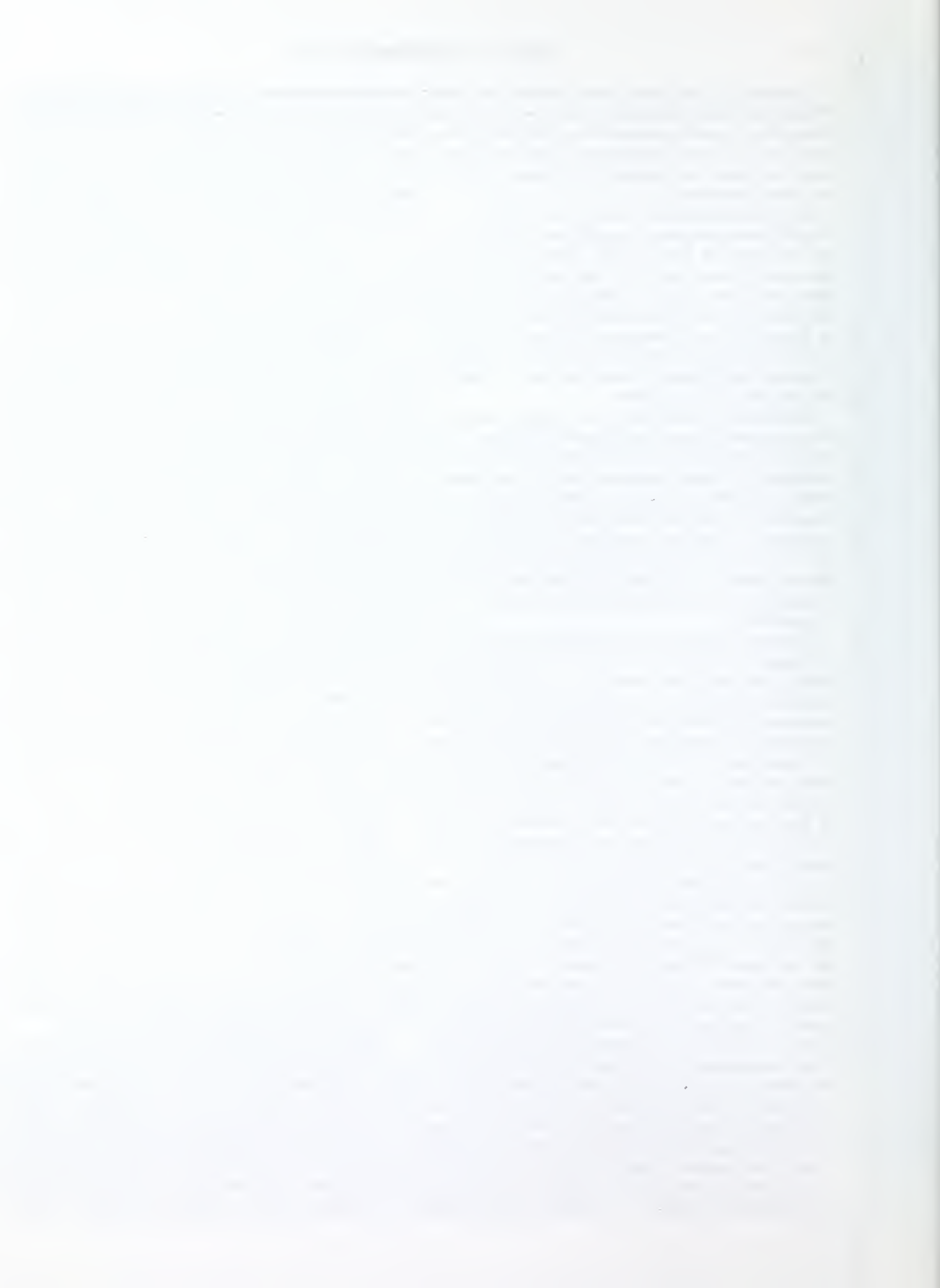
The Democracy were not satisfied with the withdrawal of their patronage from Mr. Peck's bank and his paper, but set up a new journal, entitled the *True Telegraph*. It was printed on type bought in Oxford, and was issued by Dr. John McElwee and Abram C. Marts. Thus there were three papers here in progress at the same time—the *Telegraph*, the *True Telegraph*, and the *Intelligencer*. The editors of the latter, after the consolidation with the *Telegraph*, were Valentine Chase and H. P. K. Peck, to November 27, 1862, and W. S. Bush to March 12, 1863. At the last date, Mr. John C. Lewis purchased the interest of Mr. Williams, and became the editor. Mr. Lewis disposed of his interest to Mr. Egry, November 2, 1865, who remained sole owner, with J. T. Langstroth as editor, until October 31, 1867. At that time F. H. Scobey became a part proprietor, which interest he retained for one year. In October, 1868, Mr. Egry

again became sole owner of the paper, with F. H. Scobey for editor—relations that continued unbroken until Mr. Egry sold out to C. M. Campbell, on the 17th of December, 1879. The next week appeared the first number of the *Daily News*, an evening daily, which has been continued up to this time. Mr. Scobey acted as editor until March, 1880, when he withdrew, shortly afterward going to Kansas. Since this time Mr. Campbell has acted as editor. Albert Dix has been the business manager since Mr. Campbell took possession, and Fred L. Rosemond has been the city editor since Mr. Scobey left. The *Telegraph* is still continued as the weekly.

It is difficult for those not on the ground to conceive the intense excitement that prevailed here at the outbreak of the war. The outbreak of patriotic feeling at the time Sumter was fired on was enough to silence dissent, but in a month or two affairs had changed. We had lost some small engagements; the war was by no means as successful as had been hoped, and business was stagnant. To those who believed that the struggle should have been averted the course of the *Telegraph* was extremely offensive. Its proprietors were Democrats, but the bulk of the party charged them with being traitors. The proposition, therefore, to establish a new paper devoted to sound principles was hailed with alacrity. Once begun, its course was plain. It denounced the administration and the war, it ridiculed the leaders in Congress, declared Democrats who had sprung to the assistance of the country were hypocrites or turncoats, and was never tired of harping the changes on the negro, Old Abe, Ben Butler, and the downfall of the Constitution. The leader of the peace party in this section was Clement L. Vallandigham, of Dayton, a man of high standing, and of great personal magnetism. They continued this opposition during the war, and for years after, although Mr. Vallandigham did not. He saw and accepted the new situation very soon after the close of the contest.

The *True Telegraph* began in September, 1861, and soon forced the other Democratic paper to sell out to its Republican rival. The paper was edited, at the beginning, by Dr. McElwee. Within a few weeks the paper was sold to Marts & Mayo. Mr. Mayo acted as editor. He had previously been a school-teacher, and had written a life of Vallandigham. October 30, a new series of the *True Telegraph* was started, and styled volume 26, number 1. The paper was published by the True Telegraph Company, with Owen Morony business manager.

Under this management, Crane and Palmer appear as editors. March 26, 1863, and on April 23d of that year they became proprietors. On July 21, 1864, Crane & Palmer sold the paper to the True Telegraph Company. They secured the services of John McElwee as editor, who served as such until February 23, 1865, when he was succeeded in the editorial chair by John A. Cockerill. Mr. Cockerill, at this time, was a very young man, but a writer of great force. John A. Cockerill & Brother



became the owners of the paper, October 26, 1855, and on April 25, 1867, Mr. John A. Cockerill became sole owner of it, and so remained until July 2, 1868, when he sold to Jacob H. Long, who installed Colonel H. H. Robinson as editor. Mr. Long continued in ownership of the paper, and Mr. Robinson was its editor, until January 13, 1870, when it was sold to John R. Nickel, editor-in-chief, and L. B. De la Court, managing editor, and its name changed to the *Butler County Democrat*, March 10, 1870; owing to legal complications, the additional name and *True Telegraph* was appended to it.

Dr. Nickel retired from the paper, May 11, 1871, and its entire possession passed into the hands of L. B. De la Court, who retained Dr. Nickel as its editor. Mr. De la Court owned the paper until December 21, 1873, when Thomas H. Hodder purchased it, and held it until April 15, 1875. During this time, Mr. Hodder changed the form of the paper from a folio to a quarto, and made some other mechanical improvements in it.

The firm of R. N. Andrews & Co. succeeded Mr. Hodder in the ownership of the paper, April 15, 1875. Mr. J. W. Shart's name appeared in the initial number as its editor, and until June 24, when it was dropped. Later in the year it was edited by J. P. Caldwell for a brief season and by Thomas H. Miller and others.

On May 13, 1875, the paper assumed the name of the *Butler County Democrat and Hamilton Guidon*, McElwee & McMaken selling the *Guidon* to the *Democrat*. On December 2, 1875, the paper was purchased by the Democratic Printing Company, composed of R. N. Andrews, Thomas Miller, and H. C. Hume—Mr. Hume acting as editor. Subsequently Andrews disposed of his interest to George R. Vinnedge, and afterward Mr. D. J. Callen, of Mercer County, purchased the interest, first of Miller, then of Vinnedge, and then came into entire possession of the paper, by purchasing the interest of Mr. Hume. Callen became financially embarrassed, and the *Democrat* was placed in the hands of a receiver. The receiver, N. E. Warwick, under the order of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, edited and continued the publication of the paper until February, 1877, when it was sold by him to H. C. Hume, Mrs. Catharine Miller, and George Vinnedge, who soon afterward sold the establishment to B. K. Brant, its present proprietor, who is assisted by Isaac Coy. It is Democratic in politics. A daily paper was issued from this office in the Fall of 1881.

In April, 1821, a paper was commenced by John L. Murray, called the *Volunteer*, and afterwards *Murray's Weekly Volunteer*, which was continued to December, 1825, when it was discontinued.

The next earliest periodical of which we have any account was published at Oxford. It was edited by the professors, and printed by John B. Smith. Its title was the *Literary Register*, and it had for motto "*Prolesce quam conspicis*." It was in magazine form, two columns to the page, and devoted a trifle of its space to local mat-

ters. It appears to have continued only about two years, for we find in the Hamilton papers an advertisement of the material for sale:

"TO PRINTERS.

"The Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies of Miami University will dispose of a good printing press, together with a large quantity of type, to suit the purchaser, if application be made immediately.

"For particulars apply to

ISAAC SHEPHERD,	} Committee.
SAMUEL W. MCCracken,	
WILLIAM M. McLAIN,	
JAMES H. BACON,	

"MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, December 4, 1830."

The Rev. Dr. MacDill, a name ever to be honored in this county, began the publication of a religious periodical in Hamilton, in the year 1829. It began in January. It was entitled the *Christian Intelligencer*, and was published in pamphlet form, forty-eight pages to each monthly number. It was devoted to the defense of the doctrines of the Associate Reformed Church and the diffusion of religious intelligence generally. After editing the paper for three years, 1829, 1830, and 1833, it was then suspended, but resumed again in March, 1833. At this time the fourth volume commenced. At the close of the thirteenth volume the name was changed, and it was then called the *Evangelical Guardian*. In 1847 it was called the *United Presbyterian*. At this time the Rev. James Pressley, then of Cincinnati, was associated with Dr. MacDill as publisher and assistant editor. At the close of the eighteenth volume, Dr. MacDill concluded to remove West, and the Rev. James Claybaugh, D. D., succeeded him, although the former still contributed articles from his home in Illinois. The journal is still carried on in Pittsburg.

In July, 1830, James B. Cameron commenced a weekly paper in Rossville, called the *Ohio Independent Press*, which was afterward published by Cameron, Hutchins & Co., until February, 1832, at which time the publication was discontinued, the publication not having been regular during the latter part of the time.

The *Free Soil Banner* was issued in Hamilton, August 21, 1848, giving an active support to Van Buren. It was edited by the following committee: John W. Erwin, John W. Wilson, Henry S. Earhart, Mark C. McMaken, Alfred Thomas, and John R. Lewis. (John H. Elliott) Hamilton, and H. C. Bird, Rossville, were publishing agents. John C. Skinner, treasurer. It was issued weekly, for three months.

The *Daily Press* was issued in Rossville, in May, 1851, by James H. Green and Alfred L. Sewell, two practical printers. Four numbers only were published.

The *Miami Democrat* was begun in Rossville in January, 1850, and was conducted by Wilson H. Layman. He retired from the paper, Tuesday, September 9, 1851, and the next number was owned by an association of Democrats—Longfellow & Co.; L. J. Strong, editor.



Of the *Hamilton and Rossville News* we know nothing but its death. This happened on the 10th of February, 1848.

Democracy Untremmeled and Butler County Investigator was first issued at Rossville, September 20, 1849. It was printed by J. M. Christy.

The *Hamilton Daily Chronicle* was proposed by S. R. Smith & Co., in 1855. We do not know whether it came to pass.

The *Herald of Education* was published by J. P. Ellinwood, in 1854. He was then superintendent of schools here.

Steph. R. Smith issued the *Butler County Democrat*, in August, 1861, which died after one week.

The *Tri-weekly Advertiser* was published March 14, 1867, by Jacob H. Long, and a weekly newspaper of the same name was begun by Mr. Long, February 24, 1875. The first was afterward merged into the *Independent*, which began in 1871. Mr. Long afterward disposed of his interests to Dr. J. R. Brown, Samuel L'Hommedieu, and W. H. Beardsley. The paper was edited by Colonel H. H. Robinson, and was printed until 1874, when it was disposed of to the Hamilton Printing Company, and merged into the *Examiner*.

The *Examiner* was begun in 1874, by the Hamilton Printing Company, and was conducted thus until in October of that year, when it was sold out to the *Guidon*, and became merged into that paper. It was edited by Thomas A. Cereoran, of Cincinnati, six or eight weeks, and afterward by John F. Neilan.

The *Guidon* was started August 26, 1875, by John McElwee. It established a reputation at once for ability to criticize, ridicule, and lecture the community in general. Its proprietor associated with him J. J. McMaken, and they bought out the *Examiner*, and the paper then became more conservative, and was removed to West Hamilton. In May, 1875, McElwee and McMaken sold out to the *Butler County Democrat*, and the *Guidon* and *Examiner* were merged into that paper.

The *Orcus* was originated in 1878, by S. D. Cone, who published and edited it for about three months; then being purchased by Lou J. Beauchamp and Capt. S. Carr, when it was bought by B. R. Finen and N. E. Warwick, and ran about six months—being noted for its sprightliness. Then, on account of change of business affairs, it was discontinued, the proprietors refunding advance subscriptions.

July 17, 1876, S. D. Cone and Colonel P. H. Gallagher, formerly of Charleston, West Virginia, and who was Mr. Callen's business manager of the *Democrat*, began publishing the *Sunday Morning News*. Mr. Cone was the originator of the venture, in the belief that a Sunday paper issued at an early hour, before the arrival of the Cincinnati trains, could acquire a large and profitable circulation, and in great measure supplant the Cincinnati Sunday dailies. With that view, special telegraphic dis-

patches were engaged, by the Atlantic and Pacific line, from all important points—the first attempt at newspaper special telegraphing ever made in Hamilton. The *News* ran its career in a little less than four months, and was highly appreciated. It came to an end through the business troubles of the *Democrat*, and not through lack of support.

The *Observer* is published by Jacob H. Long, and is a continuation of the *Advertiser*. It was established February 24, 1876. From the same office there was published, in the Fall of 1881, a Democratic daily of the same name, and later, another daily, entitled the *Daily People*.

The *Hamilton Register* was established in 1877, by J. W. Bennett, and was afterward changed to the *Hamilton Free Lance*. It suspended publication in 1879, and its editor entered the field of journalism in Warren County, where he continued his labors.

The *Schillwache* was established in May, 1859, by F. E. Humbach and John P. Bruck, being edited by John P. Dietz, of Dayton. After six months' service in this capacity he resigned, and was succeeded by L. F. Schmidicke, of Cincinnati. During 1860, F. E. Humbach sold out to J. P. Bruck. In 1861 J. P. Bruck responded to the call of the President for troops, and raised the first company that left Hamilton for the seat of war, of which he was elected captain. During his absence in the field (three months), Frederick Egry acted as superintendent, and attempted to run it in the interest of the Union cause, although it was originally an outspoken Democratic sheet. In November, 1862, Captain Bruck sold out to Peter Milders, with Professor A. Gearing and Louis Hey as editors. In 1863 Milders disposed of the *Schillwache* to Robert Christy, Esq., now a prominent practicing attorney at Washington, D. C., who immediately sold it to J. H. Long, the latter publishing it as the *Butler County Democrat*, a short time, in connection with L. B. De la Court. After a brief partnership, De la Court withdrew, and, in 1864, began the publication of the *National Zeitung*.

After the close of the Fall campaign, in the year 1863, the German Democrats of Butler County manifested a desire to start a new German Democratic newspaper, not having been satisfied with the policy pursued by the *Democrat*. The project was carried out by a number of German Democrats, who called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a stock company. On the thirteenth day of April, 1864, the following persons met at Ruple's Hall, West Hamilton: Messrs. Christian Morgenthaler, January Getz, Lberhart Böttinger, John Fischer, L. B. De la Court, Adolph Schmidt, Peter Becker, and others. Mr. Morgenthaler was elected president; Adolph Schmidt, secretary; and January Getz, treasurer of the company. The meeting resolved to publish a German Democratic newspaper, to solicit subscriptions for stock, and elected L. B. De la Court



editor and business manager of the concern. On the fourth day of July, 1864, the first number of the *Hamilton National Zeitung* was published. A few years later the paper passed into the sole possession of L. B. De la Court, who bought the entire stock of the company. The *National Zeitung* has been published since without interruption, and is at present the only German newspaper published in Butler County.

Preceding the *Schildwache* there had been a German paper called the *Wachter*, and, during the war, a Republican journal was issued in Hamilton, entitled the *Beobachter*.

We can not refrain from expressing our indignation at the vandal who destroyed a series of files of these newspapers, running up to the beginning of the county, and of priceless value. He had before refused to allow access to them on the ground that Butler County had not treated him right. He was a disappointed candidate for office, and his fellow-citizens had undoubtedly judged his capacity and public spirit correctly.

There are now published in this city the *News and Telegraph*, from the same office, by C. M. Campbell, the former being daily; the *Democrat*, by B. K. Brant; the *Observer*, by Jacob H. Long; and the *National Zeitung*, by L. B. De la Court. Two advertising sheets are also issued.

THE COUNTY IN 1828.

BUTLER COUNTY was formed and organized in 1803. The following table will show the march of population since the organization of the State government, according to the quadrennial enumeration of the free males over twenty-one years of age, made for the purpose of apportioning the representatives and senators to the State Legislature:

In 1803,	836
In 1807,	1,719
In 1811,	2,326
In 1815,	2,877
In 1819,	3,754
In 1823,	4,239
In 1827,	4,546

The whole population was, in 1810, 11,071; in 1820, it had increased to 21,726; and in 1828, amounted to about 26,000. The whole number for each of these dates may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy by multiplying the number over 21 years by 5.6. The whole number of free persons of color, in 1820, was 158.

In 1820, there were in this county, of free white males, under 10 years of age, 459; between 10 and 16, 1,774; between 16 and 26 years, 2,656; between 26 and 45, 1,976; and of 45 years and upward, 1,242. And there were also of free white females under 10 years, 3,870; between 10 and 16 years, 1,694; between 16 and 26

years, 2,022; between 26 and 45 years, 1,835; of 45 years and upward, 961. From this data it will appear that in 1820 the number of males exceeded that of the females 928.

This excess was accounted for, in part, by the spirit of adventure and the prospects of success inducing more young men to emigrate to and try their fortunes in the new countries than young women; but, even of that class under 10 years of age (upon whom these circumstances could have little or no influence), there is an excess of 189 males.

Fairfield Township contains 26,294 acres of land, valued, with the improvements, in 1827, at \$192,112. It contained, in 1827, 522 voters, and 2,923 inhabitants. It contained also 594 head of horses, and 863 head of cattle, valued at \$30,664. The foregoing items, together with the town property, valued at \$160,990, and the capital engaged in merchandise, estimated (before the court) at \$6,600, made the aggregate value of the township \$300,366. This amount of property paid a tax of \$941.14, for State and canal purposes; \$640.60 for school and county expenses; and \$330.11 for township expenses: making, in the whole, \$1,911.94.

Hanover Township contains 21,890 acres of land, valued, in 1827, at \$101,376. There were in this township 391 horses, and 540 cattle, valued together at \$19,960. Total value of the township, \$123,836. On this amount there was paid \$387.50 State and canal tax; \$258.55 county and school tax; and \$64.91 for township uses; total, \$710.96. Number of voters, 285, and of inhabitants, 1,526.

Madison Township contains 24,502 acres, estimated, then valued at \$134,972. Horses, 532; cattle, 786; value, \$27,688. Capital engaged in merchandise, \$2,976. Town property, \$6,074. Aggregate estimate, \$171,710. On this amount was paid \$534.90 for State and canal purposes; \$363.20 for county and school uses; total, \$898.10. Number of voters, 413; of inhabitants, 2,349.

Lemon Township contains 22,465 acres of land, then valued at \$153,458. Horses, 632; cattle, 886; estimated at \$32,376. Capital in merchandise, \$16,300. Town property, \$33,395—making the aggregate value of the township, \$236,129. On this was paid \$726.12 State and canal tax; \$495, for county and school purposes; total, \$1,221.19. This township contained 554 voters and 3,400 inhabitants.

Liberty Township, 17,783 acres of land, estimated, in 1827, at \$105,439. Number of horses, 377; and of cattle, 529; valued at \$19,212. Town property, estimated at \$700; capital in merchandise, \$1,750. Giving an aggregate value for this township of \$127,101; paying a tax of \$389.54 for State and canal purposes; \$262.74 for county and school uses; and \$128.55 for township purposes; total, \$781.25. Number of voters, 255; of inhabitants, 1,428.

Milford Township, 20,965 acres of land, then valued

at \$104,984. There were owned in it 428 horses, and 600 cattle, valued at \$21,920; town property, \$2,400; mercantile capital, \$4,780. Value of this township, \$134,004. Taxes: State and canal, \$497.10; county and school, \$273.02; total, \$680.12. Number of voters, 306; and of inhabitants, 1,713.

Oxford Township contains 1,583 acres of taxable land, valued at \$7,886. The college lands, amounting to 17,464 acres, valued at \$59,257, were not subject to taxation. This township contained 332 horses, and 8,607 cattle; valued at \$18,136. Town property, \$10,585; merchants' capital, \$6,700; property of the Miami University, buildings, etc., \$25,000. Total value of the township, \$127,566. This township paid \$104.35 for State and canal purposes; and \$87.50 for county and school purposes; making only a total of \$198.05. The number of voters was 367, and of inhabitants 2,050. The annual rents paid to the university by the lease-holders of this township amounted to upward of \$4,000.

Morgan Township contains 23,003 acres of land, then valued at \$72,072. It also contained 392 horses, and 654 cattle; valued at \$20,912; capital in merchandise, \$700; total value, \$93,684. This township paid \$291.37 for State and canal purposes; and \$197.95 for county and school expenses; total, \$489.32. Voters, 333; inhabitants, 1,884.

Ross Township—acres of land, 18,395; value, \$105,306. Horses, 369; and cattle, 586; value, \$19,424; town property, \$6,790; merchants' capital, \$4,400; total value, \$135,930. This township paid a tax of \$416.73 for State and canal purposes; \$280.90 for county and schools; and \$105 for township expenses. It contained 304 voters, and 1,702 inhabitants.

Riley Township—22,125 acres of land, valued at \$70,463. Horses, 397, and 624 head of cattle, valued at \$20,872; merchants' capital, \$800. Tax: \$278.34, State and canal; \$186.21, county and school; \$186.99, township; total, \$464.56. Number of voters, 268; and of inhabitants, 1,500.

St. Clair Township contains 17,761 acres of land, valued, in that year, at \$125,638. Number of horses, 356, and of cattle, 509, valued at \$18,312; town property, \$28,120; merchants' capital, \$19,075; making the aggregate value of the township \$182,145. This township paid \$556.12 State and canal tax; \$373.98 county and school tax; and \$186.99 township tax; making a total of \$1,117.09. Number of voters, 294; and of inhabitants, 1,664.

Union Township contains 21,104 acres of land, then valued at \$120,220. Horses, 397, and cattle, 574, value \$20,472; town property, \$3,413; capital in merchandise, \$1,250; aggregate value of the township, \$145,355. Taxes: \$468.51, State and canal; \$323.25, county and school, \$97.17, township. Number of voters, 315; and of inhabitants, 1,164.

Wayne Township—This township, the last in their

alphabetical order, contains 21,207 acres of land, valued, in 1827, at \$122,974. There were in this township 525 horses, and 676 cattle, valued at \$26,384; and also town property worth \$5,748; with \$4,500 of capital engaged in merchandise; making an aggregate value of the township of \$159,606. Tax: \$483.24, State and canal; \$223.63, county and school; and \$80.90, township; total, \$887.78. Voters, 294; inhabitants, 1,646.

To arrive near the whole value of the county, to the items above enumerated must be added the value of the young horses and cattle under three years old, and the sheep and swine, which would amount to a very considerable sum, and also the amount of household furniture, farming implements and mechanic tools. These items would probably increase the amount nearly one half, the horses and cattle being each valued at a fixed rate—the horses at \$40 each, the cattle at \$8—probably much below the average value which they would then sell for in the market.

An ingenious writer who collated the above statistics indulges in the following anticipations as to the future of this county. He writes in 1828:

"We will indulge, here, in a few speculations on the energies which heaven has imparted to the soil, and to how great an extent its resources may be developed. Butler County contains about 15,000 acres of first-rate land; 180,000 acres of second-rate land; and 80,000 acres of third-rate. This 15,000 acres of first-rate land will produce annually of corn, at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, 675,000 bushels.

"This amount of corn, at two gallons per bushel, would yield 1,350,000 gallons of spirits, which at 20 cents per gallon, would amount to \$270,000; and it would produce, allowing 10 bushels to yield 100 pounds, 6,750,000 pounds of pork, which at 2½ cents per pound, would be worth \$169,750, and would subsist about 100,000 persons!

"The 180,000 acres of second-rate land, supposing it to yield 15 bushels of wheat per acre, would produce 2,700,000 bushels, which would make about 500,000 barrels of flour, worth \$3.25 per barrel, and would amount to the enormous sum of \$1,375,000, exclusive of the price of the barrel and expense of grinding and packing; and at 40 cents per bushel would amount to \$1,080,000. This quantity of wheat would subsist 400,000 persons, allowing each to consume 6½ bushels, which is rather more than is actually consumed in bread-stuffs. One-third of the second-rate land, 60,000 acres, in grass, would yield, at 1½ tons of hay per acre, 90,000 tons, which would winter about 90,000 head of horses, or 120,000 head of cattle; and the remaining two-thirds, 120,000 acres, would yield sufficient grazing to feed them through the Summer. Were they disposed of, either horses or cattle, at three years old—in general, the most judicious age—if horses, 30,000 (one-third) might be disposed of annually, which, at an average of \$40 each, would yield



\$1,200,000; if cattle, 40,000 would be disposable annually, which at \$10 per head, would yield \$400,000. This showing proves clearly that horses are much the most profitable species of stock.

"The living animals which are annually sent from the Western States into the Southern markets (principally horses) yield about \$3,000,000. It is, perhaps, not rating horses too high in those markets at \$80 per head; and 37,500 horses only would be required to produce that sum. Butler county, alone, appropriating all her lands, could produce this number.

"Eighty thousand acres of third-rate land, very proper for that purpose, would support, at 5 sheep to the acre, 400,000; which, averaging each fleece at 2 pounds, would yield 800,000 pounds, worth, at 30 cents per pound, \$240,000.

"These calculations have been made, supposing every acre of land to be under cultivation. At present the quantity in actual agriculture does not greatly exceed one-third, and there is a very small portion of it, indeed, under that high state of cultivation to which it will probably arrive at some future day, when the great increase of population will demand every energy of the soil to produce aliment to sustain animal life. We may gather a knowledge, satisfactorily accurate, of the prospective population which this county may one day contain, or at least support, by ascertaining the greatest quantity of grain which it will produce. It is a principle infallible in the economy of nature to produce life to as great an extent as nature and art furnish means to sustain it.

"The whole quantity of land (rating the first quality at 30 bushels of wheat per acre, the second quality at 15, and the third-rate at 8) would produce 3,799,000 bushels. Estimating the consumption of each individual, young and old, in bread, meat, liquors, clothing, and that consumed by the necessary proportion of domestic animals, to be equal to 25 bushels (and this is apportioning a more liberal allowance than is consumed in some countries of Europe), it would give 156,000 inhabitants—a number greater than was contained in the States of Delaware and Rhode Island in 1820. And yet this would not make a population much more dense than some sections of country in the old world. It gives 326 to the square mile. The Netherlands contains 214 persons to the square mile; England, 225; and Ireland, 228. In countries as extensive as either of the last mentioned, there must be considerable quantities of land which will not produce; in this county there is scarcely a rood which may not be profitably improved.

"There were, in 1810, in this county, 10 tanneries, and 74 stills for distilling ardent spirits. We have no data from which we could form any tolerable estimate of their numbers at present, but the numbers of both are considerably increased. There was also, in that year, in it, 514 looms, upon which were woven 156,476 yards of various kinds of fabric, estimated at \$130,000. The number of

looms, and the quantity of labor performed on them, has not probably increased since then with the amount of population. Our citizens now purchase much of their clothing which they were then compelled to manufacture for themselves.

"In 1820, there were 1,022 persons engaged in manufactures. This number probably includes adult artificers of every kind. There were also 59 persons employed in mercantile business, and 3,961 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"There is at this time (1828) in operation within the county 38 grist-mills, driving from 1 to 3 run of stones; 45 saw-mills; and 12 fulling mills. Besides these, there are various other kinds of machinery propelled by water-power, and a large amount of water-power yet to be improved and brought into profitable operation."

EDUCATION.

EMERSON says: "The world exists for the education of each man." The founders of the American Republic believed that a free government is a government for each man, and that without universal education a permanent republic is impossible. In the famous ordinance of 1787 are these words:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The men who wrote the great ordinance were no dreamers. They applied their theories of government, and in educational affairs at least they were eminently successful. They provided that no State or territorial legislature should interfere with the disposal of the public lands by the general government, and that a portion of these lands should form the nucleus of a fund for the education of the whole people.

The constitution of Ohio, formed in 1802, as well as the constitution of 1851, copied, in substance, the part of the ordinance which is above quoted, and from this it will be seen that the fostering of schools has been one of the objects which the State of Ohio has constantly sought to attain.

It is not sufficient to show that Butler County has borne a worthy part in the promotion of that intelligence for which the State has become so favorably known, and in which the people of the commonwealth have a laudable pride.

This county was organized in 1803. The first settlers came from nearly all the older States, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky being most numerous. No sooner did the pioneer finish his cabin than he began to plan for the education of his children. The primitive log school-house, with its "stick and mortar"



chimney, paper windows, puncheon floor, slab seats, and itinerant schoolmaster, immediately followed the completion of his dwelling, and although not much was attempted in these schools, what was attempted was thoroughly done.

The children learned to spell, read, write, and cipher (often as far as the "rule of three"). One of the best features in the training of pioneer children was the physical exercise which all received—boys and girls alike. At home the boys cut fire-wood, fed the stock, broke the flax, and went to the mill, ten or even twenty miles away. The girls milked the cows, worked in the fields, spun flax and wool, wove, and did all manner of house-work, and thus became accustomed to labor with their hands—a schooling that is not less valuable in business life than that derived from the study of books. Nor was moral training neglected in these days. Habits of industry, thrift, and patience were universally inculcated.

The children crossed the threshold of the school-room prepared to respect and obey the rules of the teacher, and when this respect and obedience were not given, the offender was promptly punished, both by teacher and parent.

The training in these schools and homes did not end with school-books and moral precepts. The first exercise at school was commonly the reading of a chapter of the Bible; and in many a cabin, at night, before the family retired, was enacted the scene of family worship, so beautifully pictured by the poet Burns, in "The Cotter's Saturday Night:"

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,
They round the ingle form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, with patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride.
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And 'Let us worship God,' he says, with solemn air.
They chant their artless notes in simple guise,
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim,
Perhaps Dundee's wild-warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name."

The backwoodsman's children entered the field of active life with strong bodies and good characters, and with a very fair common school education. The physique and the sturdy character of these children were chiefly due to their parents, but the faithful work of the humble and poorly paid schoolmaster had not been in vain.

The primitive teacher in Ohio was either from one of the older States or from across the Atlantic. With rarely an exception, he was earnest, industrious, and conscientious. He was dignified, and could scarcely be called genial by his pupils. He believed in his prerogative, and would sacrifice his position rather than humiliate himself in his own estimation. He was often a classical scholar. He taught for three months at a time, and boarded around among the parents of his pupils. His pay was always meager, being but a few cents per day for each pupil. Once a quarter, generally at Christ-

mas time, "the big boys" would meet at the school-house before daylight, fasten the shutters and the door, and thus "bar out" the master, demanding of him "a treat." Sometimes he would give them apples and cider, and sometimes he would not. In case he refused to comply with the demands of the boys, they would either yield gracefully to their master's firmness, or otherwise they would treat him with personal violence, such as ramming him in the nearest mill-pond, or, in very rare cases, inserting his head under the corner of a fence. These were rude times, which, for the good of all, have long since passed away, never to return; but, for the sake of truth, it should be remembered that what the "big boys" did to the master was prompted more by their love of fun than by their desire to see any one suffer physical pain.

These early schools began about eight o'clock in the morning, and continued till four or five in the afternoon, with an hour's intermission at twelve. Nearly all the pupils "brought their dinners," which consisted of apples, bread, meat, and sometimes milk.

After the dinner had been eaten, the boys would play ball, and the girls "black man," and other lighter games, till the time for books. All played hard, and all studied hard.

In the school-room there were nearly as many classes as would be obtained by multiplying the number of pupils by the number of the R's. Blackboards were not known, and school apparatus had not been thought of west of the eastern cities.

The text-books were not uniform. Each pupil used what he could get. Webster's and Dillworth's Spelling-books, the New Testament, the English Reader and its Introduction, Pike's and Bennett's Arithmetics, and Murray's Grammar were among those most common. Penmanship was taught by copies written by the master, and the goose-quill pen was in general use. Occasionally there was a school in which geometry, surveying, and natural philosophy were taught, but such were exceedingly rare. In these schools the higher branches were recited at the noon hour, or after the lower classes had been dismissed. Nothing but the love of learning could have induced these overworked teachers, in their log school-houses, to have done such work for their older pupils.

In these same log school-houses statesmen, authors, and generals were inspired to study and to acquire the knowledge which afterward made them a power in their day and generation. The primitive schoolmaster, as we now call him, builded wiser than his patrons knew. But we are mistaken if these early and true teachers did not expect to see their ambitious pupils become useful and eminent citizens. Whoever seeks an honest answer to the now general inquiry, What is the cause of such a host of great men in Ohio? will find the true answer in the lives and services of the primitive schoolmasters of our great State. Grant, Sherman, Hayes, Garfield, Halstead (and hundreds

of really great men in Ohio, whom the world does not know), were not all of these the pupils of the primitive schoolmaster?

A roll of the names of those who were especially useful in developing Butler County into an influential part of a great commonwealth would be incomplete without Ritchie, Pardee, Proudfit, McMechan, Smith, Monfort, Beers, Marston, Gailbreath, Thomas, Bebb, Hughes, Claek, Bishop, and others who taught the children of the pioneers.

There are no records to show when the first school was held within the limits of what is now Butler County. It is said that reading and writing were taught in Fort Hamilton during the Autumn of 1791, by a soldier to some of his comrades. It is not probable that any school existed before 1805. In every new settlement, however, there was one during a part of each year. These were subscription schools, and the names of the teachers have not been preserved.

In Hamilton a Mr. Ritchie, the Rev. M. G. Wallace, Benjamin Pardee, Alexander Proudfit, the Rev. James McMechan, Henry Baker, Hugh Hawthorne, Miss Ellen A. McMechan, the Rev. Francis Monfort, and Benjamin F. Raleigh all taught prior to the year 1830.

In Middletown, Judge Beers, Marsha Wilson, Ephraim Gray, Joseph Werth, and Jeremiah Marston were among the earliest teachers.

In New London, Adam Mow, a Mr. Jenkins, Dayid Lloyd, and the Rev. Thomas Thomas taught school at an early date.

The Rev. R. H. Bishop, who was the first president of Miami University, is justly entitled to a place on the roll of the great teachers of Butler County. James M. Dorsey was the first teacher in Oxford.

In Butler County the higher education has not been limited to the university at Oxford. In 1810 the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace taught the classics and the higher English branches in Hamilton.

In 1815 Alexander Proudfit, an alumnus of the Ohio University, taught Latin and Greek to the sons of Dr. Daniel Millikin, and to others. In 1818 the Hamilton Literary Society erected a substantial building for academical purposes. In 1821 the Rev. Thomas Thomas established a high-school at New London, and in the same neighborhood, in the same year, a library association was formed.

One of the teachers in the New London High School was William Bebb, afterward governor of Ohio. Evan Davis taught in New London from 1830 to 1836, inclusive. For nearly forty years this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the educational work of the county.

Of the teachers who won distinction in the New London High School, the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw deserves favorable mention. Murat Halstead, who has won a more than national reputation as a journalist, was one of his pupils.

In 1833 Nathaniel Furman established an academy in Middletown. His school was continued for fifteen years, and became widely known for its excellence.

In 1835 "The Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy" was opened. In 1836 the number of pupils in this school was one hundred and twenty-seven. Miss Maria Drummond, Miss Georgietta Haven, Miss Amelia Looker, Miss Eliza Huffman, Mr. Nathan Furman, and others, were at different times teachers in this academy.

The educational revival, which began in the United States in 1825, bore fruit in Ohio in 1853. The new school-law then enacted put an end to nearly all private schools, except seminaries, colleges, and universities. With scarcely an exception all the citizens of Butler County united in availing themselves of the privileges of the new law. County examiners were appointed, school directors were elected, school-houses built, apparatus and school libraries purchased, teachers employed, and for once in the history of the State nearly all the children were in school a part of each year.

Under the law of 1853 the most important and influential school officers in a county are the school examiners, whose duty it is to examine teachers and to give certificates to those who are of good character, and who possess an adequate knowledge of the various branches studied in the schools.

The following is a complete list of all who have been school examiners in Butler County since 1853: Evan Davis, Benjamin F. Raleigh, Andrew G. Chambers, S. V. Chase, J. T. Killen, W. H. Wynn, S. A. Campbell, J. Longnecker, John R. Chamberlin, A. Crider, Benjamin F. Thomas, H. C. Williamson, Gilbert L. Travis, H. D. Henkley, F. Z. Leiter, Wesley Thomas, A. Ellis, D. P. Nelson, S. I. McClelland, J. Q. Baker, and L. D. Brown. The last three named constitute the present board.

A sketch of the educational history of Butler County would be incomplete without at least a brief mention of the Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, and of the Oxford Female College. The seminary was incorporated in 1853. In 1860, and again in 1871, the buildings of the seminary were destroyed by fire. Since the last fire, the building has been rebuilt, and the school has been more prosperous than ever before. The Female College, under the careful supervision of Dr. Robert D. Morris, has done great good to the public. As a whole, the schools of Butler County are in a highly prosperous condition. Hamilton, Middletown, Oxford, Monroe, New London, Ananda, and West Chester have excellent buildings and excellent graded schools. Hamilton and New London have well-equipped public libraries, and Middletown stands first in her supply of school apparatus.

In the towns the majority of the teachers are ladies. In the country this is not the case. Teachers still receive wages that are too low in comparison with what is generally paid for skilled labor. Nevertheless, Butler County

has for years paid her teachers far better than the average county in the State has done.

The following school statistics for Butler County have been taken from the last annual report of the Hon. J. J. Burns, state school commissioner of Ohio: Number of youths between 6 and 21 years of age, 14,844; number of school-houses, 123. Value of school property, \$421,550; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 201; number of different pupils enrolled, 9,067; average daily attendance of pupils, 5,796. Number of certificates issued, 226. Average wages of teachers per month in township districts: Gentlemen, \$45; ladies, \$33. In special districts: Gentlemen, \$59; ladies, \$46. In high schools, gentlemen, \$65; ladies, \$78. Average number of weeks schools were in session: Township, 35; separate districts, 37.

An interesting chapter on the growth and influence of the Butler County Teachers' Association could be written. The names of Thomas M. Mendenhall, Emanuel Richter, Alston Ellis, James A. Clarke, J. W. Judkins, J. P. Sharkey, John Q. Baker, Professor B. Starr, James M. Slicher, Isaac S. Coy, L. E. Grennan, and many others, would deserve more than mere mention in such a chapter.

Were a complete list of the benefactors of the public schools of Butler County to be prepared, many pages would be required. It is certainly in place, however, to state here that Clark Lane, the founder of the Lane Free Library, of Hamilton, is one of the greatest of these benefactors. The library that he established will be an imperishable monument in the lives of those that have been enriched by the healthful literature he made free to the people of his city.

AGRICULTURE.*

BUTLER COUNTY contains four hundred and fifty-seven square miles. This area, as returned and assessed for taxation, contains 293,695 acres. The county, therefore, is of medium size; there being three counties in the State which contain less than 200,000 acres, and four counties which contain over 400,000 acres, all averaging 288,346 acres.

The lands of the county, from the latest data available, and from the known changes which have since taken place, are subdivided about as follows:

In arable lands,	210,000 acres.
In meadow and pasture lands,	20,000 "
In wood and uncultivated lands,	63,000 "
Total,	293,000

The value of the lands, exclusive of the real estate in towns and cities, exceeds in value per acre the value of

the lands in any of the other counties in the State, excepting the counties of Hamilton and Montgomery.

There are no data of recent date which exhibit the present subdivision of lands; but it is believed that the lands are now divided into about 4,000 farms of the following dimensions:

Farms containing less than 40 acres, about	1,400
" " between 40 and 80 acres, about	1,190
" " " 80 and 160 acres, about	1,130
" " " 160 and 320 acres, about	340
" " over 320 acres, about	30

The geological formation of Butler County is identical with that which exists in the Miami Valley, known as the Lower Silurian. Throughout the county blue limestone rocks, of good quality, are found in great abundance.

Geographically considered, its location is not liable to serious or well-grounded objections. It enjoys superior business advantages from its proximity to the city of Cincinnati. There the farmer can, at all times, find a fair and ready market for all his productions. The facilities of access to the city by canal, by railroads, and by turnpikes, relieve the farmers from the unpleasant necessity of submitting to either exorbitant charges for transportation or to the unreasonable and more odious exactions of those who have control of grain elevators. If farmers are not satisfied with the margin of profit claimed by grain-dealers, they can transact their own business in conformity with their own views. They enjoy like opportunities in the purchase of staple goods for their family use. Hence, the position of Butler County in reference to business affairs is unusually favorable.

The soil of this county is properly designated as limestone soil. It is exceedingly variable in character, but highly productive. Much of it is unsurpassed in fertility, while there is only a small portion which is not susceptible of being made of good quality by judicious husbandry. It has neither barren plains, nor sterile hills, nor marshes, nor swamps, which mar the beauty of the landscape, or generate noxious and unhealthy atmospheres.

As the characteristics and productive qualities of the soil in a county can be more correctly estimated and determined by the number, size, and character of the streams which flow through it, a skeleton map of the county is herewith presented, exhibiting the course of the Miami River, and the many large creeks, small creeks, runs, and streamlets which so abound and which so thoroughly ramify the entire county. This map will not only be valuable as indicating the quality of the soil, but will exhibit the abundance of water which the streams afford, and which is used for propelling machinery, as well as supplying water for farm and other purposes.

The lands known as "bottom lands" on the Miami River are generally composed of a sandy alluvial deposit. The predominant timber upon these lands is hackberry, buckeye, box-elder, sycamore, honey-locust, walnut, and

* By John M. Millikin.

sometimes sugar-tree and hickory. Nearly all the lands in this county of this quality have been cleared for more than fifty years, and have since been cultivated almost continuously. Portions of these lands have been occasionally subject to inundation from backwater, and have thereby become greatly enriched, while other portions have been injured by the displacement of the soil or the covering of the same with gravel.

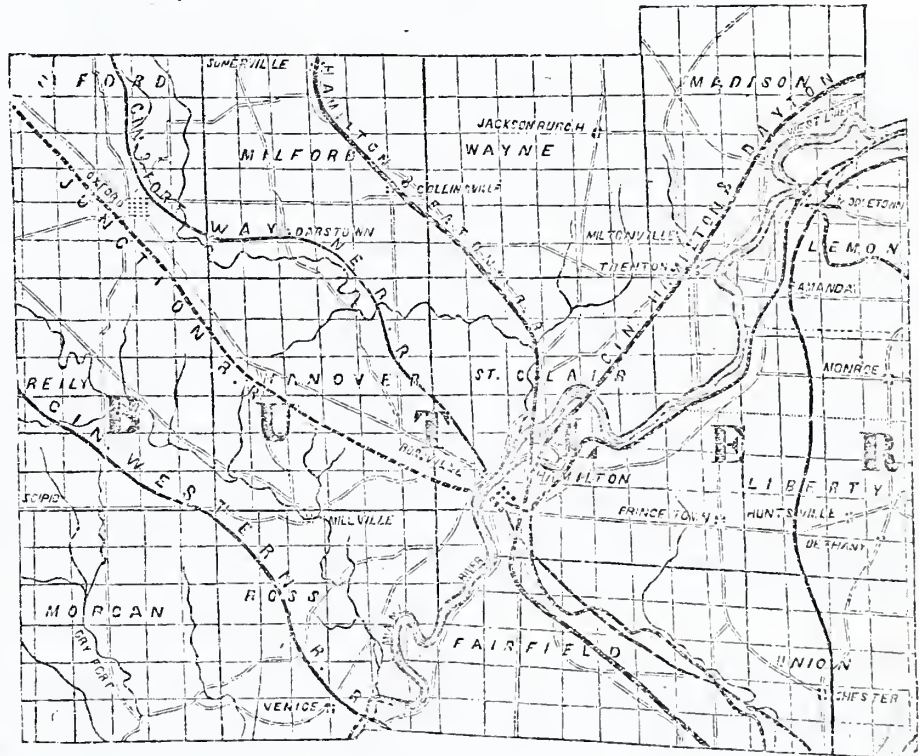
The same quality of rich alluvial lands is to be found along the larger creeks, and is liable to like overflows and subject to like casualties. Such lands do not constitute either the most valuable or the most desirable farms. They subject their owners sometimes to great inconvenience and loss, and are not so suitable for the production of the various grains, grasses, and other crops raised as are lands of essentially different quality. Nevertheless, these "bottom lands" are highly prized by many, and greatly preferred by a few of our farmers.

Lands known as "second bottom," whether near the Miami River or in the vicinity of our largest creeks, constitute a larger proportion of our good choice lands. Farms composed of such soil are more highly valued, and are regarded as decidedly superior in quality. Such lands usually abound in about the following varieties of timber: Hackberry, cherry, walnut, buckeye, blue ash, gray ash, pin-oak, white oak, burr-oak, and sugar-tree. Sometimes sycamores grow on such soils, in connection with elms and the several varieties of haw-trees. It is not intended to say that all these several varieties of trees are found in the same locality: sometimes particular varieties prevail in one neighborhood, while other varieties predominate in another.

The surface of such soils not only furnishes exceedingly eligible sites for the location of farm buildings, but it is very favorable for farming operations. The soil is composed of a dark sandy loam, which originally abounded in vegetable mold. The land is, therefore, almost uniformly friable and easy of cultivation; sometimes it is based upon a gravelly subsoil, and at other times upon a clay substratum. This quality of soil is not confined to the immediate vicinity of either the Miami River or the largest creeks, but is to be found in great extent throughout many parts of the county. Farms consisting of lands of this quality have maintained their fertility surprisingly, even under improvident cultivation. They are

easily recuperated with clover, which takes readily, and grows with vigorous luxuriance.

The "uplands" are very variable in quality. In one portion of the county, where the hills are unusually high for this part of Ohio, the land is of exceeding richness. The soil is adapted to the production of every variety of grain grown in the county. It is based upon a clay subsoil, and was originally covered with a rich, dark-colored vegetable mold. These hills, which have an altitude above the Miami River of about three hundred feet,



Map of Butler County.

were originally covered with a very thick growth of timber, indicating the very best quality of soil, entirely dissimilar from that which usually grows upon our uplands. On the very highest points on these hills, sycamore, black walnut, white walnut, black locust (trees between two and three feet in diameter), box-alder, gray ash, blue ash, pawpaw, etc., grew to an unusual size. And, notwithstanding the irregularities in the surface of this region, and the rich and friable character of the soil, yet there is no excessive gullying or washing away of the surface of the fields. The rich and favorable character of these lands, and their high elevation, make them especially valuable for the cultivation of fruit of every variety.

The other uplands, although somewhat different, are nevertheless similar in quality to most of the uplands in the Miami Valley. In some places they have incorporated with the surface soil a good proportion of vegetable material, while in other localities the soil is purely argillaceous. The farms on these uplands, usually denomi-



nated "clay farms," have for the last thirty-five years continuously grown upon public favor. By judicious culture they have regularly improved in productiveness. Clover usually takes readily, and all the labor and means applied in renovating these soils have been successful in producing good and enduring effects. Farms located upon these uplands are generally favorable for fruit-growing, for the production of small grain and grasses, and for general farming purposes. Indeed, farmers occupying such lands are already competing in large crops of corn with those who reside upon purely bottom lands. The prevailing timber is white oak, pigeon-oak, hickory, ash, red-bud, dogwood, and elm. Intermixed with these we generally find more or less of walnut and sugar-tree.

The climatology and meteorology of Butler County vary immaterially from that which prevails in southwestern Ohio. The most important characteristic of the climate is its uniformity. By this we do not mean to say that we are exempt from the usual changes and fluctuations of temperature, of wind and of rain, which are found to exist in other localities. What is claimed is great uniformity, for a series of years, of mean temperature, of mean precipitation of rain, and of mean force and frequency of winds. Consequently, although, in common with others, the county has occasionally suffered from the effects of droughts, from an excess of rain, and slightly from severe winds, yet its farmers have not encountered such privations and sustained such losses from the above causes as are common in other localities in the country. Our mean temperature for many years has been about fifty-three degrees; and the mean fall of water varies but little from forty-eight inches.

Although the surface of Butler County, sixty years ago, was thickly covered with a heavy and vigorous growth of timber, eight-tenths of which has been removed, yet there are now no perceptible changes in either the mean temperature, the mean quantity of rain precipitated, the frequency or duration of showers, or in the character or direction of the prevailing winds. Neither is it believed that our atmosphere is less humid than it was fifty years ago. Some slight modifications of our climate may have taken place. They are, however, not so marked as to be appreciable, even by those who have been careful observers of the weather and its influence upon the vegetation of the county.

The thorough clearing up of farms, however, has produced very decided effects upon our streams. They now rise more rapidly, attain to a great height, and subside, consequently, in much less time than heretofore. Obstructions have been removed from low lands, from runs and streamlets, and from creeks; and water now flows speedily off, instead of remaining spread over large tracts of land, to the great detriment and loss of our farmers.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing, we believe that it will not be unsafe to say that if a favorable geograph-

ical and commercial position—a climate singularly favorable for the production of the great agricultural staples and for the cultivation of fruits, and a soil variable in character, yet highly rich in all essential elements—are necessary to constitute a good farming region, then the farmers of Butler County are in the possession of that rich boon. In fertility of soil, in her temperate climate, in her favorable geographical position, her numerous streams of water, her timber, her exhaustless quarries of blue limestone, and her abundance of water power, Butler County may be equaled—she can not be excelled.

The cultivation of the lands of this county is by no means what it ought to be. The farmers are not sufficiently alive to the importance of a very complete knowledge of the general principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture. They hesitate, in many cases, to adopt, and in other cases they reject, not only the teachings of science, but refuse to profit by the practical demonstrations of our more intelligent and experienced cultivators. Notwithstanding the existence of this state of feeling among some of our farmers, we have the gratification of being able to say with truth that the husbandry of the county has, in many important regards, attained a commendable thoroughness, and is now rapidly improving. Farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others, and are more ambitious to investigate and consider the reasons assigned for the various systems or modes of culture. In due season, we do not question but what an improved state of husbandry will generally prevail, and that the annual product of this county will be quadrupled.

The productiveness of the lands of the county will best be understood by a full statement of the annual amounts of grains produced and the number of domestic animals owned in the county since the year 1850. And, first, of the grain produced.

Under this general head it is proposed to give a brief account of the mode of culture, with the results of wheat, barley, corn, rye, oats, and buckwheat, and to present such other facts and statements in reference to the same as may be deemed of general interest.

WHEAT.—This is one of the staple and most profitable crops raised in Butler County. The mode of culture generally adopted gives conclusive indications that the farmers have given great attention to the production of this favorite crop; and the results prove that they have generally met with fair success.

Wheat ground is generally prepared with more than ordinary care. Every thing necessary to be done for the proper preparation of the ground is more faithfully attended to than in preparing the lands for any other crop. The grain is generally put in with a drill. There are some, however, who adhere to the old way of sowing broadcast. Barn-yard manure on hand at the time of plowing for wheat, if unrotted, is carefully plowed under. If thoroughly rotted, it is applied as a top-dressing before

the ground undergoes thorough pulverization with the harrow.

The old mode of plowing up "bare fallows" during the Summer, and then replowing the same before sowing in wheat, has fallen into almost general disuse. If there are any fallow grounds, they are what are termed in England "green fallows." Clover-fields are esteemed the best for the production of a good crop of wheat. There are many who have great faith in the productive capacity of a good timothy meadow field, or timothy and clover field under pasturage for a good crop of wheat. Wheat stubble, barley stubble, and oats stubble grounds continue to be used by many for growing wheat. The practice of sowing wheat upon the same ground for many successive years is not so common as heretofore, although very frequently followed.

The breadth of land sown in wheat in this county is by no means uniform. It is as variable as the product per acre is uncertain. The crop harvested in 1862 was nearly forty-five per cent greater in breadth of land than the crop harvested in 1865; and the aggregate product of wheat in the county in 1862 more than doubled that harvested in 1865. The yield per acre of the crop of 1862 was fifteen and a half bushels, while the yield of 1865 was less than eleven bushels per acre.

To show the capacity of Butler County as a wheat-producing county, we herewith present a statement showing the number of acres sown and the number of bushels harvested per annum. Our statement refers to the years in which the crops were produced.

STATISTICS OF WHEAT IN BUTLER COUNTY.

YEARS.	No. acres sown.	No. bushels gathered.	YEARS.	No. acres sown.	No. bushels gathered.
1850, . .	31,131	529,390	1866, . .	33,602	127,832
1851, . .	26,242	377,738	1867, . .	32,890	425,336
1852, . .	24,947	397,625	1868, . .	37,733	329,144
1853, . .	24,804	367,050	1869, . .	40,517	646,054
1854, . .	29,278	396,266	1870, . .	35,675	442,537
1855, . .	31,294	447,813	1871, . .	34,318	384,427
1856, . .	40,145	636,831	1872, . .	28,901	300,186
1857, . .	42,396	789,569	1873, . .	33,856	487,070
1858, . .	43,331	497,926	1874, . .	38,443	623,329
1859, . .	42,267	589,976	1875, . .	34,235	149,847
1860, . .	42,723	639,578	1876, . .	25,839	263,155
1861, . .	45,860	533,843	1877, . .	32,900	525,889
1862, . .	51,206	783,984	1878, . .	39,653	544,944
1863, . .	39,766	495,953	1879, . .	38,427	678,717
1864, . .	39,972	538,850	1880, . .	38,669	587,764
1865, . .	35,795	387,670	1881, . .	42,799

BARLEY has been extensively cultivated in this county for many years. It has in many instances been one of the most remunerative crops grown, particularly when sown upon land specially adapted to its production. At times when barley commanded a high price, some of the farmers have produced such crops as would enable them to realize from fifty-five to seventy dollars per acre for a single crop.

The soil best adapted for raising barley must be a rich,

warm, loamy soil, in good tilth and condition. On poor soils it is an unreliable and poorly paying crop. Fall barley is more generally raised than Spring. The first is more certain as a crop, and is more desired by brewers. Neither are regarded as being as exhaustive of the soil as wheat; and the stubble of barley is generally regarded as favorable for sowing wheat upon. The straw of barley is much used for feeding cattle, and as a substitute for hay for horses that are not performing very severe service. In the table that will be hereafter given it will be seen that the number of acres sown in barley varies from six to sixteen thousand acres per annum, and that we produce from 165,000 to 340,000 bushels per annum.

Barley being a crop quite extensively grown and relied upon by many farmers of this county, they will be interested in knowing the number of acres annually sown and the product thereof. The following will give the desired information:

YEARS.	No. acres sown.	Annual product.	YEARS.	No. acres sown.	Annual product.
1858, . .	17,383	389,965	1870, . .	1,021	15,732
1859, . .	15,749	339,955	1871, . .	16,887	400,918
1860, . .	9,171	230,560	1872, . .	18,837	398,558
1861, . .	10,569	224,639	1873, . .	14,026	369,110
1862, . .	6,211	163,714	1874, . .	12,443	364,632
1863, . .	9,501	187,393	1875, . .	10,153	71,318
1864, . .	11,614	289,151	1876, . .	16,126	193,542
1865, . .	14,179	280,645	1877, . .	15,852	484,734
1866, . .	944	14,160	1878, . .	11,841	435,150
1867, . .	12,324	316,552	1879, . .	15,995	449,786
1868, . .	6,682	85,646	1880, . .	23,693	489,955
1869, . .	9,165	245,747

The crop of barley produced in 1866 was the most deficient of any that has been raised at any time within the last forty years.

RYE receives but little attention from the farmers of this county. Some sow it to provide early green feed for their milch cows, while others raise very small quantities for the grain and choice straw.

OATS are more extensively cultivated, although our farmers have been greatly discouraged in their production by the injuries which have for many years been done that crop by rust.

BUCKWHEAT is raised to a very limited extent indeed. Why it is so much neglected it is hard to determine. The quantity produced does not equal the demand for home consumption.

The corn-crop of this county is the crop, of all others, upon which farmers most rely. It is the basis of our agricultural prosperity. It is indispensable to the diversified system of husbandry which farmers have so long practiced with such pre-eminent success.

In this chapter it is deemed unnecessary to go into any special examination of the several modes or systems of culture which have been practiced in raising this crop. The qualities of land best adapted to the production of this important staple have already been given, when

speaking of the various kinds of soil which exist in the county.

One very marked as well as important change in the culture of the corn-crop has taken place within the past ten or fifteen years. Farmers no longer restrict themselves, as formerly, to any specific number of what were styled "plowings" before "laying by" their corn-crop. It now receives much more attention than formerly, and many more "workings." The mellowness of the ground and its freedom from weeds have much to do in determining when it will be either safe or prudent to cease further cultivation of the land. A fixed number of times of "going through" no longer determines or regulates the operations of the intelligent cultivator of corn.

The following statement will exhibit the number of acres of corn planted in the years stated, and the number of bushels produced in each year:

YEARS.	No. acres planted.	No. bushels produced.	YEARS.	No. acres planted.	No. bushels produced.
1850, . .	62,031	2,646,353	1866, . .	13,411	136,000
1851, . .	54,640	2,696,183	1867, . .	51,374	1,838,375
1852, . .	57,763	2,446,123	1868, . .	53,039	2,164,062
1853, . .	62,470	2,406,733	1869, . .	52,258	1,661,229
1854, . .	55,594	1,815,161	1870, . .	42,350	1,230,132
1855, . .	61,939	3,245,186	1871, . .	58,723	2,522,690
1856, . .	59,513	2,288,713	1872, . .	57,690	2,738,300
1857, . .	56,383	2,696,597	1873, . .	54,971	2,437,997
1858, . .	49,848	1,448,816	1874, . .	58,110	2,290,388
1859, . .	57,237	2,089,463	1875, . .	73,388	2,935,430
1860, . .	55,566	2,581,596	1876, . .	72,247	3,000,546
1861, . .	58,093	2,425,379	1877, . .	79,744	3,273,970
1862, . .	58,353	2,215,519	1878, . .	68,841	2,946,815
1863, . .	57,666	2,275,145	1879, . .	65,547	2,516,016
1864, . .	46,965	1,252,636	1880, . .	59,631	2,358,833
1865, . .	51,273	2,181,989

With this exposition of the grain-producing capabilities of this county, we pass to the consideration of other questions connected with our agriculture.

In the further presentation of such facts and considerations as are pertinent to an exposition of the state of agriculture in this county, we shall give, briefly, some account of the cultivation of other articles which are included in agricultural products.

Among these may appropriately be mentioned the growing of potatoes, of flax, of sorghum, and of tobacco. The quality of our soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes. Farmers who have given their attention at the right time and in the right way to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent have always been well rewarded for their labor and pains-taking. And yet potatoes are not so generally cultivated as they should be. We do not produce more potatoes than we consume. We should produce largely for exportation. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, and always commanding a fair price, and its production should, therefore, be greatly augmented.

Flax, although grown in this county, is not as extensively raised by our farmers as by those residing in some of the adjoining counties. It is more generally

cultivated for the seed, which has become an important article of commerce, and is industriously sought for at high prices. The fiber is now only incidentally valuable. It is not relied upon to any great extent as a source of income, because of the unsalable condition in which the same has to be sold. If a cheap and speedy way can be discovered by which the fiber can be so manipulated as to make it an available and desirable stock for the manufacture of a good quality of paper, then the business of growing flax would rapidly increase, and soon become a prominent and profitable crop in this county.

Sorghum cane is cultivated with us, and manufactured into syrup, to a moderate extent. It has proved a very valuable substitute for other molasses, and has been used extensively by those who felt themselves unable or unwilling to purchase sugar or other molasses at the exorbitant prices demanded. If science, and the practical skill of those who are now investigating the subject and making experiments, shall successfully ascertain some real, certain, and not extravagantly expensive process, by which farmers and others can manufacture a fair article of sugar, then the introduction of sorghum will have been proved to be of exceeding great value to the country. As yet no satisfactory testimony of such success has been given. That sugar has been produced from sorghum is unquestioned. That the process of its production is easily to be understood and practiced, so that success in making sugar is certain, no satisfactory proof has yet been adduced. It is earnestly to be hoped that our farmers may soon be able to obtain such information and instruction as will enable them to manufacture their own sugar from sorghum syrup in such quantities as will at least enable them to meet the demands of their own households.

Tobacco is the last of the four articles named in the preceding list. How great a curse it has been to the soil unwisely prostituted to its cultivation we have no time to consider at length. It is enough for the intelligent and conscientious husbandman to know that every district of country devoted to the raising of tobacco for a series of years has been almost irreparably injured in its productive capacity. Small and particular localities which have been cultivated in tobacco may have had their fertility maintained for a while by robbing other portions of the farm of their due proportion of manure; yet, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where tobacco-raising is a prominent part of the farming operations.

As the very choicest land of a farm has to be used for growing tobacco—as it is an exacting crop (not only upon the land, but upon those who work it, and who worm the plants)—as the product has to be housed and handled, stemmed, and prepared for market in a most careful manner, by those who have practical experience in its management—as the crop is precarious and uncer-



tain, and the price which it commands is exceedingly fluctuating—we are happy to know that many of the farmers of this county, who were beguiled by its tempting but false promise of gain, have entirely abandoned its cultivation. The losses which some of our farmers have sustained by reason of their devotion to the weed have sadly modified their admiration of its money-producing qualities. We have no commiseration for those who have sustained losses. On the contrary, we rather rejoice that something has occurred to induce them to withdraw from the pursuit of a business which at no time and in no manner has promoted the happiness or well-being of a single consumer, but which, on the contrary, has strongly tended to injure, mentally and physically, all who permitted themselves to be brought within its baneful and destructive influence.

In addition to the foregoing statements relating to the past and present condition of many important branches connected with the agriculture of Butler County, it will not be inappropriate briefly to make reference to other products which deserve attention, and which constitute a part of our productive wealth.

With us, as yet, fruit culture has not received merited attention. As a substantial element of food for many—as a valuable agent in preserving and promoting good health—and as a luxury which all classes may enjoy with a zest and a relish unknown to the non-producer, good fruit, upon the farm or in the garden, may be justly regarded as the best indication that the agriculturist or horticulturist has been mindful of his duty to his family and himself, while he has been considerate in looking to the sure and liberal pecuniary reward which will follow the labors of the careful, industrious, and intelligent cultivator. The growing of fruits is not only an attractive pursuit in which men become intensely enthusiastic, but it is profitable employment. Hence, under favorable circumstances, every desirable point for raising fruit should be speedily and thoroughly improved.

The orchard culture of apples is improving regularly; while the orchard culture of peaches and pears is making rapid progress. Some exceedingly eligible localities in various parts of the county have already been well improved by the establishment of large peach orchards. One of these localities, on the west side of the Miami River, near Middletown, has attained a creditable notoriety as a valuable fruit producing point, from which extensive crops of peaches have been profitably shipped. Its location is exceedingly favorable as a shipping point. Fruit designed for the North may be taken in the morning from the trees, and properly boxed and delivered at the depot in time for the morning express train from Cincinnati. Thus fresh fruit may be landed in Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, or Buffalo, and intermediate points within from six to twelve hours of the time the fruit was taken from the tree.

The cultivation of all the esteemed varieties of small

fruits is receiving increased attention. Blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries are being disseminated more thoroughly throughout the county. Amateurs, gardeners, and farmers are vying with each other for prominence in their cultivation.

Grapes are receiving increased attention. All the more modern and all the esteemed varieties are receiving proper culture in the vineyard as well as in the garden of the amateur.

Vegetable gardening for the supply of the markets has increased with unusual rapidity. The same is true of the country. Farmers everywhere are giving more time and labor to the cultivation of their own fruit and vegetable gardens. They are manifesting a becoming and an increasing regard for the comforts of their family, by supplying them with the fruits and garden products that constitute to so great an extent the substantial and luxuries of life.

Superadded to these productions, our farmers are giving more and more attention to the cultivation of sweet potatoes, and the field culture of pumpkins, turnips, beans, etc. All these things, concerning which we have no statistics, constitute in the aggregate a valuable item in making up a full statement of the entire agricultural products of this county.

The domestic animals of the county now claim special attention, that their qualities, their numbers, their value, and the state of improvement which they have undergone or are now undergoing, may be fully given and understood. And first of the horses. For their general good qualities they are not surpassed by those of any other county in the State. In size, symmetry, fine style, etc.; in adaptation to the wants and tastes of our people, who take a pride in having fine horses—they are deserving of high commendation. Good judgment and fine taste have secured to us our present stock of horses, which is the result of judicious and long-continued crossings with the best thoroughbred horses to be found among us. Horses, either thoroughbred or of esteemed high blood, have been so long used for improvement as to justify one of the most experienced and best informed breeders of Ohio in saying that "there is a large infusion of thoroughbred blood in our stock of horses." The history of our improvements in horses will verify the truth of his statement.

As early as about 1816, a very superior horse, called "Shakespeare," was brought into the county, from New Jersey. He was a horse of fine size and appearance, and proved to be a horse of high quality as a breeder. He was extensively used as a breeding horse, and the improvement in the size and substantial character of his descendants was very marked. No higher commendation for a horse, thirty years ago, could be given, than to say he was a "Shakespeare."

This horse was sired by "Valerius," a colt of Colonel Smock's "Badger," of Maryland. The dam of "Shake-

speare" was a descendant of the famous high bred horse of Somerset, New Jersey, called "Don Carlos."

About the same time, a horse which acquired a great notoriety in the county, called "Badger," was introduced to the attention of our farmers. This horse was also a colt of "Valerius," and consequently a half-brother of "Shakespeare." Both had more than one-half thoroughbred blood in their veins, and both were extensively used as breeders, and the result was a marked and decided improvement in the size and general good qualities of our stock of horses. The "Badger" stock stood pre-eminent, as spirited, active, and fleet travelers, with surprising powers of endurance. The writer recollects most marvelous stories which were told fifty years ago of the facility with which this strain of horses could carry men eight and ten miles per hour, under the saddle, without exhibiting signs of distress. These horses, and the numerous "Young Shakespeares" and "Young Badgers," which did not discredit their illustrious sires, prepared the way for further improvements, which were made through the introduction of other horses of good quality and high blood. Among these we are enabled to name "Kirkland" and "Miami Chief," both thoroughbred horses, "Flag of Truce," "Defiance," and other horses of other like good qualities.

About 1831, a fresh impetus was given to the improvement of our horse stock by the introduction into our county of the fine horse "Cadmus." He was a colt of "American Eclipse," out of "Di Vernon," by Ball's "Florizel," and consequently a horse of unsurpassed breeding qualities. He became the sire of a large number of popular stallions, and of many fine breeding mares. Among the number of his colts was a stallion called "Sheppard's Cadmus," the sire of the unequalled "Pocahontas," who was described by Frank Forester as "one of the most superb, most sumptuous of animals, as well as the fastest of the day."

Subsequently, a horse called "American Boy" was brought from Monmouth County, New Jersey. He had a large infusion of good blood in his veins, from such noted horses as "Seagull," "Imported Expedition," and "Imported Royalist." This horse produced much valuable stock, among which may be mentioned "Belmont," "American Boy, Jr.," and these in turn had their descendants, also much esteemed.

The original stock of our improved horses, which were at an early day brought into this part of the State, came from New Jersey, Long Island, Virginia, and Maryland. Their get constituted the base upon which subsequent improvements have been made. And in addition to the strains of horses, and particular horses above given, it is proper to state that many other horses of good qualities have been used by our breeders. Among these we can give the names of "Orphan Boy," "Comet," "Miami Chief," "Friendly Tiger," "Top Gallant," "Young Cadmus" (by "Cadmus," and dam by "Sumpter"), "Bell

Founder," "Archie," "Lightfoot," "Mambrino," "Victor," "Highlander," and "Perfection." Others of equal merit, whose names are not readily called to mind, have had their part in the improvement of our stock.

We have not relied alone upon our own stock. That which has been introduced into neighboring counties has been used, and its improving influence is manifest. One thing we have carefully avoided: We have not deteriorated our stock by using what Dr. Clemens styles the "Morgans of to-day," and what he describes as stock "not suited for any thing, badly gotten up, and bogus."

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

YEARS.	No. horses.	Value.	YEARS.	No. horses.	Value.
1836, . .	7,846	\$313,840	1862, . .	11,817	\$603,100
1843, . .	7,970	318,800	1863, . .	11,512	666,306
1844, . .	8,102	324,080	1864, . .	11,375	863,422
1845, . .	8,618	344,720	1865, . .	11,055	925,906
1846, . .	10,690	427,600	1866, . .	11,219	935,810
1847, . .	10,516	409,027	1867, . .	11,165	956,658
1848, . .	10,507	388,513	1868, . .	11,414	975,092
1849, . .	10,632	400,009	1869, . .	10,471	863,499
1850, . .	10,319	412,805	1870, . .	10,542	894,415
1851, . .	10,175	430,767	1871, . .	10,800	890,842
1852, . .	8,465	402,081	1872, . .	10,899	819,410
1853, . .	10,894	586,319	1873, . .	10,504	779,487
1854, . .	11,262	694,233	1874, . .	10,470	769,255
1855, . .	10,963	687,471	1875, . .	10,638	951,822
1856, . .	11,166	801,667	1876, . .	10,809	735,417
1857, . .	11,307	894,693	1877, . .	11,277	722,138
1858, . .	11,400	870,583	1878, . .	11,442	680,147
1859, . .	11,799	859,932	1879, . .	11,482	645,492
1860, . .	12,551	830,511	1880, . .	11,246	625,094
1861, . .	12,023	728,550	1881, . .	11,300	650,919

It will be seen, by reference to the foregoing table, that the number of horses in this county for the last thirty-five years has undergone but a very slight change. Their average price, however, has undergone very decided fluctuations. The average value of horses, as returned for taxation in 1847 was \$38.04. The average value in 1866 was \$83.39, an increase of about 109 per cent, a decided change in twenty years. The decrease in the value of horses as returned in 1862 was violent and excessive, resulting from the apprehensions of all classes that the effects of the rebellion would be to destroy the value of all of our property. The mistaken views of all were soon made apparent, and the result is that in 1866 the value of horses per head had increased in four years from \$51.04 to \$83.39, being an increase of 63 per cent.

The average value for 1865 and 1866 of the horses of Butler County was \$83.50 per head. That is a higher average than was attained in those years by any county in the State, save the county of Hamilton. Notwithstanding the many fine single horses, and fancy matched horses of great value, owned in the cities of Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, and Cleveland, the averages in their respective counties did not equal the average value of the horses in this county. This fact conclusively sustains the

assertion that we very confidently made, that in the blood, size, fine style, symmetry of form, and enduring qualities of the horses of this county, we are not excelled. With this confident expression of our opinion we conclude what we have deemed it proper to say upon this division of our report.

Mules, by consanguinity, and the uses to which they are applied, rather than by numbers or value, next claim our attention. They have never been received with favor by our farmers. Their appearance was not prepossessing, and a strong repugnance to permit any uncouth mongrel to supersede the noble horse has seriously interfered with their introduction into this county. They were, therefore, slow in gaining a foothold among us. Now they have some fast friends who regard them as indispensable helpmates in the work of the farm—as reliable and enduring slaves, and as profitable stock to raise and feed for market. The slow progress of their introduction, and their numbers and value, will be seen by the following table:

YEARS..	No. mules	Value..	YEARS..	No. mules	Value..
1846,	9	8,530	1864,	295	320,585
1847,	12	438	1865,	262	25,407
1848,	13	458	1866,	309	32,180
1849,	25	938	1867,	303	32,724
1850,	22	1,048	1868,	540	45,684
1851,	47	2,281	1869,	509	44,040
1852,	48	2,882	1870,	516	47,265
1853,	96	5,982	1871,	489	46,902
1854,	154	9,533	1872,	530	49,304
1855,	169	13,500	1873,	533	47,070
1856,	161	14,220	1874,	574	47,245
1857,	249	21,295	1875,	691	59,664
1858,	240	18,800	1876,	666	52,500
1859,	217	16,964	1877,	725	56,476
1860,	226	14,461	1878,	822	53,510
1861,	281	11,455	1879,	797	51,714
1862,	252	15,050	1880,	790	52,715
1863,			1881,	721	51,269

CATTLE.—The quality of the cattle of this county does not compare favorably with the quality of the horses, the sheep, or the hogs. The infusion of improved blood, by crosses of our common cattle with other breeds, has not made much progress. More attention to this important branch of good farming has been given within the last ten years than during the twenty preceding years. Although men can be impressed with the fact that the value of our stock would be enhanced in four years fifty per cent by judicious crossing with the finer breeds of cattle, yet there seems to exist an inveterate repugnance on the part of some who are abundantly able to expend money for the accomplishment of so great an improvement. There are some who appreciate good stock, and who feel the importance of setting a good example before those who, from obstinate prejudices and selfish but short-sighted views, are unwilling even to promote their own interests. Progress has been made in the right direction, and sooner or later we shall have good cattle in abun-

dance. The breeds which have received attention from our farmers are Shorthorn Durhams, Devons, and Ayrshires. The former breed has been more extensively used for crossing than both the others. Devons have been purchased by some under the singular delusion that they stand pre-eminent as a breed of cattle for milk. Those who so highly commend the Devon for their milking properties would most likely disparage the Ayrshire cow as a good milker. Crosses, however, with Devons, even if made under mistaken views, will accomplish good results, and may induce our farmers to consider the propriety of making further experiments in crossing and improving their stock, even at the cost of a few dollars, well invested.

As it will be seen, by examination of a table hereafter given, our stock of cattle has been fearfully reduced in numbers within the last score of years. In 1855 we had 20,914 head of cattle, while now our numbers have been very imprudently reduced to 16,519. This is an actual reduction of twenty per cent in twenty-six years. This great falling off has very unwisely been permitted to take place, notwithstanding the increase of our own immediate population and the exceedingly rapid increase of Cincinnati and of all the principal cities in the country, which are constantly making greater demands upon farmers for beef. The numbers of our cattle should at least grow with the increase of our population. But it has not been so with us.

The above reduction is not only injudicious and improvident, but, if correspondingly continued, will tend to the serious impoverishment of our soil, and must reduce our position from a first-class producing county to one of the second class. The high prices which meats of every kind have commanded has unwittingly induced our farmers to sell not only their aged cattle, but their calves. They have not only parted with the golden egg, but they have foolishly sold the hen that laid it. The places of the aged cattle made into beef have not been filled by younger stock raised upon the farm. On the contrary, a short-sighted and avaricious policy has induced many to destroy their capital by selling off all their calves for veal, instead of bestowing upon them extra care to make them more than fill the places of those previously and properly sold.

As a general rule, every good system of mixed husbandry, in order to be profitable and promotive of the permanent productiveness of the soil, should be based upon the amount of manures that may be relied upon from the domestic animals maintained upon the farm. No arbitrary rule as to the number to be kept can be definitely fixed. All such rules would be liable to frequent modifications, depending upon the character of the soil, the climate, the grains grown, the grasses produced, and numerous other important considerations. Besides, temporary circumstances might, for a brief season, justify a departure from any well-considered rule which may have proved to be generally correct.

In this climate, with our highly productive soil, alike suitable for grains and grasses, it can not be unsafe to prescribe, as a general rule, that the number of our domestic animals should bear that proportion to our population which is found to be wise and appropriate in foreign countries less productive than ours, which proportion to population may be modified by the extent of area upon which such populations, respectively, may be found to exist.

Let us see, therefore, what proportion the cattle of other countries bear to their population, and what proportion they bear to the aggregate number of acres in such countries, so far as we can find the necessary data for giving the proportion.

In Great Britain to every head of cattle, 5.20 of population.	
" Prussia " " 3.40 "	
" France " " 2.60 "	
" Holland " " 2.70 "	
" Hanover " " 2.20 "	
" Austria " " 2.20 "	
" Sweden " " 2.00 "	
" Bavaria " " 1.50 "	
" Denmark " " 1.40 "	
" Ohio in 1866 " " 2.05 "	
" Butler Co. in 1855 " " 1.60 "	
" " 1866 " " 2.66 "	
" " 1881 " " 2.57 "	

As our population is much less dense in Ohio than in the above-named foreign countries, and our ability to feed stock is far superior to their ability, it is apparent that our cattle in Ohio are not so numerous as they should be. The proportion of cattle to population in Butler County, as it existed in 1855, was no better, all things being considered, than that above given for Ohio. The present exhibit, therefore, for Butler County, is reprehensibly low. Our number of cattle ought to be speedily increased, for our credit as well as our profit.

If we rightly estimate our productive ability to sustain a large amount of stock, the great and increasing demand at remunerative prices for cattle in every condition, and their value in providing the most reliable means for maintaining the fertility of our soil, we can not hesitate to come to the conclusion that Ohio, as well as Butler County, has been pursuing an unwise policy in not maintaining and increasing her stock, not only in number but in quality. The population of Butler County was, in 1855, 33,301, and is now 42,580; and yet while this increase of population of 9,289 has taken place, our cattle have decreased from 20,914 to 16,519. We should resolve speedily to regain our former position, and then put forth new energies to make our county one of the best counties in the West for the production of beef and milk.

No carefully conducted experiments have been made to determine the most economical mode of raising and fattening stock. The general custom of bestowing as little attention upon the stock of the farm as possible often prevails. We have, however, many exceptions, where intelligent and well-directed efforts are given to

increase the number and to improve the quality of our cattle.

The number of marauding cattle found upon the public roads has sensibly decreased. The law upon that subject has had a salutary effect, not only in restraining the wayward footsteps of furnished cattle, but in educating their owners to a higher sense of their obligations to their neighbors. Yet there are sore-heads who have not yet become reconciled to the necessity of caring for the property, the rights, or the comfort of others.

The following table will give the number and value of the cattle in this county since 1843:

YEARS.	No. cattle.	Value.	YEARS.	No. cattle.	Value.
1836, . .	8,151	\$65,268	1862, . .	15,848	\$173,714
1843, . .	8,671	69,369	1863, . .	16,236	200,479
1844, . .	8,668	68,864	1864, . .	14,476	232,438
1845, . .	9,077	72,616	1865, . .	12,623	311,673
1846, . .	12,946	103,568	1866, . .	14,781	395,197
1847, . .	11,751	107,063	1867, . .	18,724	421,368
1848, . .	12,838	103,358	1868, . .	17,238	457,903
1849, . .	12,420	107,329	1869, . .	15,732	429,608
1850, . .	12,618	112,861	1870, . .	17,236	461,324
1851, . .	13,044	122,718	1871, . .	17,493	441,710
1852, . .	15,360	135,236	1872, . .	16,800	346,568
1853, . .	20,095	219,045	1873, . .	16,522	359,552
1854, . .	20,913	257,057	1874, . .	17,089	375,400
1855, . .	20,914	227,498	1875, . .	16,054	313,689
1856, . .	19,829	256,881	1876, . .	15,630	293,182
1857, . .	18,252	248,182	1877, . .	15,388	317,228
1858, . .	17,050	245,999	1878, . .	16,464	357,757
1859, . .	17,765	239,283	1879, . .	16,882	328,025
1860, . .	16,558	230,726	1880, . .	16,906	356,491
1861, . .	16,431	211,774	1881, . .	16,519	331,692

The breeding and fattening of hogs is an important branch of the business of farming as conducted in this county. No county in the United States of equal area has produced so many hogs of a superior quality as the county of Butler. The breed which is here so highly esteemed is the result of careful and judicious selection, conducted by the best breeders in this county and the adjoining county of Warren, for the last fifty years.

The precise history of the method adopted to produce this popular breed of hogs can not be given as fully and as reliably as its present value and importance demand. The best information of a reliable character which can be obtained gives us to understand that as early as about 1820 some hogs of an improved breed were obtained and crossed upon the then prevailing stock of the county. Among the supposed improved breeds of hogs there were the Poland and Byfield. They are represented as being exceedingly large hogs, of great length, coarse bone, and deficient in fattening properties. Subsequently more desirable qualities were sought for, and the stock produced by the crosses with Poland, Byfield, and other breeds underwent very valuable modifications by being bred with an esteemed breed of hogs then becoming known, and which were called the Big China. They possessed important qualities in which the other breeds were sadly deficient. At a later period Mr. William Neff, of Cincin-

as to perpetuate good points and to avoid any that may be deemed either defective or unsatisfactory in their appearance. Breeders aim to have their pigs come between the 1st of March and the 15th of April. The sows, with their pigs, are carefully attended until weaning time, when they are duly separated, and the pigs are then abundantly supplied with slop and other feed, so as to prevent them from losing growth or flesh in consequence of their weaning. Whenever they attain sufficient age they are turned into clover, where they remain during the continuance of grass. During the ensuing winter, they are kept in a thrifty growing condition. In May of the second year, they are turned into clover pasturage, where they remain until August or September. This Summer pasturing upon clover is deemed essential to the proper development and growth of the hog. They increase rapidly in size, and become in the best possible condition for receiving fat-producing food, which is given to them with care and regularity until they are ready for market.

Some feeders deem it advisable to give the stock they propose to fatten a slop of meal or shorts during a part of August and September. Others rely upon nothing but corn, fed to them in the ear, or by "turning in" upon standing corn. This latter mode would seem to be a very slovenly and improvident manner of feeding hogs. It is, however, not always so. When the weather is favorable there is economy of labor and no waste of grain in thus fattening hogs. If turned in early they consume a large portion of the stalks and all the corn. There is another reason in favor of feeding off corn by turning hogs early in the season upon the corn: The hogs take off but little from the land, and it is, therefore, less exhausting to the soil than feeding the grain produced in any other way. To feed hogs thus in a wet season is very objectionable. Grain is lost, hogs do not thrive so well, and the land is very liable to become injured by compacting and baking.

As yet, no carefully conducted experiments have been made in this county to test the advantages of cooking food for fattening hogs. Farmers estimate that it requires from eighteen to twenty-five bushels of dry corn to fatten each head of a fair lot of hogs. In two instances the experiment of fattening hogs with corn boiled on the ear has been tried. One gentleman, some years ago, fattened some twenty-five head on boiled corn, and stated that he had done so by using about seven or eight bushels per head. Another gentleman claimed to have produced the same results by using half the usual quantity of corn. There is but little question but what an immense saving would be effected by cooking all our corn used for fattening purposes.

The prevalence of that fearful, and usually fatal disease, the hog cholera, has done its work with us as with others. It does not prevail as extensively now as heretofore, nor is the disease as virulent. Farmers now watch the condition of their stock with more care than hereto-

fore. While there is no reliable remedy known for curing the disease, yet careful attention to the health and growth of stock, and the use of some supposed preventives may be efficacious in staying the ravages of the disease, and saving us from great losses.

For the purpose of showing the capacity of Butler County for raising hogs, and making pork for the market, the following statement is submitted, showing the number and value of hogs assessed for taxation purposes:

YEARS.	No. of hogs.	Their value.	YEARS.	No. of hogs.	Their value.
1846, . .	54,077	...	1864, . .	39,629	\$153,596
1847, . .	60,604	\$156,190	1865, . .	27,886	180,062
1848, . .	64,057	97,514	1866, . .	29,959	233,906
1849, . .	63,425	116,446	1867, . .	40,527	239,712
1850, . .	52,467	86,688	1868, . .	38,083	198,702
1851, . .	41,515	87,729	1869, . .	39,034	227,398
1852, . .	51,362	165,360	1870, . .	36,490	264,626
1853, . .	66,249	225,901	1871, . .	43,936	286,751
1854, . .	66,695	184,765	1872, . .	44,856	189,149
1855, . .	53,137	118,594	1873, . .	41,352	272,311
1856, . .	47,399	163,845	1874, . .	41,455	193,101
1857, . .	49,566	201,739	1875, . .	39,524	236,730
1858, . .	49,655	192,162	1876, . .	36,704	276,443
1859, . .	42,612	132,524	1877, . .	44,242	244,095
1860, . .	40,279	154,018	1878, . .	52,706	196,020
1861, . .	49,992	208,367	1879, . .	46,079	157,383
1862, . .	56,306	142,127	1880, . .	32,367	134,709
1863, . .	42,012	126,672	1881, . .	28,255	133,072

This table shows the increase and decrease of numbers, as well as their aggregate values, for the last thirty-six years. It will be seen that the number of hogs reported has undergone decided changes. The largest number was 66,695 in the year 1854, and the lowest number was 27,886 in 1865. While our population was increasing at nearly the rate of 550 per annum, amounting in 41 years to about 6,000, the number of hogs decreased in the same time about 55 per cent. The variableness in price has been remarkable. They were worth, in 1848, \$1.52 per head; in 1855, \$2.23; in 1863, \$3; and in 1866, \$8.

SHEEP.—At a very early period in the agricultural history of Butler County, John Reily, Daniel Millikin, and possibly one or two others, strongly imbibed the mania, which prevailed at that time, for raising Merino sheep. This variety of sheep was not generally introduced among our farmers, owing to the high prices they then commanded. They therefore constituted a very small portion of the few sheep then in the county. "Common sheep," as they were called, were the predominant breed. They possessed no very desirable quality, save that of a high capacity to endure excessive bad treatment. Their wool was coarse and hairy, and only suitable for the manufacture of such goods as were denominated "home-spun."

From the introduction of the Merinos, a few years previous to 1820, some change in some localities was affected in the quality of the wool. A very few appreciated the value of having a better grade of wool than that furnished by the common sheep, and hence the introduction of the Merino blood was very limited indeed.

Subsequently new breeds of sheep were sparingly introduced, and were received with greater favor. Some Southdowns were introduced as early as 1830, and subsequently Leicesters, Cotswolds, and their crosses were occasionally seen. At this time we have creditable flocks of "improved Spanish Merinos," of Southdowns, of Leicesters, and Cotswolds. Considering the little interest which had existed for many years in sheep husbandry, the present prospect for increased attention to that interesting and profitable branch of the farmer's business is very encouraging indeed. Our contiguity to the Cincinnati market, and the rapidly increasing consumption of choice mutton, which exceeds the increase of population, has induced many farmers to give more attention to raising sheep which are esteemed to be best for mutton, quality and quantity considered. Here, as elsewhere, great difference of opinion exists as to the best breed of sheep for making mutton. Some prefer the Southdowns, while others prefer the larger breeds.

Those who prefer the Merino rely upon the superior quality and quantity of wool, claiming that for a given quantity of food they realize more money on their small sheep than can be made with the larger breeds. It is probably best that this diversity of opinion should prevail as to the relative value of the several breeds of sheep. It excites more interest, and a rivalry that is neither unpleasant nor unprofitable, and thereby our manufacturers are furnished with a better variety of wool, and our markets are more abundantly supplied with mutton of an improved quality.

Recently a new breed of sheep has been introduced, which attains a mammoth size, and which promises to be a great addition to the stock of this county. It is known as the Oxfordshire Downs.

The condition of sheep husbandry in this county can be seen by an examination of the following table, giving their number and value in the years named :

YEARS.	Number.	Value.	YEARS.	Number.	Value.
1846, . .	23,535		1864, . .	10,684	\$40,399
1847, . .	19,923	\$11,278	1865, . .	13,628	63,658
1848, . .	17,358	9,683	1866, . .	15,834	52,046
1849, . .	16,262	8,986	1867, . .	13,470	47,666
1850, . .	12,447	7,597	1868, . .	13,630	36,557
1851, . .	9,515	6,043	1869, . .	9,559	24,878
1852, . .	8,298	8,918	1870, . .	7,652	21,849
1853, . .	9,095	12,730	1871, . .	6,005	17,224
1854, . .	10,253	17,145	1872, . .	5,488	20,895
1855, . .	10,073	14,745	1873, . .	5,992	21,869
1856, . .	7,958	13,323	1874, . .	10,043	29,571
1857, . .	6,364	10,287	1875, . .	7,009	24,932
1858, . .	5,356	9,121	1876, . .	6,653	23,584
1859, . .	5,320	8,830	1877, . .	7,712	26,975
1860, . .	5,500	8,523	1878, . .	9,448	28,307
1861, . .	5,135	8,474	1879, . .	10,180	34,115
1862, . .	5,568	10,086	1880, . .	11,328	44,775
1863, . .	7,114	23,025	1881, . .	13,091	54,186

From this statement it will be seen that the number of sheep decreased from 23,535 in 1846, to 5,135 in

1861, and that their average values have fluctuated between 55 cents and \$4.74 per head. These extreme fluctuations, in numbers and in price, are not credible by those who have not bestowed immediate attention upon such questions. Precisely why such remarkable fluctuations have taken place, it would be difficult to determine to the satisfaction of many. Causes have existed which legitimately would tend to affect not only the number but the price of sheep. Yet no adequate reason can be assigned for such extreme changes in numbers or price. The figures show that men have been influenced in their movements as sheep are—the one follows the bell-wether, while the other regulates his business by the movements of his neighbors. There has been nothing which should have produced these violent changes. Sheep husbandry, for the last fifteen years, has, upon an average, been as profitable as the ordinary business of the farm for the same period.

Present pecuniary profits should not be regarded as the only motive which should influence the operations of the careful and considerate farmer. The cleanliness of his farm, the preservation, if not the increased productive capacity, of his soil should not be lost sight of in deciding in what manner he should conduct his farming business. If experienced English farmers are content to fatten sheep for the butcher, only asking the manure made as their clear profit, then surely our farmers ought to consider whether they will not be able to enrich their farms to so great an extent by feeding sheep that they will be content with a small profit for the grain and labor expended.

Our sheep bear no proper proportion to the number of acres of land which we have, nor to our population.

These comparisons show that we in Butler County are greatly behind in the number of sheep. Our population, our acreage, and our ability to raise and keep sheep, all suggest that we should give more attention to sheep husbandry, and should speedily increase our flocks. If other countries, or other parts of our own State, less favorably situated, find it profitable to keep so large a number of sheep, surely this county, in such proximity to Cincinnati, where good mutton always finds ready sale at a fair price, can find abundant warrant for increasing their flocks of sheep, and for improving their quality.

Thus far no serious disease has prevailed among our sheep. They have been exempt from ailments of almost every kind. Their only enemy has been found in the four thousand ravenous dogs which infest the county, and which not only annoy and disturb the quietude of whole communities, but which do, annually, injuries exceeding in value all the dogs of the county one hundred fold.

Butter and cheese must not be passed unnoticed. As to the latter article, neither the quantity made nor its quality give it any special claims upon our attention. We do not aim to make enough cheese for domestic use. The amount manufactured is consequently very inconsiderable.

and its quality is not such as to give it a high marketable value.

Butter making, however, has grown to be an important business. In no branch have we made greater improvements than in this domestic department. Formerly good butter was a rare commodity in our markets. Now they are pretty well supplied with a fair quality, in many cases a superior quality, of butter. Our housewives, in this department, as in most others over which they have special supervision, have made most commendable progress in improving the value of their products.

There are other topics connected with the agricultural interests of this county which most probably should have received attention. In considering the multitude of the more important questions, they have been overlooked.

In conclusion, it affords us great pleasure in being able to bear favorable testimony to the general progress which has been made in the intellectual, moral, and social culture of our agricultural population. This improvement has been more general and more marked among females than among males. In substantial educational attainments, in moral culture, and in social accomplishments, our young women of the county are far in advance of our young men. Even in the same families, the daughters have more refinement and more propriety of deportment than the sons. It is greatly to be desired that there will be no abatement of effort on the part of our young women to attain a high position, and that, by increased manly exertions, our young men may make more rapid progress, so that they may soon occupy a like honorable position in the good opinion of worthy men and women everywhere.

THE MIAMI CANAL.

THE navigation of the Miami River did not please our forefathers. They could go down the stream, but not up, except with so much difficulty that it was practically never tried. Enlarging and digging out its bed was discussed for many years, as is related in a preceding chapter; but nothing ever came of the project. No canal of great size had been made in this country when the idea was first entertained of uniting Lake Erie and the Ohio River by digging a navigable channel from the one to the other. But it was not long after the second war with Great Britain that New York began its surveys from the Hudson River, along the channel of the Mohawk, to the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, under the leadership of DeWitt Clinton. The result of the labors of the surveyors of this route was before the people of the world when, on the 14th of December, 1819, Governor Ethan Allen Brown, the chief magistrate of the State, incited by the example set him by a long list of

worthies, from Christopher Colles and Eliakim Watson down to the latest advocates of internal communication, sent a message to the Legislature of Ohio, in which he called their attention to the necessity of improving our highways of travel, and the importance of constructing canals.

His words did not fall on unwilling ears. They were repeated year by year, and inquiries were made of those who had gained experience by the construction of these water-ways in New York, as well as of capitalists and money-lenders in the great commercial centers of the East. It was necessary not only to find out that canals were practicable, but that they would pay; and not only this, but that money enough could be borrowed by the State in its corporate capacity to arrange for their construction. All these questions were in the end answered satisfactorily.

Before making any recommendation on the subject, Mr. Brown had had an extended correspondence on the subject with DeWitt Clinton, then the head of the Board of Canal Commissioners of New York State. This was in 1816. In February, 1820, an act was passed by the Ohio Legislature appointing three commissioners to locate a route for a navigable canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and providing for its location through the Congress lands, then lately purchased of the Indians. This act also proposed to ask of Congress a grant of one or two millions of acres of land. The enactment was not thoroughly carried into effect by reason of some failure to appoint commissioners or to have a suitable survey made.

In a communication sent by Governor Brown to the House of Representatives in the preceding month he treated at some length the idea of a canal through the two Miami valleys. In the valley of the Mad River little more than excavation and a few locks would be required. Following down the route of the Great Miami no obstacle would be met with until the hills at Franklin were reached. Near Hamilton there was the choice of two routes—one by the valley of the Great Miami down the stream, or the other following the line of Mill-creek, the valleys of both coming together in Fairfield Township.

On the 3d of January, 1822, Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, a representative from Hamilton County, and chairman of a committee to whom the report had been referred, made an elaborate report, discussing the question at length. He said:

"It is a well-established fact that man has not yet devised a mode of conveyance so safe, easy, and cheap as canal navigation; and although the advantage of cheap and expeditious transportation is not likely to be perceived when prices are high and trade most profitable, yet the truth is familiar to every person of observation that the enormous expense of land carriage has frequently consumed nearly, and sometimes quite, the whole price of

provisions at the place of embarkation for a distant market. This is essentially the case in relation to all commodities of a cheap and bulky nature, most of which will not bear a land transportation many miles, and consequently are rendered of no value to the farmer, and are suffered to waste on his hands. The merchant who engages in the exportation of the produce of the country, finding it a losing commerce, abandons it, or is ruined; and crops in the finest and most productive parts of the State are left to waste on the fields that produce them, or be distilled, to poison and brutalize society."

The valuable report of Mr. Williams concluded with the introduction of a bill authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River by a canal, which was read the first time, and finally passed January 31, 1822. The second section appointed Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Ethan Allen Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Miner, and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., commissioners, "whose duty it shall be to cause such examinations, surveys, and estimates to be made by the engineer as aforesaid as may be necessary to ascertain the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by a canal through the following routes, viz.: from Sandusky Bay to the Ohio River; from the Ohio River to the Maumee River; from the lake to the river aforesaid by the sources of the Cuyaboga and Black Rivers and the Muskingum River; and from the lake by the sources of the Grand and Mahoning Rivers to the Ohio River."

In a letter addressed to Micajah T. Williams, one of the Ohio canal commissioners, by DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, on the 8th of November, 1823, in response to inquiries from Mr. Williams, Governor Clinton thus refers to the project of constructing a canal from the lake to the Ohio River:

"The State of Ohio, from the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, and its geographical position, must always contain a dense population, and the products and consumptions of its inhabitants must forever form a lucrative and extensive inland trade, exciting the powers of productive industry, and communicating ailment and energy to external commerce. But when we consider that this canal will open a way to the great rivers that fall into the Mississippi; that it will be felt, not only in the immense valley of that river, but as far west as the Rocky Mountains and the borders of Mexico; and that it will communicate with our great inland seas and their tributary rivers, with the ocean in various routes, and with the most productive regions of America,—there can be no question respecting the blessings that it will produce, the riches it will create, and the energies it will call into activity."

James Geddes, one of the most honored names in the State of New York, was employed as engineer, on the recommendation of the governor and canal commis-

sioners of that State. He retired within the year, and was succeeded in September, 1824, by Mr. David S. Bates, also of New York, who remained here as principal engineer until March, 1829. The engineer in charge of the preliminary work upon the Miami Canal from the first, Samuel Forrer, was superintending engineer of the line from Cincinnati to Dayton. Mr. Forrer is still alive, as are also three of the other engineers, Jesse L. Williams, Francis Cleveland, and Richard Howe.

In the second annual report of the commissioners they say:

"The unhealthiness of the season, and other causes which have operated to retard the prosecution of the surveys and examinations, have prevented the location of a line of canal on the Western or Miami route.

"The canal line south from the summit would probably cross Mad River near its mouth, thence pursuing the valley of the Great Miami to a point where it may be thrown into the valley of Mill Creek; thence along that valley to Cincinnati. The waters of Mad River may be thrown into this line near Dayton, and those of the Great Miami below, and, being conducted in sufficient quantities to the termination of the canal at Cincinnati, would afford power for extensive and valuable hydraulic works, which are there much needed.

"This line of canal would pass through a section of country inferior to none in America in the fertility of its soil or the quantity of surplus productions it is capable of sending to market. That part of the canal between Dayton and Cincinnati may be with great ease supplied with water, could probably be constructed for a moderate expense, and would become a source of immediate and extensive profit."

In their next report the commissioners say:

"From Dayton to Cincinnati this line, sixty-six miles seventy-one chains in length, assumes generally a very favorable aspect. To Middletown, a distance of about twenty-three miles, it is of the most favorable character, with the exception of two points. The first is situated about three miles below Dayton; the second at and immediately below the mouth of Clear Creek, below Franklin. The first of these difficulties is occasioned by the contact of the river (the Miami) and the highlands for the distance of forty-eight chains. To pass this will require a wall of stone-work at low-water line, or an embankment of earth and loose fragments of stone, protected from the outside from abrasion by the floods, by loose stones. This wall or embankment must be raised of sufficient height to protect the canal from the floods of the river, which rises from twelve to fifteen feet. It is believed that such a work can be built and sustained without difficulty. The bottom of the river is composed of detached masses of rock, and at this point the river is very shoal. The adjoining hills and bank are composed of loose masses of stones, gravel, and other materials necessary for the construction of the embankment or wall.

The second of these difficulties is of a character very similar to that of the first, though of an aspect somewhat less formidable. The river does not bear so hard upon the hill as at the first point. A wall or embankment will be required to pass this difficulty very similar to that above described. This line, as far as Middletown, can be supplied with water without any cost on account of feeders. The crossing of Mad River above Dayton with the line of canal by means of a dam will afford any supply of water from that stream which may be required for the purposes of navigation, and an additional quantity may be drawn from it for the supply of hydraulic works along the line below, without injury to the valuable works already in operation at Dayton.

"From Middletown to the Ohio River at Cincinnati, a distance of about forty-four miles by the line of location, there are few serious obstructions. With the exception of half a mile of side-hill near Irwin's mill on Mill Creek, which has a tendency to slip, and three or four miles in the same vicinity of side-lying ground, and a few points of inconsiderable difficulty on the Miami between Middletown and Hamilton, this line is of the most favorable character. It presents nothing but proper cutting of the easiest character. The line follows the immediate valley of the Miami River to Hamilton, and then bears off from the river on a level plain, with proper cutting, and passes into the valley of Mill Creek along the margin of some ponds and swamps, which in flood-time flow into that stream. The excavation to get into the valley of Mill Creek from that of the Miami does not exceed five feet depth at any point. There is not in the whole a half-mile of the line which amounts to that depth. Down the valley of Mill Creek there are no obstructions until the line reaches the side-lying grounds near the Ohio. These, though presenting difficulties, are not of the most serious character.

"From a point on Mill Creek near White's mill, about nine miles from the Ohio, two lines were run,—one on the principle of keeping up the level so as to command the upper plain on which Cincinnati stands, entering the Ohio at the mouth of Deer Creek, above the town; the other by locking down the valley of Mill Creek as it descends, and passing on the west of that plain to the lower plain of the town. The first of these lines, in consequence of keeping so high a level, will cost something more than the second or lower level. The difference, however, will not be great, as the lockage, which on the lower line is distributed along the valley of Mill Creek for a distance of seven miles, is on the plan of the upper line thrown into the valley of Deer Creek near the river, where suitable stone for their construction can be had from the bed of the Ohio, without the cost of hauling them from six to seven miles. But should the difference in the cost of these two lines be considerable, the superior value for hydraulic purposes, which the surplus water which might be thrown to that point would have

on the upper plain over its value on the lower plain, will probably more than compensate for the difference in the cost of the two lines. The upper plain is elevated one hundred and eight feet above high water in the Ohio. The surplus water that might be conveyed into a basin on the upper plain, with so great a power for its use, might be made a very considerable source of revenue to the canal without interfering with its usefulness for navigation, the primary object of its construction. This section, from Middletown to Cincinnati, may be supplied with water from the Miami with but very little expense. By a cut of twenty-four chains the mill-race of Abner Enoch, near Middletown, may be turned into the canal. Building a dam, and enlarging this race, will be all that is necessary to command from the river any quantity of water which may be required for the supply of the canal to the Ohio. As much water may be introduced at this point as can be thrown forward through the canal without injury to the navigation, without sensibly affecting the mills on the river below. This surplus water may be very profitably used at several points in the valley of Mill Creek, by throwing it at the heads of locks, on to wheels, and taking it again into the canal on lower levels, losing nothing except the extra evaporation and absorption occasioned thereby. The surplus water which may be passed through the canal and used for hydraulic purposes, both in the valley of Mill Creek and at Cincinnati, would unquestionably be a source of considerable revenue to the canal and of general benefit to the surrounding country. It may be remarked, also, that at no points within the State would this hydraulic power be of so great a source of revenue as at these. The surrounding country sustains a dense population, and is almost entirely destitute of water-power. The same remarks will apply, in some degree, to the line from Dayton to Middletown. Suitable stone for the construction of locks may be obtained near Dayton and in the bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati. Through the intermediate parts of this line stone of the proper quality for that use has not been discovered convenient to the line. Stone of a good quality may, however, be transported from Dayton and points above that by water, and deposited near the sites of the locks between Dayton and Hamilton."

In their next report the commissioners enter into a calculation of the revenue to be obtained from the lower section of the Miami Canal. They say:

"The following statement will exhibit the probable revenue which may be derived from the proposed canals during the progress of the work and after their completion. So soon as that part of the line extending from the Miami above Middletown to the Ohio shall have been completed, which will be in three years from the commencement of the work, an extensive and valuable water-power at the southern termination of the canal in Cincinnati, where that power is much needed, and as valuable as at any other place, will be at the disposal of the State.

This power may be estimated as follows: Any quantity of water which can be permitted to pass in the canal without injury to its banks or to its navigation may be taken into the canal at Middletown. From a close calculation, it is thought safe to introduce 8,000 cubic feet per minute. Admitting 4,400 cubic feet per minute of this quantity to be expended on the forty-four miles of canal between Middletown and Cincinnati, equal to 100 cubic feet per minute for each mile, and 600 cubic feet per minute to be used in locking boats from the Ohio River into the canal and from the canal into the river, which will be sufficient to pass eighty boats per day, there will remain a surplus of 3,000 cubic feet per minute applicable to hydraulic purposes at Cincinnati. The descent from the proposed basin, on the upper plain at Cincinnati, to high-water mark in the Ohio, is fifty feet, and to low-water mark one hundred and eight feet. This water may, therefore, be applied on three overshot water-wheels of fifteen feet diameter each, in succession, before it reaches the level of high-water mark. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that 300 cubic feet of water per minute, if applied to the best advantage on an overshot wheel of fifteen feet, will give power sufficient to keep in operation two pairs of four and a half feet mill-stones. Calculating from this datum, twenty pairs of mill-stones could be driven on the first descent of sixteen and a half feet of the surplus water from the basin, the same number on the second descent, and the like number on the third descent of sixteen and a half feet, in all power sufficient to keep in operation sixty pairs of mill-stones in the descent of the surplus water from the basin to the level of high-water mark. Two hundred and fifty dollars would certainly be a moderate rent for water-power sufficient to drive a pair of mill-stones, or the same power applicable to any other machinery, in such a place as Cincinnati, especially when it is considered that the power would be constant, not subject to interruption from high or low water. At this rate the water-power from the basin to high-water mark in the Ohio would rent for fifteen thousand dollars per annum. And this rate is much lower than that for which power is rented in other places. The power obtained by descent from high-water to low-water mark would not be as valuable as that above estimated, as it would be subject to occasional interruptions from high water. These interruptions on the upper half of the descent from extreme high-water mark would seldom occur; and it will be safe to estimate the rent of water-power from high to low-water mark at five thousand dollars per annum; making the total amount of water-rents twenty thousand dollars per annum. Much water-power may also be obtained in the descent between Middletown and Cincinnati, which is one hundred and seven feet. The amount of tolls arising from transportation on the canal extending from Dayton to Cincinnati it is not so easy to estimate. The following, however, is the most correct view we are able to give of the subject.

It is ascertained, from information on which the utmost reliance can be placed, that thirty thousand barrels of flour have been exported from the county of Montgomery alone in one year. It will undoubtedly be safe to estimate that the same quantity will be exported when additional facilities are offered by the canal for exportation; and that at least an equal quantity will be exported from the counties of Clarke, Champaign, Miami, Darke, and other adjoining counties. The lowest price for which flour can now be transported from Dayton to Cincinnati is fifty cents per barrel. A toll of twelve and a half cents per barrel from Dayton to Cincinnati will not be unreasonable, and this on sixty thousand barrels will give a revenue of \$7,500. On all other articles exported from Dayton to Cincinnati on the canal it will be undoubtedly safe to calculate on receiving a toll of \$2,500 per annum, making on the descending navigation from Dayton an aggregate of \$10,000. From the business which will naturally fall into the canal from the intermediate counties of Warren, Butler, and those adjoining them, together with the whole ascending navigation, it will be safe to calculate on receiving an equal amount of toll, making a total product from tolls of \$20,000 per annum, which, added to the estimated rents for water-power, will produce the annual sum of \$40,000."

The preliminary measures having been taken, the acting commissioner issued the following advertisement:

"MIAMI CANAL.

"Proposals in writing will be received by the undersigned at Hamilton, on the 15th of July next, for the construction of about fifteen miles of the Miami Canal, extending from a point on the Great Miami River two miles above Middletown, to a point near Hamilton.

"Persons who are disposed to contract for the construction of any part of this work are invited to examine the ground before the day of sale. Any information as to the character of the line, manner of constructing the work, or terms of contracting, may be had on application to Samuel Forrer, Esq., engineer on the line.

"A profile of the line, with the estimates of the value of the work, will be exhibited on the day of letting, for the information of all who may be disposed to take contracts.

"M. T. WILLIAMS, Acting Commissioner.

"CINCINNATI, June 27, 1825."

In that year (1825) his excellency DeWitt Clinton, governor of the State of New York, visited Ohio, on the invitation of the citizens of this State, in order to be present at the commencement of the internal improvements of the State by our canals. As soon as it was known that he would be present on that date, an invitation was extended to the most prominent gentlemen of the vicinity to meet him, on the 11th of July, in Hamilton. The invitation read as follows:

"SIR,—You are respectfully invited to attend, at Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 12th July instant, at an early hour, for the purpose of partaking of a dinner to be prepared for their excellencies DEWITT CLINTON and

JEREMIAH MORROW, governors of the States of New York and Ohio. Invite any of your friends who can make it convenient to attend with you.

"By order of the committee of arrangement.

"LEWIS P. SAYRE, *Chairman*.

"HAMILTON, July 11, 1825."

The dinner which was provided on the occasion, of which one hundred and fifty persons partook, was elegant and abundant. It was prepared by T. Blair, and served up under the shade of the locust-trees in the court-house yard. The day was fine, and the pleasure which was universally felt at welcoming the "father of internal improvement" was heightened by the presence of Jeremiah Morrow, governor of the State of Ohio; Ex-Governor Ethan Allen Brown, the Honorable Benjamin Tappan, and Micajah T. Williams, Esq., canal commissioners; Judge David S. Bates; the chief engineer, Samuel Forrer, Esq., and a number of other distinguished citizens and strangers, who honored the occasion by their presence. John Reily presided at the table, assisted by John Woods, as vice-president. Governor Clinton was met at Middletown on the previous day by a deputation from Hamilton, with Captain Dunn at the head of his fine company of cavalry, together with a large concourse of citizens, who escorted him to Hamilton, where rooms had been prepared for his reception.

The enthusiasm which was excited by the presence of Governor Clinton was, if possible, heightened by the toasts and sentiments which followed the removal of the cloth. Thirteen regular toasts had been prepared, as follows:

TOASTS.

1. "*The President of the United States and heads of departments*.—If talents, virtue, experience, and patriotism at the helm will afford security, the ship of state is in no danger of foundering."

2. "*The Heroes of the Revolution*.—They are fast dropping into the grave, but the memory of their deeds survives them."

3. "*Internal Improvements*.—Whether their accomplishment legitimately belong to the States or the nation, a prophetic spirit may look forward to the period when, in times of trouble and difficulty, the works of the present age may become the safeguard of our national independence and the bond of national union."

4. "*The State of New York*.—She has given a noble specimen of what the genius and enterprise of one man may accomplish. Let Ohio profit by the example."

5. "*The States of Ohio and New York*.—Connected by mutual interests, and not less united in policy than in their admiration of the illustrious father of internal improvement."

6. "*The Miami Canal*.—When completed as far as its location has been authorized, may no sectional interests prevent its extension to Lake Erie?"

7. "*The Republics of South America*.—Let no unholy interference of the allied sovereigns disturb their independence!"

8. "*Greece*.—The land of ancient renown and modern glory."

9. "*The Bunker Hill Monument*.—When it shall have moldered into dust, the names and the deeds that it commemorates will not be forgotten."

10. "*Lafayette*.—His honors and rewards as far exceed those of princes as his merits surpass theirs."

11. "*The Friends of the Manumission and Colonization of the Blacks*.—They are the friends of man, and their exertions will promote the best interests of their country."

12. "*The Press*.—It needs no other check to preserve it from licentiousness than uncorrupted public opinion."

13. "*The Literary Institutions of Ohio*.—May they continue to be encouraged by an enlightened and liberal policy until the Western wilderness shall become an academic shade!"

After the regular toasts, Mr. Reily, from the chair, addressed the assembly as follows:

"I rise, gentlemen, to propose a toast in obedience to the instructions of the committee of arrangements; and, in thus becoming the organ of my fellow-citizens, I have the satisfaction of performing a duty highly gratifying to myself.

"It is only an act of justice to testify respect to men of distinguished worth and talents, whose lives have been devoted to the service of their country. But this is an occasion of more than common interest. Our State has just commenced a stupendous work of internal improvement similar to that which New York has nearly completed, under the auspices of our distinguished guest—a work which is destined to elevate her to a proud rank among the States of the Union. Under such circumstances it is natural for her to look to New York for her model, and to DeWitt Clinton as her presiding spirit. I shall, therefore, meet the cordial response of this assembly when I propose—

"*DeWitt Clinton*, the friend and promoter of internal improvement."

To which Governor Clinton replied:

"Fellow-citizens,—I receive with grateful sensibility this expression of approbation, and I fully appreciate its importance. Its communication through so respectable an organ in behalf of this respectable company renders it peculiarly interesting, and I offer to you my sincere thanks for your kindness to me on this occasion, and during my visit to this place.

"For fifteen years I have devoted myself to the great cause of internal improvement, and it has been my good fortune, during my administration, to witness the commencement of the canals of New York, and in a very short time I hope to witness their completion. To the moral power and intelligence of the people we must ascribe the success of these stupendous undertakings. Ohio

in her infant state, with inferior revenues and a less numerous population, has followed the example set by her elder sister, and has undertaken an enterprise without a parallel in the history of mankind, considering all the circumstances under which it has been commenced; and the whole exhibits wisdom, patriotism, and magnanimity that would reflect honor on any age or country. The success is as certain as the resulting advantages, unless some destroying spirit should be let loose among you and darken the brightest days that ever opened upon the West. I beg leave to present as a toast:

"The public-spirited State of Ohio and her excellent chief magistrates who have pointed out her way to greatness and glory, and supported her in her illustrious career."

By John Woods, Esq.:

"Governor Morrow.—His long-trying public services have tested the purity of his principles.

"Under his administration the State of Ohio has commenced the great work of forming by internal improvement the bonds of union between all the members of our government, and by whose wisdom and prudence were pointed out the only means by which we shall be enabled to march with firmness to the accomplishment of the magnificent work."

Governor Morrow rose, and said:

"Gentlemen, it would manifest insensibility on my part were I not to acknowledge the gratitude I feel for your kind expression of regard. That I have performed public services in which important interests were rendered, early in the settlement of our country, is certain. But it is equally true that these, which are overrated, have been more than compensated by the repeated expressions of your confidence.

"Permit me, then, to say that I express the feelings of my heart when I assure you that I entertain a sincere respect for the people of this town and its vicinity, and tender my best wishes for their welfare. I propose—

"The Citizens of Hamilton and Rossville—Their interests assured and prosperity promoted by the Miami Canal."

Arrangements having been made at Cincinnati to entertain the distinguished gentlemen as guests in that city on the day succeeding, the company retired at an early hour, and Governor Clinton, accompanied by the gentlemen who had attended him hither, together with an escort of military and citizens, proceeded, that evening, to Martin's tavern, where he was met by a military escort from Cincinnati.

After Governor Clinton had been entertained at Cincinnati, he visited the falls of the Ohio; then returning to Hamilton, which he reached on the 18th of July. The next day he proceeded to Middletown. One of the local papers thus speaks of the day:

"On Thursday last the people of the Miami country were gratified with one of the most interesting spectacles

that ever was, or perhaps ever will be, witnessed by them. It was the ceremony of commencing that great work of internal navigation which is destined to raise their character as an enterprising people, promote their happiness, both in a political and moral point of view, and increase their wealth as individuals and as a community. They saw the first sod raised by the great father and patron of internal improvement; and, notwithstanding it will be a matter of much exultation to see the completion of the work, yet it will not detract from, or even equal, the excitement produced by viewing the first breaking of the ground—the first step to the daring and stupendous undertaking.

"Although notice had been given but three days previous, thousands of freemen, drawn by the interest and novelty of the scene from different parts of the country, were on the ground; and never, perhaps, was observed a greater degree of harmony in a like assemblage than what prevailed on this occasion. Unanimity in the object for which they had assembled to view the commencement seemed to be the prevailing sentiment, and was strikingly expressed in almost every countenance; and all appeared to be animated by the importance of the matter, and to take a deep interest in the ceremonies of the day.

"The appearance of several independent companies, attended by an excellent band of music, from Cincinnati, added greatly to the occasion. A fine troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Morsell, escorted Governor Clinton from Cincinnati; the other companies, three in number, were the Cincinnati Guards, commanded by Captain Emerson, Captain Avery's company of light infantry, and the Lafayette Greys, commanded by Lieutenant Burley. They deserve the unbounded thanks of our citizens, and are most certainly entitled to the highest commendation for the patriotism displayed in marching so great a distance, and for the good discipline and soldier-like conduct evinced during their stay in this place and in Middletown; and we sincerely hope that their reception and entertainment was fully equal to their expectations of the hospitality and patriotism of our citizens.

"Captain Crane's company of Jacksonburg artillery and a troop of horse belonging to Middletown were likewise observed among the military.

"Among the distinguished guests, in addition to Governor Clinton and Governor Morrow (the latter of whom arrived about 11 o'clock, A. M.), we observed our late governor, E. A. Brown, General Harrison, General Beasley, Judge Bates; Dr. Drake, of Lexington, Ky.; Mr. M. T. Williams, acting commissioner, and Mr. Forrer, principal engineer, together with many others, whom our memory does not sufficiently serve us to particularize at this time.

"The ceremony was commenced by an appropriate and impressive prayer to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Vickers, chaplain of the day; after which Judge Crane, of

Dayton, rose, and, in a commanding strain of eloquence, delivered an excellent address. Nothing we could say by way of commendation would add to its excellence; for it amply speaks its own superior merit, and attaches great credit to its intelligent and classical author. It is sufficient to say that it was received by the audience with loud and repeated acclamations.

"Governor Clinton and Governor Morrow then descended from the rostrum, which had been prepared for the occasion, followed by the commissioners, contractors, and other persons of distinction who felt an interest or were to assist in the enterprise. The governors each raised a sod, as the commencement of the work; after which the other gentlemen assisted. The latter part of the ceremony was greatly enlivened by the continued volleys of musketry and by the many appropriate airs performed by the band of music.

"After partaking of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. J. P. Reynolds, a number of toasts were drunk. The one given by Mr. Clinton was received with loud cheers. He responded with the following toast:

"*'The Miami Canal, like the Nile, will enrich and aggrandize the region of its transit—not by fertilizing a soil exuberantly rich, but by opening lucrative markets for its production.'*

"The company separated at an early hour. Governors Clinton and Morrow, with their respective suits, departed the same evening for Lebanon."

The place at which these ceremonies took place was in a field about a mile south of town, at the place where the first lock is now constructed. The land was then owned by Daniel Doty, and is in section 28.

As we have elsewhere said, the northern portion of the route, that part going from Dayton to Lake Erie, had been partly located in 1824, and the next year it was regularly surveyed. This section of the work was not done till some time after the other, and, indeed, was for a period in danger of not being done at all. But the general government, in response to a petition from some of the best men in Ohio, made a grant of land equal to one-half of five sections in width on each side of the proposed route, between Dayton and the Maumee, so far as the same should be located through the government lands. In return it was simply provided that all persons or property of the United States should forever pass through or over the canals free of tolls. The amount of this grant, as afterwards ascertained, was three hundred and eighty-four thousand acres. Its market value could not have been very far from a million of dollars. The same act granted the State half a million dollars more, in aid of its canals. This grant was conditioned upon the completion within five years of the canals already begun at the time of the passage of the act, and the grant for the Miami extension upon the commencement of the work within five and its completion within twenty years, on penalty of payment by the State to the federal

government of the value of the lands. The Legislature accepted the former, but declined the latter grant, as it was feared that it might be impossible to fulfill the conditions. These were the initial grants by the general government in aid of internal improvements, and were the forerunner of those to the Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific railroads, as well as to a hundred others of less length. When Judge Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, was sent to the United States Senate in 1830, he succeeded in getting a bill through which repealed the forfeiture clauses and made the grant equivalent to five sections for every mile of canal located on land previously sold, as well as that unsold, by the general government. The land so given was located by the governor, and by it, undoubtedly, the extension was effected.

Work was speedily begun above Middletown, taking the water from Enoch's dam, and running to the head of Mill Creek, a distance of twenty miles. The *Advertiser* of August 23d says:

"It will be remembered that twenty miles of the Miami Canal was put under contract on the 20th of July last. It was divided into forty-three sections. On the 28th of July the sod was first broken on section No. 8, a part of a contract taken by Seymore Scovel, Esq., of the State of New York. On the 23d the whole of this section was taken by a sub-contractor, who commenced active operations on it on the 24th, and has now, August 23d, completed thirty rods ready for inspection. No less than thirty-nine parties, or near five hundred workmen, under original and sub-contractors, are now engaged on twenty-seven sections. Many of these sections are in a rapid state of forwardness, and present a scene more like the effect of magic than reality, and can only be accounted for by the number of workmen so suddenly thrown upon them, and the determined perseverance of the undertakers. A little more time will be necessary for farmers to remove their corn from the ground occupied by a part of the canal line, when all the sections will speedily be commenced; and, from the number of persons continually flocking in for employment, and the character of the contractors, there can be no doubt that the whole twenty miles will be completed within the stipulated time. We understand that the resident engineer will set out in a few days to prepare the south end of the line for contract, which has been delayed in consequence of the great press of business occasioned by the immediate commencement of labor by so many of the contractors on the part of the line already let, and that the acting commissioner intends to dispose of fifteen miles more on or about the 15th of September next."

In their next report the canal commissioners give an account of what work had been done, and of the actual beginning of labor. They state:

"Towards the latter part of June, the commissioners were enabled to commence the preparation of a part of

the Miami Canal for contract; and on the 20th of July, in pursuance of public notice previously given, contracts were made for the construction of twenty miles of that canal, including six locks, extending from a point of the Miami River near Middletown to the head of Mill Creek. These contracts were, as in the former cases, effected at prices in all cases as low, and in most lower, than the original estimates. On the day following, the work was commenced on this canal in the presence of the distinguished chief magistrates of Ohio and New York and an immense concourse of deeply interested citizens; since which it has progressed with spirit and effect, and is now in a flattering state of progression.

"As early as the 27th of September twenty-two miles in addition, including six locks, extending to a point near Cincinnati, were prepared and placed under contract upon terms still more favorable to the State; making, in all, forty-two miles of this canal now under contract. Upon the whole of this line, with only two exceptions, the contractors have already commenced the work on their jobs, and are prosecuting it in a manner highly satisfactory. Thirty miles or more are now grubbed and cleared; the excavation already performed exceeds two hundred thousand cubic yards; three large culverts are built, and the other items of the work have progressed in the same proportion. The most serious difficulty which has been experienced or is anticipated in the prosecution of the work on this line arises from the scarcity of stone of a suitable character for the construction of the locks, and from the difficulty of procuring water-lime. It was, in the first instance, thought most advisable to construct the locks of timber, and contracts for the first eight locks were made accordingly. It was, however, soon ascertained that to obtain timber in sufficient quantities would be attended with difficulties, be more costly than was anticipated, and, in most cases, would inflict a serious and measurably irretrievable injury upon the adjacent country. It was determined, therefore, to suspend the construction with timber of most of the locks, and to make further efforts for the discovery of stone, which have so far been successful as to induce a belief that stone will be obtained within a reasonable distance for their construction. The cost of obtaining the stone will, however, be such as to forbid the hope of constructing the locks for a sum below the original estimates of their cost. If the saving in the cost of the locks could have been in the same proportion with that on the other items of the work under contract, this line would be constructed for a sum very considerably less than that at which it was estimated. From the best estimate which can be made from the other items of the work at contract prices, making a liberal allowance for all contingencies which will probably occur, and placing the cost of the locks at \$4 per perch, the line under contract will be constructed for the sum of \$358,984.14. This is less than the sum at which it was estimated in the last report of the board by \$25,000, and makes an

average cost per mile, including twelve locks, of \$8,547.24.

"Abstract marked F will show the name of each contractor, the extent of contract, the contract price of each item of work, the average price of each kind of work, the total estimated amount of each contract, and of the whole line under contract at contract prices. The value of work performed on this line up to the 21st November is estimated at \$31,994. The number of laborers engaged upon this line in the month of November amounted to nearly nine hundred. The contracts for the first thirty miles of this line require its completion by the first day of October next, and for the last ten miles by the 5th of May, 1827.

"In the last report of the board to the Legislature two points of termination at the Ohio River, near Cincinnati, were named. The one, by preserving with the line a high level from a point about ten miles up the valley of Mill Creek, as it descends, and passing the western margin of the city upon a low level, to unite with the river at a point immediately below it. Estimates of the cost of each of these lines were made, which showed a difference in favor of the line upon the low level of about \$45,000; and the cost of the Miami Canal, as stated in the report, was estimated upon this line. Upon a full investigation of the question of the proper point to terminate the canal, which was made in August last, it was deemed advisable, with reference to all the interests connected with the canal, notwithstanding the estimated difference of cost, to adopt the line upon the high level, and terminate the canal at the mouth of Deer Creek. The superior value of the hydraulic privileges afforded by the high level, the favorable position which the mouth of Deer Creek affords, when compared with the other point of termination, for a safe harbor for steam and canal boats, both in low and high water, the great facility it affords over any other for the construction of dry and wet docks, which the increasing commerce of the Ohio River and the interests of the public will soon imperiously require, and the prominent and mutual advantage, both to the surrounding country and the city, which the level, uninterrupted by locks for a distance of ten miles back into the country will afford,—all conspired to produce the conviction upon the minds of the commissioners that the adoption of that line was required by the general interests connected with the work.

"It will be recollected that, in the last report of the board, calculations were made upon the extent and value of the surplus water which it was believed could be drawn from the Miami River to that point. With a view to this object, the capacity of the upper end of this section of the canal is enlarged, for the purpose of receiving and passing forward a greater supply of water. The first ten miles from the river are constructing with an increase of one foot in depth and three and a half in the width of the top water-line; and the next fifteen

miles with an increase of half a foot in depth, and one foot and three-fourths in the width of the top water-line. The increase of the capacity of the canal must proportionately enhance its cost, and is another reason for the apparent disparity between the savings on this line at contract prices, compared with original estimates, and the other lines under contract. It is, however, believed that the cost of this increase of the capacity of a part of the line will be more than reimbursed to the State in the value of the surplus water which is anticipated from it. Propositions have already been made by responsible individuals to contract for the use of the whole amount of surplus water which can be delivered at Cincinnati, at the price placed upon it in the last report of the board.

"It will be recollected, when examining this comparative statement, that on the locks in this line there is no saving from the estimates owing to the scarcity of stone, and that the first ten miles of the canal, below the feeder from the Miami, is constructing with an increased depth of one foot and an increased width of three and a half feet, and the next fifteen miles with an increase in depth of six inches and in width of one foot, nine inches. The estimates of last year were made for a canal of the usual dimensions."

The contractors on the Miami Canal, with their respective sections in this neighborhood, were: John Hepburn, 1, 2, 25, 34, 43; Warren Jarvis, 4, 19, 28, 31, 32; A. Amisden, 37, 41; Hale & Lyons, 26; Sells & Jewett,

"RECAPITULATION,

SHOWING THE SEVERAL KINDS OF WORK UNDER CONTRACT ON THE MIAMI CANAL FROM MIDDLETOWN TO CINCINNATI—
FORTY-TWO MILES—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND, AND THE AVERAGE PRICE AS CONTRACTED.

THE KINDS OF WORK.	AMOUNT OF EACH.	AVERAGE PRICE AS CONTRACTED.	TOTAL.
Grubbing and clearing,	42 miles,	\$1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ per chain, about \$327 per M.	\$13,735 38
Excavation,	1,519,133 cubic yards,	Average cost per yard, \$7.17,	118,959 32
Embankment,	688,628 cubic yards,	Average cost per yard, \$10.04,	69,159 50
Culverts (26),	8,083 perches,	Average cost per perch, \$207,	16,731 42
Culverts, pits, foundations, etc.,	Estimated to cost,		10,270 00
Locks (2), 100 feet lockage,	18,910 perches of masonry,	Average cost per perch, \$4,	72,640 00
Aqueducts,	9,882 perches of masonry,	Average cost per perch, \$1.88 $\frac{3}{4}$,	18,559 00
Excavations of lock-pits,	17,350 cubic yards,	Average cost per yard, \$14.38,	2,495 00
Wooden trunks,	478 feet,	Average foot-run, 703.04,	3,361 50
Excavations of pits and foundations,	Estimated to cost,		4,020 00
Waste-weirs,			1,430 00
Road-bridges, wood-work,	Twenty-two,	Average cost, \$104 each,	2,295 00
Road-bridges, embankment,	Twenty-two,	Average cost, nearly \$68 each,	1,497 80
Wall of timber in the river,	1,200 feet,	Average cost, .67 per foot,	804 00
Pavement or protection wall,	4,300 yards,	Average cost, .36 per yard,	1,554 00
Miscellaneous items, such as stone walls, channel of creeks, land-drains, etc.,			1,810 22
Mucking the whole length of the forty-two miles, 246,000 cubic yards, at 8 cents,			19,680 00
Total cost,			\$358,680 14
Corrected,			358,294 14
Average cost per mile of 42 miles, including 12 locks,			\$8,547 24

"The locks in the above abstract are placed at \$4 per perch. They were mostly contracted for to be built of timber, but have since been changed, and are to be built of stone, so far as it can be obtained at reasonable cost.

The line from the Ohio River to the Miami near Middletown, on the low level, was estimated in the last report to cost, \$381,140 00

To which add the difference in the cost of the high level, as estimated, 45,000 00

\$426,140 00

To which add ten per cent to cover contingencies as stated in the report, 42,614 00

Total cost as estimated, \$468,754 00

Amount of contracts as above shown, \$358,984 14

Estimated amount of line not under contract to the Ohio, 75,926 00

Ten per cent to cover contingencies on the above items, 7,592 00

442,502 14

Balance in favor of contracts, \$26,252 86

5; Thomas Freeman, 6; G. Perrine & Co., 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 38, 39; Dean and others, 23, 24, 29; S. Scoville, 11, 12; 13, 27; Scoville & Dean, 8; Sam'l Ward, 9; William H. Lytle, 3, 7, 35, 36, 40; John Babeox, 10; Bower, Adams & Co., 16, 18; Barney Sweeney, 42; Kay & Lyons, 33; James Dryer, 30; Joseph Evans, 21; Peter Carney, 44; James C. Cascadding, 45; William Patton, 46; Braanon & Boyle, 49; Everett & Co., 47, 48, 81, 87, 89; Hepburn & Jarvis, 50, 74, 82, 83; Otho Craig, 51; McGonigle & Co., 52, 56; John Lytle, 53; Israel T. Gibson, 54; Thomas Sinnard, 55; Lyons & Thompson, 57, 60; Richard Fallis, 57; Grogan & Leonard, 59; Elias Murray, 61; James Glenn, 62; D. Perrine & Co., 63, 68, 69, 70, 72, 79, 86, 90; John A. Hays, 64, 67; 71; Jacob Reinerson, 65; De Kay, 66; Shethor & Thayer, 80, 84, 85; John Waldron, 73; Geo. Hepburn, 75; Thomas Heckwelder, 76; Price & Beard, 77, 78; E. Farrington & Co., 88.

In their next year's report the commissioners say:

"A considerable portion of this line running through a dry and gravelly soil, the operations of the contractors were continued through the Winter and Spring with considerable success, and during the Summer and Autumn the work has progressed in a vigorous and efficient manner. Of the forty-three miles of this canal now under contract, thirty-four are completed, and the remaining twelve miles, consisting mostly of heavy work at the lower end of the line, are in such a state of forwardness as to afford strong assurances that the whole line will be finished by the 1st of July next. No apprehension of a failure of this desirable end is felt, except as to two or three heavy embankments on Mill Creek; and these, if the Winter should prove favorable for work, it is believed can be completed within that time. The finished work on this line, in addition to the excavations and embankments of the thirty-one miles, consists of nine locks, five aqueducts, twenty stone culverts, varying in size from three to twenty feet chord, numerous paved waste-weirs, road-bridges, etc. The aqueducts and culverts on the whole line are completed, excepting the planking of the aqueduct trunks, which was directed to be omitted until Spring. Of the three locks remaining unfinished, one is very nearly completed, the walls of the second are raised to the upper meter-sill, and of the third to the height of four feet. They will be completed at an early day in the ensuing season.

"On the 2d of June last a contract was made for the construction of a dam across the Great Miami River above Middletown, a guard-lock, and a feeder forty-three chains in length from the dam to the canal. The work under this contract has progressed so far as to afford an assurance that it can be accomplished in the next season as the stage of the river will admit. In the mean time the canal may be supplied with water through the mill-race of Abner Enoch in sufficient quantity to answer all the purposes of navigation. It was found, by observation during the last Spring, that the ponds at the head of Mill Creek, in the county of Butler, through which the canal passes in leaving the valley of the Great Miami, would in that season of the year entirely overflow the banks of the canal, and for some months remain in that situation. To prevent this evil—which would not only at times interfere with the use of the canal, but would in a measure destroy it—it was found to be necessary to drain the ponds by making a cut one mile and seventy chains in length. A contract was, therefore, made for cutting this drain, the cost of which is estimated at one thousand dollars. It is probably by this time completed.

"Contracts have also been made since the date of the last report of the board for the extension of the canal into and through the city of Cincinnati, to a point near the head of the proposed locks, by which it is to be connected with the Ohio. These contracts, including those

for the dam-feeder and pond-drain, have been made upon terms as favorable to the State as those heretofore made for the construction of other parts of the work. So far the work is now completed, and the final accounts of it made out. It is found that in plain line the original estimates of the work in each section correspond very nearly with the true result, and that the actual cost of such line will not exceed the estimated cost as stated in the last report of the board; in some cases it is found to fall considerably short; but on rough, uneven, and side-lying ground, where heavy embankments and steep bluffs are encountered, a heavy portion of which is on this line, the engineers' final accounts, so far as they are now perfected, show that the number of yards of excavation and embankment in each section, as then estimated, will fall considerably short of the true result. This deficiency in the estimates on the rough line is to be accounted for in the following manner: In making out an estimate of the amount of excavation and embankment for the accounts of last year, no other data could be had than a single line of levels divided into stations of three chains each, from which the average depth of cutting or height of the embankments was inferred. The result now shows that the number of yards then produced falls short, particularly on inclined grounds and steep bluffs. In addition to this, it has been found advisable on the heaviest parts of this line, with a view to greater security, to increase the base of the banks, and, where heavy bluffs are encountered, to throw the center line of the canal farther into the hill or bluff bank, which has necessarily added much to the number of yards of earth to be removed. It has also been found necessary to relet some of the heaviest of these embankments at higher prices. From the scarcity of stone on the line, it was found necessary, in making the contracts for the locks and other stone-work, to stipulate a given distance within which it was then supposed stone could be obtained, and to agree to pay where the acting commissioner or engineer should be convinced of the necessity of going farther for stone for such extra hauling. It has been found impracticable to procure the necessary quantity of stone of a suitable quality within the distance assigned, and an extra allowance for hauling stone has been necessarily made to a considerable amount. Some lock excavation has been also unexpectedly encountered, and several paved waste-weirs, culverts, and some pavement of the banks, have been added to it. These items of increased cost and the unforeseen variations in the amount of work to be performed will add considerably to the final cost of this section of the Miami Canal when compared with the estimates of last year. The exact amount of the increase, which is chargeable principally to the stone-work and the heavy embankments and bluffs, can not now be ascertained, as the heavy work on the line is not yet completed; nor is it in such situation as to permit accurate estimates of the cost to be made. On that part of the

line between Middletown and the locks near Reading—thirty-one and a half miles—the excess of the actual cost over the estimates of the last year will be upwards of seventeen thousand dollars.

“There has been paid to contractors on this canal and the works connected with it, during the year ending on the first of the present month, \$265,392.73, which, with \$31,994, the amount of payments last year, makes the total sum of \$297,296.98 which has been paid on this line. The amount of the contracts which have been made on this canal from the final accounts of that part which is finished, and from the best estimate which can now be made of the unfinished parts, is as follows:

The thirty-one and a half miles contracted to be completed by the 1st of October, terminating at the head of the locks near Reading (twenty-seven and a half miles finished),	\$228,867 20
The line from the head of the locks near Reading to the junction of the Hamilton and Indiana roads, contracted to be finished by the 15th of May next,	164,442 99
The dam, guard-lock, and feeder, from the Miami,	15,000 00
The pond-drain at the head of Mill Creek,	1,000 00
New line to and through Cincinnati,	19,500 00

Total estimate of contracts on line, \$433,809 20

“Deducting the total amount of payment on this line from the estimated amount of contracts, as shown above, will leave the sum of \$136,512.22, required to accomplish the works now under contract. The acting commissioner on this line, as provided by law, has appointed Matthias Corwine, of Warren County, James McBride, of Butler County, and Arthur Henry, of Hamilton County, to be a board of appraisers for the assessment of the damages claimed by individuals in consequence of the construction of the canal through their lands, and for the materials used in the construction of the works connected with it. The operation of the law in relation to the use of materials for the construction of the canals has produced considerable dissatisfaction on this line; but it is confidently believed there will be a disposition among the citizens of that part of the State to acquiesce cheerfully in the awards of a board of appraisers composed of men of unquestionably high standing for uprightness of character and good judgment.”

In the mean time canal-boats had been running on the portion which was completed, and many of the citizens of Butler and Hamilton counties had availed themselves of the opportunity of a ride upon the canal. One of the Hamilton newspapers, on November 30, 1827, says:

“The *S. Forrer*, of Middletown, returned to this place on Wednesday evening last, on her way from Hartwell's basin, near Cincinnati, accompanied by the *Washington* and *Clinton*, of the Farmer's and Mechanic's line, with a party from Cincinnati. Yesterday morning they all left here in fine style for Middletown. The *Washington* and *Clinton* returned again in the evening of the same day, and left this place again early this morning for Cincinnati.”

A little later the same paper says:

“The water was let into the lower section of this canal to the city of Cincinnati several days since (March, 1828). Boats are now running regularly from Middletown to Cincinnati, a distance of forty-four miles.”

On the 28th of March it reports the progress already made:

“It will certainly be pleasing to some of our readers to learn the result of the first week's experiment on this canal. The first entries that were made on the collector's books at this place were on the 19th of March. Between that and the 26th there was entered for Cincinnati 991 barrels of flour, 432 barrels of whisky, 138 barrels pork, 576 kegs lard, and 86 barrels oil, besides a great variety of other produce of the country for the Cincinnati market. The boats on their passage outward were also generally full-freighted with merchandise and passengers. The tolls entered upon the collector's books at this place during the first week, between the 19th and 26th, amounted to \$229.36. Thus fair is the beginning.”

In its issue of April 25th it has the following notice:

“ARRIVAL EXTRA.—The *Miami Rambler*, a large pine canoe, arrived at the Hamilton Basin on Friday last, in eight days from Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, a distance of seven hundred miles. Mr. Samuel Scott, a citizen of this county, with his son, were the passengers of the canoe in her novel trip. They embarked on the head waters of the Alleghany River, proceeded down that river to its confluence with the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, then down the Ohio River to Cincinnati; from thence they proceeded on the Miami Canal, about thirty miles up the line; their canoe was then hauled over the bank of the canal into the Miami River; then down the Miami to the mouth of Four-mile Creek; then up Four-mile to Mr. Scott's residence.”

In May the newspaper reported that Packet No. 1. Farmers' and Merchants' Line, P. A. Sprigman, master, had arrived at the Hamilton basin, and would ply regularly between Cincinnati and Middletown when the canal was passable.

In November, 1828, the commissioners announce the completion of the lower level from Cincinnati to Middletown, although some unexpected difficulties had been met with. They report:

“The first division of this canal, extending from the head of Main Street in the city of Cincinnati to the mouth of the Miami feeder, a distance of forty-four miles, has been completed during the past season. Its full completion was delayed until the latter part of the season in consequence of the multiplied difficulties which had to be encountered by the contractors in completing their work on the heavy cliffs and embankments in the valley of Mill Creek. The greater part of the line was finished as early as mid-summer. The introduction of water into this canal was commenced about the 1st of July, and was attended with serious difficulties. By continued and

persevering efforts thirty-eight miles of it were sufficiently filled by the 1st of November for the running of boats. The extensive beds of very coarse gravel over which the first twenty miles of the canal are constructed, with the dry condition of the earth and pure state of the water at this season of the year, rendered the operation of filling it difficult and tedious. The process was rendered more difficult from the circumstance of there being but one point from which water could be drawn to supply the demand produced by the great absorption throughout the line below. Experience soon established the point that a patient perseverance was the only safe, and in the end the most expeditious, course which could be pursued. To increase the volume of water introduced from the river, with a view to hasten its progress forward in the canal, only added to the liability of the new banks to give away, and thus to produce delays much more serious than would be experienced by the flow of water in smaller quantities, proportioned more nearly to the powers of resistance of the new and porous banks. The first view of the difficulties in filling this section of the canal seemed to wear a discouraging aspect; but a little observation and reflection only were necessary to satisfy the mind that the evil was merely temporary. The result has proved it to be so. Though by very slow degrees, and for a time scarcely perceivable, the absorption continued to lessen, until, with but little increase of the supply from the river, the canal was filled to a natural basin about six miles by the line of canal north of Cincinnati. It was deemed prudent to arrest the progress of the water at this point, with a view to allow the heavy clay embankment below it, under the seasoning influence of the Winter frosts and rains, time to settle and to acquire that solidity and strength which it is necessary they should have to render them safe, and which can only be acquired by the aid of time and the seasons. Embankments of the magnitude of these, where clay is the only material of which they are composed, can not be used while in a green and unsettled state without incurring greater risk than the dictates of prudence will sanction. In the present case the obligation to adhere to the counsel of prudence was the more binding, as the season had too far advanced to permit the idea of doing much business on the canal before Spring. Navigation on this division of the canal may commence as early in the Spring as the bank can be raised, and such repairs made as the effects of the Winter upon this part of the line may render necessary; and a full confidence is felt that the business which will be done upon it, and the benefits resulting to the country, will be equal to the most sanguine expectations of the commissioners.

"On the 28th of November three fine boats, crowded with citizens delighted with the novelty and interest of the occasion, left the basin six miles north of Cincinnati, and proceeded to Middletown with the most perfect success. The progress of the boats was equal to about three

miles an hour through the course of the whole line, including the detention at the locks and all other causes of delay, which are numerous in a first attempt to navigate a new canal, when masters, hands, and horses are inexperienced, and often the canal itself in imperfect order. The boats returned to the basin with equal success, and it is understood have made several trips since, carrying passengers and freight. The success of these experiments in canal navigation and the obvious facility with which heavy burdens were moved by the power of even a single horse, must go far to convince the most incredulous of the high interest and importance of such a channel of commercial intercourse passing the heart of a country as populous and productive as that through which this canal passes.

"The levels throughout this line prove to have been taken with the nicest accuracy, and the work generally appears to have been constructed in a substantial manner. Some breaches have occurred on the first introduction of the water and in consequence of the late heavy rains, but not to a greater extent than must be expected in all new canals. The liability to evils of this nature will gradually lessen, as time and the effects of the water upon the banks increase their solidity and strength. Two breaches occurred in the course of the season at a point about five miles from Hamilton, where the canal was constructed in the face of a bluff bank with the river, and considerable depth of water immediately at its base. The embankment at its base yielded to the pressure from above, and spread in the deep water of the river. The breaches are repaired, and probably have added to the security of the other parts of the same line of embankment. Another breach occurred in the embankment at Gregory's Creek, produced by the interference of an individual in closing the lock-gates below without the knowledge of the superintendent, before sufficient wasteways had been prepared to pass off the accumulated water. But the most serious injuries were experienced at the aqueduct over Mill Creek. From the peculiar character of the bottom of that stream, the spring-floods undermined the foundation of one of the piers so as to require the rebuilding of about ten feet of the head of the pier: and one of the wing walls of the same work also gave way a few days after that level was filled with water. The space within the wing-walls not occupied with puddle was filled with a very fine sand (the adjoining material), which, on being exposed to the influence of the water, became a quicksand, assuming a semi-fluid state. The powerful pressure of this mass overcame the wall, which, on a careful inspection, was found to have been built in a very unfaithful manner. The wall has been rebuilt, and the breach fully repaired, and measures have been taken, as far as practicable, to guard against similar evils.

"The feeder from the Great Miami was completed at an early day in the season: but the dam did not progress with equal success. When nearly completed, a swell in

the river, produced by the rains in October, caused a breach in the unfinished parts, which, from the advanced stage of the season and a constant succession of rains and high water, could not be then repaired, and its final completion was necessarily postponed until another year. In the mean time a sufficient supply of water for the canal may be drawn from the river by the aid of the brush-dam, which gives the present supply. Immediately after the injury to the dam was sustained, the contract was declared to be forfeited on the part of the contractor, the work taken possession of by the State, and measures immediately taken to secure the dam against further injury, which, it is believed, will be effectual. The principal engineer was directed to make a particular examination of the state of the work and of the accounts connected with it, from which it appears that the acting commissioner had retained from the contractor money sufficient to admit of the completion of the dam by the State within the sum which would have been payable had it been completed under the contract. This opinion is predicated upon the idea that the work will sustain no further injury. Several floods have occurred in the river since, which do not appear to have extended the injury.

"Contracts were closed on the 26th of May for the construction of the remaining division of this canal, which begins at the mouth of the feeder from the Miami River, and terminates in a dam in Mad River about one mile above Dayton. That part of it from the saw-mill at Dayton to the Mad River dam is designed upon the present arrangement to serve as a feeder; but, in the event of the extension of this work to the north at any future period, to be used as a section of canal. This division to the dam is twenty-three miles and twenty-eight chains in length. It embraces ten locks, one aqueduct with a wooden trunk, three of heavy stone arches, with embankments of earth over them, and a dam across the Mad River. The remaining work is generally of the ordinary character, with the exception of the cedar bluffs near Dayton, and a very heavy bluff bank at Vail's mill, immediately below the mouth of Clear Creek. At each of these points the river comes in contact with the high lands, presenting passes for the canal expensive and somewhat difficult to encounter. The work on this line has progressed since its commencement with much activity, and is already in a very forward state. By the terms of the contracts, it is to be completed on the first day of June next. The advanced state of the work justifies the opinion that it will be completed all in the month of July.

"The stone-work on this division, which has heretofore, on the Miami Canal, cost much more than it was originally estimated to cost, has been let at rates about equal to the first estimate; and the earth-work at as low rates as on any other part of the canals. But throughout the line of the Miami Canal it has been found that the quantities of most of the different items of work

upon which the first estimate was founded fall short of the actual quantity, and that its actual cost must necessarily exceed its estimated cost. The plans for crossing the different streams now adopted are, in many cases, more costly, but probably more substantial than those upon which the original estimates were made. In several instances heavy arches of masonry have been adopted, where wooden aqueducts or dams were the plans upon which the first estimates were founded. The item of locks is, however, the great cause of the difference between the actual and estimated cost of this canal, compared with that of the Ohio Canal, north of the Licking Summit. The principal saving on that part of the Ohio Canal, now under contract, will be in the cost of the locks. A very large proportion of the lockage is embraced in that line, and from the great facility of procuring stone of the easiest quality to work the locks from the summit to Kaldersburg, will be constructed at an average of \$1,500 each less than the first estimate of their cost, and those from the latter point to Lake Erie upon terms but little less favorable; while on the Miami Canal the locks, instead of being the chief item of saving, have necessarily cost a sum considerably above the original estimate. The heavy bluffs and embankments encountered on the line have also contributed to swell the actual over the estimated cost of it.

"The payments made on the entire line, within the year ending on the first of December, amount to \$258,525.79, which, with the sum of \$297,296.98 previously paid, makes the total payments to contractors on this canal, \$555,822.77. There has been paid on the line from Cincinnati to the Miami feeder the sum of \$456,854.52, and there remains yet to be paid the sum of \$1,115.16, making \$10,493.40 its average cost per mile. This sum includes what has been paid in raising banks, in strengthening, securing, and repairing the canal, and in building lock-houses, up to the first of December. There has been paid on account of the dam and feeder to the contractor, \$10,614; and to the superintendent, since the work has been taken into the hands of the State, \$690—in all, \$11,214. The original estimate of the cost of this division of the canal, commencing at the Ohio River, and including the dam and feeder, was \$474,254. The actual cost of the same, beginning at the head of Main Street, in Cincinnati, including the payments on account of the dam and feeder, is \$469,183.68. The estimated cost of the upper division of this canal under the contracts is \$234,686.54. The work performed agreeably to the certificates of the engineers amounts to \$96,040.41, leaving work to be performed to the amount of \$138,646.13. To this should be added the probable sum of \$3,000, which will be required to complete the dam across the Miami River. Awards have been made by the board of appraisers in favor of individuals for damages sustained by the construction of the canal to the amount of \$3,911.54, which have been paid to the

amount of \$4,521.87. The sums awarded have been mostly for stone and timber used in the construction of the canal. There are several claims for the value of land occupied and for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the separation of the different parts of a farm, which have not yet been decided upon by the appraisers. A schedule of the awards which have been made is herewith submitted, marked A.

A.—SCHEDULE OF AWARDS FOR DAMAGES

ON THE MIAMI CANAL, MADE BY THE BOARD OF APPRAISERS, UNDER DATES JULY 4TH, OCTOBER 22D, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1838.

IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	D. C.	D. C.
<i>July 4th.</i>			
Moses Vail.....	The destruction of a grist mill and mill site on the Miami River.....	4,000 00	
John Allen.....	Damage done his mill on the Miami River by cutting off the communication between said mill and the surrounding country, and the consequent deterioration in the value of the mill and other improvements.....	300 00	
Ira White.....	Timber taken for use of canal.....	18 50	
Oliver Martin.....	Stone " " " ".....	2 50	
Stephen Hall.....	" " " ".....	5 37	
Alexander Findery.....	" " " ".....	2 62	
Joseph Moore.....	" " " ".....	59 75	
Moses McCall.....	" " " ".....	39 62	
Solomon McCall.....	" " " ".....	36 00	
John Hildebrand.....	" " " ".....	5 18	
Ephraim Brown.....	" " " ".....	16 47	
John Adams.....	Injury done a lot of land.....	150 00	
Jacob Madeira.....	" " " ".....	14 00	
Heirs of Joseph Ross.....	" " their farm.....	100 00	
Cincinnati Water Company.....	Costing and removing water pipes.....	125 00	
<i>October 22d.</i>			
Samuel Hughes.....	Injury to a crop of corn.....	12 50	
Hannah Kendles.....	" to a lot of land.....	60 00	
Frederick Crisman.....	" " " ".....	40 00	
Heirs of Daniel Horn.....	" " " ".....	130 00	
Christian Kohr.....	" " " ".....	60 00	
Nath. Woodward.....	" " " ".....	10 00	
Alex. Cummings.....	" to a crop of oats.....	6 00	
Ethan Stone.....	Stone taken from his land.....	21 62	
John Coon.....	Timber " " ".....	57 75	
Isaac Vanrest.....	" " " ".....	24 00	
Andrew Briminger.....	" " " ".....	25 38	
Heirs of Sam'l Rhoads.....	Timber and stone " ".....	39 47	
Christian Hawn.....	" " " ".....	11 56	
John Taylor.....	Timber taken from his land.....	5 50	
Trustees of Section 16, T. 4, R. 8, M. E. S.....	" " " ".....	1 00	
Andrew Emert.....	" " " ".....	4 00	
<i>November 24th.</i>			
Jno. Stoughtenborough.....	Timber taken from his land.....	19 12	
Abner Vanrest.....	" " " ".....	29 40	
<i>Total.....</i>			
			5,508 71

With the report of next year we conclude our series of extracts:

"The injury which this canal sustained in consequence of the floods of the last Winter was not so great as, from its exposed position, was expected. The cost of repairing the several breaches which occurred on that part of the line below the Miami feeder did not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars. The effects of the Winter on the line, in the lower part of the valley of Mill Creek, were of a nature calculated to cause serious difficulty, and to require a very considerable expenditure to prepare that portion of the canal for navigation. The settling of the heavy embankments, and the sliding of the earth lying in its natural condition from under the banks of the canal on the lower side, and into it from

the upper side, were evils of much magnitude, which were increased by the peculiarly wet Winter and Spring. The breaches caused by the flood were repaired, and the effects of the Winter upon the lower part of the line so far overcome as to permit of the passage of boats throughout the line from Middletown to Cincinnati, on the 17th of March. Navigation on this division of the canal has been continued throughout the season with frequent interruptions, arising out of the peculiar character of the lower part of the line, and the unpropitious nature of the forepart of the season for the safety of a new canal, constructed upon clay side hills and artificial banks. A very salutary change has been produced in the appearance and character of this line since the termination of the Spring rains. The base of the embankments generally had been extended with a view to their greater security, the inner slopes and bottom of the canal, where it was deemed necessary, have been puddled, and the banks have now become much more solid and compact, and the evils arising from the slips are evidently lessening so far as to give assurances of less difficulty hereafter. But it will require time, with the exercise of much vigilance, to render this part of the canal entirely free from the evils incident to its peculiar character.

"The measures which had been taken at the date of the last annual report of the board to secure the dam across the Miami River from further injury proved effectual. It sustained little or no further damage through the Winter and Spring, and on the arrival of the proper season the breach through which the river had flowed for more than six months was closed in a very substantial manner. The sum expended in securing and rebuilding the dam, added to that which had been previously paid to the contractor, still keeps the cost of the dam and feeder within the sum which would have been payable had it been completed under the contract without the occurrence of the breach.

"The causes, in part, which delayed the progress of the work on the Ohio Canal have operated in their full force to retard the progress of the work on the upper division of the Miami Canal. It was confidently believed that this line could all have been completed in the month of July; its full completion was, however, delayed until the month of November, notwithstanding every reasonable exertion was made by the contractors to finish their work at an earlier period. The transportation of stone for the locks and aqueducts, the quarries for which were situated seven miles from the line, was necessarily delayed until the middle and latter part of the Summer, in consequence of the impassability of the roads during the Winter and early part of the season. This unavoidably delayed the completion of these works until late in the season. The entire canal from Cincinnati to Dayton, with a feeder from the Miami River a short distance above Middletown, and one from Mad River near Dayton, is now completed with the exception of the dam

over Mad River, which was injured by the floods of January last. The water of this river continued so high up to the month of July as to induce the postponement of the rebuilding of the dam until another season. The feeder has been extended a short distance further up the stream, which, with the aid of a temporary brush and stone dam, gives an ample supply of water for the present.

"The filling of the new line with water has proved to be a tedious operation. That part of it nearest to Dayton, being first finished, the water was introduced into it as early as the 27th of September, and with an intermission of ten days made necessary by the unfinished state of a job, and another of twelve days, in consequence of a breach in an embankment, there has been a continued flow from Mad River in the canal of from six thousand to ten thousand cubic feet of water per minute up to the present time. Such has been the absorption of the water by the gravelly plains through which the canal is constructed, that with the utmost exertions on the part of the superintendent the water of Mad River has but just reached the head of the lower division of the canal. This portion of the line being filled with water, a change in the temperature of the weather is all that is now required to open navigation from Cincinnati to Dayton.

"With the exception of about seven miles of the line near Cincinnati this canal is believed to be a very safe and permanent work, which will require for its annual repairs an expenditure comparatively small. It embraces twenty-two locks, overcoming one hundred and eighty-eight feet of lockage. These are built in a permanent manner, most of them in a character of workmanship that will bear a comparison with other works of the kind in the United States. The aqueducts on the lower division are constructed with wooden trunks, those in the upper division, with one exception, upon stone arches with embankments of earth over the arches. That over Clear Creek, supported by three arches of forty feet chord, is built in a style of workmanship which, for strength and beauty, is not surpassed by any work of the kind. It reflects much credit upon the skill and fidelity of the contractor. A side cut to connect the canal with the town of Hamilton has been laid out and constructed under the authority of the board within the past season, the length of which is fifty-three chains and sixty-two links. The cost of this cut is between six and seven thousand dollars, two thousand of which have been paid by the State, and the remaining sum by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville.

LENGTH OF THE MIAMI CANAL.

	Miles.	Chas.	Links.
The length of the Miami Canal as now constructed, from an accurate survey of it made since its completion, is	65	20	34
Length of Hamilton side cut,	53	62	
" Miami feeder,	42	60	
" Mad River feeder, say,	1	40	00
Total length of canal side cut and feeders,	2	55	62
	67	75	96

SCHEDULE OF FURTHER AWARDS

SUSTAINED BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MIAMI CANAL MADE BY THE BOARD OF APPRAISERS ON THE 16TH AND 18TH DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1839.

IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	D. C.
Egbert T. Smith, . . .	For injuries to his farm, dwelling-house, garden, water pipes, etc.,	209 00
Heirs Daniel C. Cooper, . . .	Timber taken from their land	52 50
Henry Bacon,	" " his land. . . .	25 50
Daniel Doty,	" " " "	30 00
Nathaniel Woodward, . . .	Injury to his land,	46 00
Christian Kohr,	" " " "	40 00
Total,		388 00

The canal has continued to be in use ever since, and has been of immense value to the people of this section. Its usefulness, however, has been much lessened by the railroad, and those who are best informed on the subject look forward to the day as not far distant when the tolls will not pay the expense of keeping it in order, and it consequently will be abandoned. The dimensions of the channel are twenty-six feet at the bottom and forty feet at the top. In depth it varies in different sections from four feet to five feet. The locks are eighty feet long, and fourteen feet inside chamber. The maximum size of canal-boats is eighty tons.

The Hamilton side-cut has been abandoned and filled up.

WARREN COUNTY CANAL

The Warren County Canal Company was organized February 22, 1839, and led from Middletown to Lebanon, a distance including the feeder, of twenty miles. There were six locks upon it,—four at or near Lebanon, with an aggregate lift of twenty-eight feet, locking up into the western part of the town; two locks were located at Middletown, each with a fall of eight feet, locking down into the Miami and Erie Canal. At Lebanon was a dam on Turtle Creek about one hundred feet long, and also a reservoir of forty-five acres, the water from which, together with water furnished by the pool of the dam, supplied lockage water to the canal. To supply the canal from Middletown to the locks at Lebanon, two thousand cubic feet of water per minute was brought from Mad River by the Miami and Erie Canal, then known as the Miami Canal, and introduced into the Warren County Canal feeder above the second lock, north of Middletown. This canal was commenced by a company, and estimated in 1833 to cost \$123,861. By an act of the General Assembly dated February 20, 1836, the canal was made an appendage and part of the Miami Canal, and placed in charge of the canal commissioners. The canal cost, when finished, the sum of two hundred and seventeen thousand, five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixteen cents. The reservoir, situated in the north-west part of Lebanon, when full of water, is very much elevated above the old dam site, and the water, when drawn therefrom for lockage pur-

poses, was used to propel machinery in its descent to the canal. The canal was suffered to go into disuse, and in 1855 was sold and abandoned. At the time the company turned over the canal to the State they had expended \$21,742.33.

The channel may still be traced above Middletown, and in some places in Lemon Township to the east.

LEADERS OF THE HALF CENTURY.

WE have found it expedient under this head to group together a list of names of those who, in the earlier half of the century, were the leaders of public opinion in this remote Western country. It only includes a few persons, and others as eminent are to be found outside of this roll. All are now dead. The list begins with the venerable president of Miami University,

ROBERT H. BISHOP.

Robert Hamilton Bishop, D. D., first president of Miami University, was the son of William and Margaret Bishop. He was born in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, North Britain, on the 26th of July, 1777. Having early evinced a fondness for books, as well as a mind of more than ordinary vigor, he entered on a course of classical study, and in November, 1794, became a member of the University of Edinburgh. After completing his course at the university, he entered the Divinity Hall at Selkirk, under the Rev. George Lawson, in August, 1798. Here he passed through the prescribed course of theological study, and on the 28th of June, 1802, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Associate Burgher Presbytery of Perth.

In the Spring and Summer of 1801, the Rev. (afterwards Dr.) John M. Mason, of the city of New York, visited the Burgher Synod of Scotland, as the commissioner from the Associate Reformed Synod of North America; partly with a view to obtain a supply of preachers for the American Synod. Mr. Bishop, being at that time a student under Professor Lawson, was casually introduced to Dr. Mason, and the brief interview which he had with him led, some two months after, to a partial engagement to accompany Dr. Mason to America, provided the synod, at whose disposal he was, should so direct.

The synod met in April, 1802; and, under their special order, he was licensed to preach, with a view to his engaging in the contemplated mission. In September following, he, with five other ordained ministers, embarked with Dr. Mason at Greenock, and arrived at New York before the close of October. Having attended a meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod, which took place shortly after his arrival, he set out with two other

clergymen for Kentucky; but, being left to supply two new congregations in Adams County, Ohio, for two months, he did not arrive there until March, 1803. He had been appointed to labor in Kentucky by the casting vote of the moderator of the synod—what was then called the Second Congregation of New York having made application for his services. Five years afterwards the same congregation sent him a pressing invitation to return to them, which, however, he did not accept.

In the Summer of 1803 he had three calls presented to him in due form; but that which he finally accepted was from Ebenezer, in Jessamine County, which was connected with New Providence, in Mercer County. The two congregations united contained about thirty families spread over a tract of country at least fifteen miles square; and, as the Kentucky River and the Kentucky cliffs intervened between the two places of worship, the two Churches were not expected to worship together much oftener than twice in a year. About the same time a professorship in Transylvania University was offered him, and, accepting it, he combined the duties of that office with those of his charge.

Having accepted the call from the above-mentioned Churches in the Autumn of 1804, subjects were given him for his trial discourses to be delivered in the Spring; but at the Spring meeting he was informed that he could not be admitted to trial for ordination till he should dissolve his connection with the Transylvania University. The reasons assigned for this were that the presbytery had the exclusive disposal of his time, and that his duties in connection with the university were of such a nature as to interfere greatly with his usefulness to the Associate Reformed Church. This brought him into unpleasant relations with the presbytery; and ultimately he was regularly prosecuted upon a charge of disobedience, the result of which was that he received a presbyterial rebuke, by which the matter was considered as judicially settled. The case, however, being subsequently referred to the synod, it was decided that the resignation of his place in the university should not be an indispensable condition of his ordination, and that the Presbytery of Kentucky should proceed to ordain him as soon as circumstances would permit. This decision was given in June, 1807; but, owing to certain circumstances, his ordination did not take place till June, 1808. Thus, for nearly four years he was virtually under ecclesiastical process; and, although only a probationer, had yet the charge of two congregations, to which he preached alternately every Sabbath—the one fifteen miles, the other twenty-seven miles distant from his residence.

For some time after his ordination, Mr. Bishop seems to have exercised his ministry with a good degree of comfort and success. In the year 1810 the presbytery appointed him, in connection with the Rev. Adam Rankin, of polemic notoriety, to prepare an address to the Churches, in the form of a pastoral letter, designed to

illustrate the obligation of sustaining Christian institutions, and especially the ministry of the Gospel. The document was written by Mr. Bishop, assented to by Mr. Rankin, and passed without opposition by the presbytery, though it gave great offense in certain quarters, and especially in Mr. Bishop's own congregation. The presbytery, with a view to prevent erroneous impressions and to avert threatening evil, directed their clerk to address an official letter to the Ebenezer congregation, distinctly stating that the offensive circular was to be considered the act of the presbytery, and not of an individual. This letter Mr. Bishop caused to be printed, with some explanatory remarks of his own, in the close of which he made an allusion to the conduct of Mr. Rankin, which he afterward pronounced "imprudent and unnecessary," and which occasioned him great embarrassment in his ecclesiastical relations. His original connection with the pastoral letter led to the dissolution of his relation to the Ebenezer congregation in October, 1814.

In the Autumn of 1811 Mr. Bishop entered into an arrangement with two or three other clergymen for conducting a monthly religious publication, to be called the *Evangelical Record and Western Review*. This was the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Kentucky, and the second west of the mountains. The work, however, owing chiefly to a deficiency in the subscriptions, was discontinued at the close of the second year.

In the second volume of this work Mr. Bishop published, as part of the history of religion in the State of Kentucky, an article entitled "The Origin of the Rankinites," which gave great offense in various circles, and which he himself subsequently regarded as extremely ill-judged and unfortunate. After considerable private and extra-judicial conference on the subject, a regular judicial inquiry was entered into by his presbytery, and in October, 1815, he was brought to trial on a charge of slander; the result of which was, he was regularly suspended from the ministry. An appeal to the General Synod from the sentence was immediately taken. The synod met in Philadelphia in May, 1816, and, on an examination of the case presented by documents, they decided that Mr. Bishop should be publicly rebuked by the presbytery for the offensive publications; that the presbytery should use means to bring the parties immediately concerned into harmonious relations with each other; and that, if this could not be effected, there should be a regular trial instituted, and that the presbytery should make one of the parties prosecutor and the other the defendant; and that, in the meantime, the sentence of suspension passed by the presbytery should be reversed. Nothing, however, was satisfactorily accomplished under this decision, and the case came again before the synod in 1817. At this meeting a committee was appointed to proceed to Kentucky to take whatever depositions might be considered necessary; but that committee, after some correspondence with the parties and others concerned, concluded not

to fulfill their appointment. A synodical commission was, therefore, appointed in 1818, to go to Kentucky and adjudicate the case, subject to the review of the next synod. This commission, consisting of John M. Mason, Ebenezer Dickey, and John Linn, ministers, and Silas E. Weir, an elder from Philadelphia, proceeded to Lexington in September following, and in the execution of their trust made Bishop the prosecutor and Rankin the defendant. The latter claimed his legal ten days to prepare for his defense; but when the time had expired, he declined the jurisdiction of the court. The trial, however, went on in his absence, and the decision was, "that the prosecutor should be publicly rebuked for the publications he had issued, and that the defendant, being convicted of lying and slander, be, as he hereby is, suspended from the Gospel ministry." It is honorable to Mr. Bishop, considering the relations into which he was brought by Rankin, that he has left the following testimony concerning him: "Mr. Rankin, with all his bitterness on particular subjects and on particular occasions, was also, in all other matters and on all occasions, a kind-hearted, benevolent man."

Mr. Bishop's twenty-one years' connection with the Transylvania University was marked by no serious difficulties or disagreeable circumstances, so far as he was personally or officially concerned. Upwards of twenty young men, who were more or less under his special care during this period, afterwards entered the ministry, and several of them rose to eminence. During one of the three years in which he considered himself as virtually suspended from the ministry, he devoted nearly all his Sabbaths to the instruction of the negroes, and organized the first Sabbath-schools ever opened in Lexington for their benefit. He has been heard to say that this was one of the most agreeable enterprises in which he ever engaged; and that in no other year of his residence in Kentucky had he so much evidence of the gracious presence of the Holy Spirit in connection with his labors.

In October, 1819, Mr. Bishop, having dissolved his connection with the Associate Reformed Church, joined the West Lexington Presbytery in connection with the General Assembly. From 1820 to 1823 he officiated as stated supply to the Church in Lexington, which had been gathered by the labors of the Rev. James McChord; and his connection with this Church he seems to have considered as highly favorable to both his comfort and usefulness.

In the Autumn of 1824 he accepted the presidency of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and was inaugurated on the 30th of March, 1825. Here he found a few Christian people who had been under the care of the Rev. James Hughes, for some years principal of the grammar school in that place; and the pupils of this he gathered and formed into a Presbyterian Church, and preached to them regularly on the Sabbath in the college chapel, until the year 1831, when, as the result of a

revival, in which Dr. Blackburn was the principal instrument, the Church gathered so much strength that they undertook to build a place of worship and call a pastor. In 1825 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college of New Jersey.

In the great controversy which divided the Presbyterian Church in 1838 Dr. Bishop's sympathy and action were with the New School. In 1841 he resigned the presidency of Miami University, but held the professorship of History and Political Science until the Autumn of 1844, when his connection with the institution ceased. He then removed to Pleasant Hill, a beautiful spot in the immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati, where there was already an academy which, partly through his agency, was now enlarged into a college, under the name of the "Farmers' College." Here he remained actively and usefully employed to the close of life. Dr. Bishop preached regularly in the chapel to the students as long as he retained the presidency of the university, but after that had no stated charge. He preached, however, very frequently during his subsequent years, and his last sermon was preached on the 15th of April, 1855, but two weeks before his death. As he left his house to preach this sermon he distinctly told his wife it would be his last. He heard his classes as usual on Thursday, and was just going to the college on Friday morning, when his strength failed, so that he was no longer capable of making an effort. He lingered until five o'clock Sabbath morning (April 29th), his usual hour of rising, and then died, as he had often expressed a wish to die, "in the harness."

On the 25th of August, 1802, just as he was on the eve of embarking for America, he was married to Ann Ireland, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. All his sons were graduates of Miami University. Two of them became clergymen, and one of them a professor in the university at which he graduated. Mrs. Bishop survived her husband but two weeks.

The following is a list of Dr. Bishop's publications: "Sermons on Various Subjects," 1808. (This was the first volume of sermons printed west of the mountains.) "Memorials of David Rice," with an Appendix, 1824; "Elements of Logic, or a Summary of the General Principles and Different Modes of Reasoning," 1833; "Sketches of the Philosophy of the Bible," 1833; "Elements of the Science of Government," 1839; "The Western Peacemaker," 1839. He published, also, several occasional sermons and addresses, among which was a sermon on the death of the Rev. James McChord, 1820, and the address at his inauguration as president of Miami University in 1825. He contributed, also, liberally to several periodicals.

The local papers in speaking of the funeral services of Dr. Bishop, said:

"Yesterday a number of the Alumni of Miami Uni-

versity—of which he was for a long time president—directors of Farmers' College, instructors and pupils, with a numerous concourse of friends, attended his remains to their final resting-place on earth. Members of the Burritt Literary Society, preceded by the directors, bore the body to the college chapel, where religious exercises were commenced by Rev. Professor Cary. Dr. Allen, professor of Lane Seminary, delivered an elegant and instructive sermon from the text, Second Timothy, fourth chapter, seventh and eighth verses, 'I have fought a good fight,' etc. In the course of his remarks he read a portion of his will, to the effect that being then (14th May, 1855) seventy-four years of age and much reduced in strength, though of sound mind, he first gave, as he always had attempted to do, his soul to God, and he expected to be received as was the thief on the cross. Second, his body after death to the directors of Farmers' College, to be placed in a plain coffin, and then inclosed in a strong square box and deposited in an artificial mound in a designated spot in the college-yard, to consist of successive layers of earth and sand, not to be less than eight feet, solid measure. No artificial monument to be erected on it, unless it should be a few evergreens or shrubbery. Another portion of the will spoke of the aged wife he left behind him. He commended her, during the few remaining years of her life, to the friends of Farmers' College. During the fifty years she, with him, had assisted in the education of young men, she had, on principle, never spent any thing for entertainments, but devoted all for the tuition and books of those needing assistance.

Dr. Scott, late president of Miami College, and long connected with the deceased in educational efforts, gave personal testimony to the worth and noble efforts of Dr. Bishop. His personal history he gave with interest, mentioning that, "during the changes and controversies originating in skeptical views among those controlling that (Miami) university, there was always one who nobly stood by the faithful Christian soldier, Dr. Bishop, and that was the national statesman, Henry Clay. He continued to implore the directors to retain Dr. Bishop, for, if they did not have one praying man in the university it surely would go down."

WILLIAM BEBB.

William Bebb, who was governor of this State during the Mexican war, was born on the Dry Fork of Whitewater, in Morgan Township, December 8, 1802. His father, Edward Bebb, emigrated from Wales, Great Britain, in 1795, traveled across the mountains to the valley of the Miami on foot, purchased in the neighborhood of North Bend an extensive tract of land, returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Roberts, to whom he had been engaged in Wales, and, with his bride, riding in a suitable conveyance, again crossed the mountains, and settled on his land in what was then but a wilder-

ness. He was a man of sound judgment, and, in common with many of his countrymen, of a joyous and ever-hopeful disposition. His wife was a lady of culture and refinement, and her home in the valley of the Miami, with no near neighbors, was a great change from her previous life. There were, of course, no schools near to send her children to, and this was matter of grave concern to the parents, and the son was, in consequence, taught to read at home. In those years the *Western Spy*, then published in Cincinnati, and distributed by a private post-rider, was taken by his father, and William read with avidity the contents of it, especially the achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte. A strong desire to acquire a better education induced him to make extraordinary efforts, and in this matter he was much assisted by Mr. David Lloyd, a graduate of a college in Philadelphia, who resided in the neighborhood. Bebb began teaching school at Oury's school-house, in the village of New Haven, Hamilton County, and afterwards at North Bend, the residence of General Harrison. He remained in this latter place a year, during which time he married Miss Sarah Shuck, the daughter of a wealthy German resident of the village.

Proving a success as a teacher of boys, he conceived the idea of extending his usefulness, and resolved to open an extensive boarding-school on part of his father's large place and farm, some two miles north of the Oury's school-house. With the assistance of his father and the encouragement of his neighbors, who had much confidence in him and his learning and ability, and with the goodwill and aid of some Cincinnati friends, he had a large and commodious two-story-and-a-half frame house and additions erected on the banks of the Dry Fork of Whitewater. The large building consisted of a middle two-and-a-half story house, and commodious wings on each side one-and-a-half story high; one of these, the northern wing, being devoted to himself and young family as a dwelling; the other, the southern wing, being the school-house, and dormitory for the boys above. The center building contained a large dining-hall, entered from a beautiful covered portico, reached by a flight of steps extending the whole length of the building, and as large a dormitory for the boys immediately above, and rooms and large kitchen at the rear. The whole house was painted white, adorned with blue. Thus situated, Mr. Bebb began his boarding-school about the year 1827 or 1828, and, being an energetic man, he began to prosper, and his school was soon filled with pupils and boarders from the boys of Cincinnati and elsewhere. This was the first and pioneer boarding-school in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It was distant just twenty-five miles from that city, and it was reached by tolerably good roads for those days, either by way of Millcreek and Colerain townships, through the town of Venice on the Great Miami, or through Green and Miami and Crosby townships, through the villages of Cheviot, Miamitown, and

New Haven. In and about the locality, particularly on the Dry Fork Creek, there were a great many large, full-foliated, and grand sycamore-trees, and Mr. Bebb named the place Sycamore Grove. This name became celebrated in Cincinnati and throughout the country, and Bebb's school and Sycamore Grove became a distinguished place. He carried on his school until the end of the year 1832, when, being filled with ambition to make a still greater mark before the public eye, he gave up his well-established school.

In 1831 he rode to Columbus on horseback, where the supreme court judges examined him and passed him to practice in the State. He then removed to Hamilton, Butler County, and opened a law office, being for a long time in partnership with John M. Millikin, where he continued quietly and in successful practice fourteen years. During this period he took an active interest in political affairs, and advocated during his first, called the hard-cider campaign, the claims of General Harrison, and no less distinguished himself during that "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," campaign, in which the persons indicated were successful, and the Whigs, in 1840, for the first time succeeded in electing their candidates. Four years afterward he was elected governor of the State, and the war with Mexico placed him, as the governor of Ohio, in a very trying position. As a Whig he did not personally favor that war, and this feeling was generally entertained by the party who made him their leader in the State; but he felt that the question was one not of party but of cordial support of the general government, and his earnest recognition of this fact eventually overcame the danger that had followed President Polk's proclamation of war. His term of office (1846-48) was distinguished by good money, free-schools, great activity in the construction of railroads and turnpikes; the arts and industry generally were well rewarded, and high prosperity characterized the whole State. In 1847 Governor Bebb purchased five thousand acres of land in Rock River County, Illinois, of which the location was delightful and the soil rich. Five hundred acres were wooded, and constituted a natural park, while the remainder was prairie of the best quality, with a stream of water fed by perpetual springs. No man of moderate ambition could desire the possession of a more magnificent portion of the earth's surface. Three years after making this purchase he removed to it, taking with him fine horses and a number of the choicest breeds of cattle, and entered upon the cultivation of this fine property. Five years afterward he visited Great Britain and the continent of Europe. In the birthplace of his father he found many desirous to immigrate to America, and, encouraging the enterprise, a company was formed, and a tract of one hundred thousand acres purchased for them in East Tennessee, where he agreed to preside over their arrangements and the settlement of this land. In 1856 a party of the colonists arrived on the land, and Governor Bebb resided with

them until the war of the Rebellion began, when he left the State with his family. The emigrants, discouraged by the strong pro-slavery sentiment, scattered and settled in various parts of the Northern States. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, Governor Bebb was appointed examiner in the Pension Department at Washington, and held this position until 1869, when he returned to his farm in Illinois, and the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. His scale of farming was the cultivation of two thousand acres in a season, while another thousand formed his cattle pasture. While in Washington he received the appointment of consul at Tangiers, Morocco, but declined.

He took an active part in the election of General Grant, and the first sickness of any consequence he ever experienced was an attack of pneumonia following an exposed ride from Pecatonica, where he had addressed the electors, to his home. From this he never recovered, and, although he spent the following Winter in Washington, occupied mainly as a listener to the debates in the Senate, he felt his vital forces gradually declining. Returning home the next Summer, and feeling that he was no longer able to superintend his farm operations, he purchased a residence at Rockford, and there resided until his death, which happened October 23, 1873. His widow still survives him, and has now reached the age of seventy-eight. She lives in Rockford, Illinois.

DAVID MACDILL.

The Rev. David MacDill, D. D., was born in the Northern District of South Carolina, December 27, 1790. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, though quite young, served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, under Colonel Horry. The son in his youth enjoyed the advantages afforded by the Churches and schools which then existed among Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the South. At the age of sixteen he had studied as much mathematics as was then usually studied in college. He had a thirst for knowledge and a love of books.

In 1806 the MacDill family removed from South Carolina to what was then regarded as "the far West," and settled in Preble County, Ohio. The country was almost an unbroken forest. A section of land, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, was purchased, and the work of erecting a log-house and other buildings and of clearing off the timber, mostly beech, was begun. In such work as this young David MacDill spent three years—teaching school, however, for three months during each of those years. At the end of this time, being about nineteen years old, he commenced the study of languages under the Rev. William Robertson, at Lebanon, Ohio. He finished his literary course in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. Among his classmates were the Rev. J. Finley Crowe, D. D., the founder of Hanover College, and the Rev. David Montfort, D. D.,

pastors for many years of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1813 he entered the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary in New York, then under the care of the celebrated Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason, one of the ablest pulpit orators of our country. Here he spent four annual sessions, and had as fellow-students many who afterward became leading ministers in their respective Churches. He spent the Summer vacations in teaching in the vicinity of New York. When he graduated, in 1817, from the Seminary, he delivered by appointment the valedictory address to his class. He was licensed to preach August 6, 1817. He began to preach in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian (United Presbyterian) Church, in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, in October, 1817. He was ordained and installed pastor of the congregations of Hamilton and Concord, October, 1818. He continued in charge of these two congregations for eight or ten years, and then demitted the Concord branch. The Concord meeting-house was about eight miles north of Hamilton, and just this side of Collinsville. He continued pastor of the Hamilton Church until 1848, a period of more than thirty years. During the most of this time he preached three times each Sabbath—twice in his own church, and once in a school-house or unoccupied church. In addition to these labors he edited the *Christian Intelligencer*, a monthly religious periodical. He was also for many years (about twenty-four in all) a member of the board of trustees of Miami University, and was always punctual in attending its meetings. His influence did much to promote the prosperity of that institution.

In 1848 he removed with his family to Sparta, Randolph County, Illinois. Here he became pastor of the Union congregation, which, in a few years, became too large, in his opinion, to be cared for by one of his age. He resigned this charge, and removed to Monmouth, in order to edit the *Western United Presbyterian*, in 1857. He was appointed to this position by the synod of Illinois. He was now nearly seventy years of age. He continued to discharge the duties of editor until 1862, when he resigned. He died in Monmouth, Illinois, June 15, 1870, in the eightieth year of his age.

In regard to the character and talents of Dr. MacDill, the writer prefers to present the testimony of others.

Professor Morrison, in his biography, says: "The fruit of his untiring labors in and about Hamilton is not all seen in the congregation he there collected, or the number of persons brought into that branch of the Church of which he was a member. . . . The influence of Dr. MacDill was felt all over that country. . . . There was perhaps no man in Butler County who did more to mold public opinion for good than Dr. MacDill. He was ever on the lookout for opportunities of doing good to men and advancing the glory of God." (Pp. 18-20.)

The following testimony of a contemporary editor is also given: "As a writer he had few superiors. He was

a skilful and cultivated logician, a profound and vigorous thinker, a general and accurate scholar, and a courteous and attractive Christian gentleman." The same writer speaks of Dr. MacDill's editorials as being "among the liveliest and best specimens of thought and style anywhere to be found." (Page 33.) Dr. J. B. Scouller, in the *United Presbyterian Manual*, says of him: "He wrote more for the periodical press than any man in the Church, having written very frequently during forty years for all the papers. The style of his articles was always clear, pointed, and terse, and the matter seasonable and judicious. The same qualities characterized his preaching, while his manner was quiet and subdued. He was reverent and devout in the pulpit, and yet frequently indulged in sarcasm, of which he was a thorough master."

Dr. J. G. Monfort, editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, speaks of him as follows: "Dr. MacDill was one of the ablest and best ministers this country has ever produced. His delivery was slow, and not impressive; but his sermons were models of rich, pure, accurate, and sound thought. For fifteen years, from 1829, we heard him preach almost every other Sabbath in Hamilton, Ohio, and no other minister has so excited our higher affections and veneration. His reputation where he lived and labored is a sweet perfume."

Of course, such a thinker and writer would be an opponent of injustice and the advocate of true moral progress. Dr. MacDill was among the earliest advocates of temperance and anti-slavery views. It was for the special purpose of advocating anti-slavery principles that the *Christian Intelligencer*, of which he was the editor, was established in 1825. At that time it required some courage to be an anti-slavery man.

JOHN WOODS.

Alexander Woods, father of John Woods, was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Tyrone, in 1768. In 1790 he left his native land and came to the United States, and resided for some years in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. He afterwards came to the West, first to Kentucky, and afterwards to Warren County, Ohio; where he purchased a farm a few miles east of the town of Franklin, which he improved, and on which he resided until the time of his decease. He died on the ninth day of January, 1848. He was married in 1793, in Pennsylvania, to Mary Robinson, who was born in 1762, and who died on the 16th of August, 1828, having become the mother of eight children. John Woods, the oldest son, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Jonestown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of October, 1794. When Alexander Woods settled upon his land, in what is now Warren County, in the year 1797, the country was a primitive wilderness; the lofty trees had to be prostrated, and the dense forest cleared by hard labor, before the land could be brought to a fit

condition for cultivation. His son John, then in almost infancy, was reared in a log cabin, and as soon as his strength would admit, had to participate in the labors of the farm. He received such an education as the common schools of the country at that time afforded, which, by severe study at nights and such times as he could spare from hard labor on the farm, he improved, much to his advantage in after-life. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was included in the last draft of the Ohio militia which was made in 1814, and was in the garrison at Fort Meigs when peace with Great Britain was proclaimed. On his return from the army he opened an English school in the neighborhood of Springborough, which he continued for one or two years.

From boyhood Mr. Woods had formed the resolution of acquiring an education and finally becoming a lawyer; and for the purpose of enabling him to carry out his design he contracted, for a certain compensation, to clear a piece of ground adjacent to where his father lived, as a means of support. He built a hut or camp on his clearing, and after chopping and mauling the heavy timber all day, at night he often read and studied law in his rude cabin while others slept. He pursued his course of reading under the direction of Hon. John McLean, who had been a member of Congress, and was afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Woods prosecuted his studies in this manner for some time, and went regularly once a week to Lebanon, where Judge McLean then resided, to recite to him and receive instructions. He afterwards devoted his time more exclusively to the study of law. Having qualified himself for admission to the bar, and having undergone an examination touching his legal knowledge and abilities, he made application to the Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Dayton, in Montgomery County, at their June term, 1819, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the courts of Ohio. Afterwards, in January, 1825, he received a license as attorney and solicitor-at-law to practice in the courts of the United States.

In August, 1819, he established himself in Hamilton, and, opening an office on the 19th of that month, commenced the practice of his profession. The courts of Hamilton were then attended by some of the old and able lawyers from Cincinnati and Lebanon, with whom Mr. Woods had to come in competition. At his first attempts at the bar Mr. Woods said that he sometimes felt himself in rather an awkward predicament, with a confusion of ideas; but, reflecting that but few of a large audience could immediately perceive what was sound sense or the reverse, that those who were capable of thus discriminating were probably the most generous and indulgent to youthful errors, and that it was necessary, at all events, to succeed in his profession, he made it a positive rule never to sit down or to hesitate or halt, but to talk on and go ahead. And he did go ahead. In 1820

he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Butler, in which office he served till 1825, at which time his services as member of Congress commenced, when he resigned.

On the 20th of June, 1820, John Woods was married to Miss Sarah Ann Lynch, of Springborough, Warren County. She was a native of South Carolina, born on the 29th of December, 1801. They forthwith commenced housekeeping in Hamilton. At the general election in October, 1824, he was elected a representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, composed of the counties of Butler and Warren, over Thomas R. Ross, of Lebanon, who had been the former representative. His term of service commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, but he was not required to take his seat until the first Monday of December following.

On the 18th of October, 1824, Mr. Woods formed a partnership with Michael B. Sargent in the practice of the law. Mr. Sargent was a fine classical and literary scholar, as well as a thorough lawyer. His qualifications and strict attention to business in superintending the affairs of the office, while Mr. Woods was absent attending Congress, were of great advantage to Mr. Woods. Mr. Sargent died suddenly on the 19th of May, 1830.

When Mr. Woods's first term in Congress expired he was again elected for a second term, so that he served four years from the 4th of March, 1825, until the 4th of March, 1829. While there he was distinguished for his industry and attention to business. On the 18th of January, 1828, Mr. Woods, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made a report accompanied by a bill "to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie." The bill was twice read and committed, and finally passed, and became a law on the 4th of May following. By this law there was granted to the State of Ohio a quantity of land equal to the one-half of five sections in width, on each side of that canal between Dayton and the Maumee River, at the mouth of the Auglaize. The same law also granted to the State of Ohio the further quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land for the purpose of aiding the State in the payment of the debts which had been or might thereafter be contracted in the construction of her canals. Mr. Woods was a warm friend of internal improvements, and while in Congress advocated these measures with all his energy. At the session just referred to, the subjects of the tariff, internal improvement, Indian appropriations, and Indian affairs were largely debated, in all of which he took a prominent part. He was decided and ardent in politics as he was in every thing else. He warmly opposed the election of General Jackson to the presidency. This threw him in the minority in Butler County, which was then about three-fourths in favor of Jackson. The consequence was that, at the end of his second term, he was defeated by the election of James Shields.

After Mr. Woods retired from Congress he became the proprietor, publisher, and editor of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, which he conducted with great ability for three years, a portion of the latter part of the time in connection with Lewis D. Campbell, who assumed the business management of the concern. Although Mr. Woods was engaged in editing a newspaper and attending to various other kinds of business, he did not relinquish the practice of his profession as a lawyer, but prosecuted it vigorously until the year 1845.

On the 30th of January, 1845, the Legislature of the State of Ohio elected him auditor of state for the term of three years from the 15th of March ensuing, at which time he went to Columbus and entered on the duties of his office. At that time the State of Ohio had been running in debt from year to year, borrowing money to pay the interest on the State debt, and thus compounding it, until the public obligations loomed up in fearful magnitude. John Brough, the former auditor, had vainly endeavored to accomplish a reform in taxation; fear brooded over the members of the Legislature, and none dared to touch the dreaded subject. It was necessary that something should be done. Mr. Woods represented the condition of affairs to the Legislature, and strongly urged upon them to take measures to remedy the evil; and it was mainly through his instrumentality, and by his courage, industry, and perseverance that the State was saved from repudiation, bankruptcy, and ruin. By virtue of his office, Mr. Woods was one of the board of fund commissioners who contracted the loans on behalf of the State, and had the control of the public debt. When he went into office there was not to be found in any of the offices at Columbus a book in which was entered an account by which the condition of the State debt could be clearly seen. Mr. Woods procured a set of books, and from the loose papers found in the office of the fund commissioners and in the auditor's office he had a set of accounts opened, showing the amount of each description of public debt and the balance remaining standing. He also introduced important reforms in the mode of keeping some of the accounts in the office, by which they were simplified and rendered more intelligible. As auditor he left indelible marks on the policy and history of the State. He had determined to relinquish his office at the expiration of his first term of three years, but through the persuasion of a number of his influential friends throughout the State, he was induced to serve for another term, and accordingly was re-elected and remained until March, 1851, when he returned to Hamilton.

His habits of industry and restless energy would not, however, permit him to remain idle. He became president of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, and brought his strong powers to bear on the prosecution and completion of that work. Previous to the second election, after Mr. Woods became president,

a proposition was agitated and advocated by many for the construction of a branch road from Eaton to Piqua by the Eaton and Hamilton Company. This Mr. Woods strongly opposed, and, in consequence, was defeated at the second election. Subsequent events have proved the correctness of his judgment on this subject. With some difficulty and trouble the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company have since been released from their obligation to construct that branch road. Immediately after retiring from the Eaton and Hamilton Road, Mr. Woods was appointed and accepted the office of president of the Junction Railroad, leading from Hamilton to Oxford, Connersville, and thence to Indianapolis; to the prosecution of which work he brought his energy to bear, and faithfully attended to the business of the office, with honor to himself and to the advantage of the company.

Until the time of his death Mr. Woods was indefatigable and persevering in every thing he undertook. His energy was untiring, and his firmness indomitable. His early course of life had rendered his constitution hardy and capable of great endurance. At the bar his conduct was a model for imitation, despising all low and illiberal practice. To the junior members of the bar he was ever prompt to extend his friendship and patronage; and as an adviser to young men beginning life he won many friends among rising men by his generous treatment and sympathy. To the judges of the court he was polite and respectful; and to witnesses he was considerate and candid, never attempting to puzzle or embarrass them, except when there were strong signs of falsehood or corruption. No one, it is believed, ever discharged his trusts as a lawyer with more scrupulous fidelity and spotless integrity. The strong mind and energy of Mr. Woods have left their impression on almost every public improvement in and about Hamilton. He was a liberal contributor to every thing which had for its object the promotion of the happiness of man. Many years ago he took a leading part in founding and establishing the Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy. He was active in the construction of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Road, of which he was a director. He was president of the Darrrtown and Fairhaven Pike. He was one of the leading spirits in projecting and constructing the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Works. He spent considerable time in procuring subscriptions for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in which he was largely interested, and of which he was a director during his life. Indeed, far more of the energy displayed in carrying forward that great work came from Mr. Woods than from any other man.

In his temperament he was decidedly amiable, and of a most kind and forgiving disposition. His walk through life was without any deviation from the paths of honor and rectitude. In his dealings and business relations he was prompt, honorable, and expert, and a pattern of integ-

riety. Law and order had in him an undeviating advocate. He was always found on the moral side of every public question. He was a regular attendant at the house of worship of the Associate Reformed Church, of which he was a consistent member. The purity of his private morals has never been questioned.

In the early part of the month of July, 1855, Mr. Woods was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, so severe as to cause strong apprehensions of its fatal termination. However, he became better, and hopes were entertained that his system would rally, but the disease finally terminated in typhoid fever with ulceration of the bowels, which ended his existence on Monday, the thirtieth day of the month, in the sixty-first year of his age. His funeral took place at five o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the thirty-first. The services on the occasion were by the Rev. William Davidson, of the Associate Reformed Church, of which Mr. Woods was a member; after which the corpse was conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, followed by one of the largest concourses of citizens ever assembled in Hamilton on a similar occasion. His remains were consigned to the tomb amid the regrets of numerous friends, and with the respect due to a life of integrity and useful public services.

Mr. Woods left a widow, who survived until 1881, and several children. They had born to them six daughters and two sons.

Mary Woods was born June 3, 1821. She married Dr. Cyrus Falconer, and died September 18, 1870. Sarah Woods was born January 18, 1823, and died Friday, February 21, 1823. Martha Woods, who married William Beckett, was born February 14, 1824. Sarah Woods (second) was born October 10, 1827, and died July 23, 1849.

Rebecca Woods was born February 17, 1831. She married William H. Miller, a lawyer of Hamilton, who went out as lieutenant in the Twelfth Ohio Regiment of infantry, and fell in the Western Virginia campaign under General Rosecrans, in August, 1861. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Rachel Woods was born April 6, 1835, and was married on the 13th of September, 1855, to Samuel Worthington, a commission merchant of Buffalo, New York.

Cyrus Falconer Woods was born December 8, 1840, and died November 24, 1844. John Woods, the youngest, was born on the 19th of June, 1838. He graduated at Miami University in 1860, subsequently studied theology at Alleghany and Princeton seminaries, and was ordained to the ministry in the Old School Presbyterian Church by the presbytery of Oxford.

GEORGE JUNKIN.

George Junkin, president of the Miami University, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of November, 1799. He was the son of Joseph Junkin and Eleanor Cochran, both descended from Scotch cov-

enaueters who had settled in Ireland. Nowhere, probably, have religious duties been more strenuously attended to than among those of this descent, and the Junkin family were no exceptions to the rule. In his eleventh year he became impressed religiously, but made no public acknowledgment of his conversion until his nineteenth year, when he united with the Church.

George Junkin was a boy of exceeding diligence, and as a man he fulfilled in this respect the promise of his youth. There was nothing to help him in his efforts to obtain an education; but, by dint of industry, he qualified himself to enter Jefferson College in 1809. In 1813 he graduated, although not having been the whole term at college. For the sake of lessening his expenses he had been much of the time at home, studying, and keeping pace with his classes.

He had early entertained the idea of becoming a minister, and immediately after graduation entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, then under the supervision of the illustrious John M. Mason, the great pulpit orator. In this place he stayed the customary three years, and was then licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Monongahela of the Associate Reformed Church, in September, 1816. He was immediately sent to the presbyteries of New York and Saratoga, preaching in various places in 1816, and afterwards laboring in the same way in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In June, 1818, he was ordained at Gettysburg, and was soon invited to take charge of the united congregations of Milton and Pennell, a call which he accepted.

He preached to these flocks about eleven years, but in 1824 changed from the Associate Reformed Church to the Presbyterian Church. In 1820 he resigned this charge, accepting the position of principal of the Manual Labor Academy at Germantown, near Philadelphia. Two years of successful labor followed. Easton offered him, however, inducements to remove his students to that place, and, taking advantage of the opportunity, a charter was procured from the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting the institution the title of a college, named after the illustrious Lafayette, who had shortly before been in this country on his last visit. The new institution was successful, and it has since performed a great work. Mr. Junkin toiled assiduously. He gave regular instruction in the college, and, besides, preached on the Sabbath. In 1833 he was made a doctor of divinity by Jefferson College.

In 1841 he came out to Ohio and entered upon the presidency of the Miami University at Oxford. He can not be said to have been very successful in this place. He was a man naturally of an autocratic disposition, and he found in the free West difficulties in maintaining the same discipline that was to be enforced in the East. Many friends of the institution considered him as the choice of a cabal which had ousted Dr. Bishop and the other professors who were not meek-minded, and he was

offensive also to some patrons who were not Presbyterians. This was a State institution, and yet entirely controlled by one sect. There was still another grievance which was felt, although not in the university. Dr. Junkin had imbibed a strong friendship for the "peculiar institution," or at least for its friends, and his politics were tinged by the Jeffersonian school of State rights. The anti-slavery discussion had then begun, and was not to be stopped. Dr. Junkin became involved in a controversy with the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, of Rossville, one of the most eloquent preachers of the day, in which these questions were brought up. The discussion was oral, but was afterwards published in a very large volume. No decision, of course, was reached satisfactory to the minds of the public. Each party thought as before. Finally Dr. Junkin concluded to resign and give up his unquiet seat. He did so, and went back to his former place at Easton.

There he continued till the Autumn of 1848, when he accepted an invitation to become president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, to which he was followed by twenty-six of his former pupils, who thus indicated their high appreciation of his merits. He continued in this place until May, 1861, when he was admonished that it was time to withdraw. The clouds and portents of disunion were thickening fast, and he felt that he could no longer remain in this college, which was a hot-bed of secession, or even occupy an equivocal position. His love for the Union was strong and ardent, and he foresaw the certain ruin that would follow to the inhabitants of the Southern States if they took up arms against the United States. He went from there to Philadelphia, where, for the remainder of his life, he found a home in the family of his son, George Junkin, an eminent lawyer. He did not desist from labor. He preached earnestly and often. To the soldiers he was a friend; their encampments were visited, their wants inquired into, and their souls' prosperity solicitously regarded. He visited the Southern prisoners at Point Lookout and Fort Delaware, and looked after the unhappy wounded made at the battle of Gettysburg. He also wrote much. For a long time he contributed articles to the newspapers on the proper observance of the Sabbath. He published a "Treatise on Sanctification," a "Treatise on the Ancient Tabernacle of the Hebrews," and some smaller works; and he left behind him in manuscript a full commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews.

He was married in June, 1819, to Julia Rash Miller, of Philadelphia, and by her had five sons and three daughters. One of the daughters married General Jackson ("Stonewall"), of the Confederate army. Mrs. Junkin died in February, 1854.

Dr. Junkin was a man of great general ability. Impatient of contradiction or procrastination, he had an excellent insight into the ways of remedying difficulties. Church matters were thoroughly understood by him, and

he was at home in a Church trial. He knew instinctively the measures to be taken. He was well liked by those with whom he was brought into contact unofficially, and his memory will long be cherished by those who had the honor to know him. He died May 20, 1868.

JOHN B. WELLER.

John B. Weller, who filled more important public stations than any one else who ever lived in this county, was born in the village of Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1812. He was of German descent, his ancestors originally settling in New York. From that State his parents removed to Ohio some few years before his birth. He was educated at the Miami University, but did not graduate. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law in the office of Jesse Corwin, in Hamilton. Lewis D. Campbell, his principal competitor in the politics of this county, came here at the same time, and the two young men slept together in the same bed. They were then of the same politics. Before attaining his majority young Weller was admitted to the bar, and soon after was nominated by the Democrats for the office of prosecuting attorney, his opponent being Jesse Corwin, his old tutor, whom he defeated by a handsome majority.

In 1838, when barely of legal age, he was elected to represent the Second Congressional District in the lower house of Congress, consisting of the counties of Butler, Preble, and Darke. He held his seat for three terms, twice defeating the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. Mr. Weller, though very young, early took a leading part in all debates before the House, and proved himself a ready and powerful speaker.

At the end of six years' service he declined a nomination for a fourth term, and returned to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Weller, at an early age, had married Miss Ryan, daughter of one of the leading merchants of Hamilton; but this lady lived but a short time. Early in his congressional career he married Miss Bryan, whose father, the Hon. John A. Bryan, was auditor of the State at that time. His second wife lived but two years. In 1845 he married Miss Taylor, a niece of Thomas H. Benton, senator from Missouri. She lived three years.

Mr. Weller was not allowed to practice his profession for any length of time; for on the breaking out of the war with Mexico he volunteered as a private, but was elected captain of his company, which became part of the Second Ohio Regiment, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. He fought all through the war, and led his regiment in the charge through the streets of Monterey, when the gallant Colonel Mitchell was wounded.

After peace was declared, Colonel Weller returned to his home in Hamilton, and took up his profession, but was called on by the Democrats of Ohio to lead them in the great gubernatorial fight of 1848. His opponent,

the Whig candidate, was Seabury Ford, and the campaign was the fiercest and most bitter ever known in this State. This was virtually a fight to decide the presidential question as far as Ohio was concerned; for it was conceded that if Weller carried the State, Cass would get Ohio's vote. After a canvass carried on in all parts of the State, in which Colonel Weller spoke in seventy-eight counties, and after weeks of doubt as to the final result—for it took the official vote to decide—it was found that Weller had been defeated by a majority of three hundred and forty-five votes out of an aggregate of almost three hundred thousand. In one county over four hundred votes were cast for John Weller, which were thrown out. But the great point was won, after all; for Ohio went for Cass.

In January, 1849, President Polk tendered to Colonel Weller the appointment of commissioner under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to settle the boundary line between California and Mexico. On President Taylor's accession to the office, Colonel Weller was relieved, and proceeded to San Francisco, where he pursued his profession. In 1852 he was elected United States Senator in the place of John C. Fremont, for the long term ending in 1857. Upon his return to California in that year he was elected governor of the State by a large majority. At the termination of his career as governor he settled in Alameda County, near Oakland, but was sent by President Buchanan as minister to Mexico in the fall of 1860. When President Lincoln came into office, Colonel Weller was succeeded by his old Ohio friend, Tom Corwin. In 1867 Governor Weller removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed master in chancery for all of the Gaines cases. Here he lived until his death, on the 17th day of August, 1875.

Governor Weller left two children,—John B. Weller, Jr., whose mother was Miss Taylor, and Charles T. Weller, Jr., who was the only child by his marriage with Mrs. G. W. Staunton in 1854—still living.

FRANCIS MONFORT.

One of the earliest preachers of the Gospel in this neighborhood was Francis Monfort, who, for a long time, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton. He was a descendant of the Huguenots. The founder of the American family fled from France, after seeing the oppressions he would be subject to if he remained a Protestant in that country, first going to Holland, and then coming to the American colonies. The father of Francis Monfort was Lawrence Monfort, and his mother was Elizabeth Cassat, and he was born seven miles north-east of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in what was then York County, but is now Adams, on the 15th of December, 1782. Mr. Monfort moved to the West with his family, in 1799, and arrived in Cincinnati, May 28th. He soon removed to Warren County, remaining for the Summer on a place three-quarters of a mile south of Leba-



non, and in November taking a place eight miles west of that town, on the way to Hamilton. Francis Monfort assisted his father on the farm until he was of age. In 1800 he experienced a religious change, and he united with the Presbyterian Church of Turtle Creek, which was the nearest to his house, and which was then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Richard McNemar. As he grew older he determined to enter the ministry, and began his studies under the supervision of his pastor, occupying more than two years. There was then no theological seminary in Ohio, and it was the common plan for those who could not go East and complete their studies to take them up with some approved clergyman in their neighborhood. The one then best known hereabouts was the Rev. John Thompson, of the place now called Springdale. He taught many, and continued in the labor year after year. Previously to going with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Monfort studied for a time with Mr. Malcolm Worley. After being instructed by Mr. Thompson for a year, he passed eight months with the Rev. Barton W. Stone, at Cane Ridge, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and he was six months with the Rev. Robert Marshall, in Fayette County, of the same State. He then considered himself qualified to preach, and on the 31st of July, 1807, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, delivering his first discourse at New Castle, Kentucky. Through the south of Kentucky he soon after went on a preaching tour, extending it into Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Nashville. Then he came over into Ohio, in the Mad River country, and afterwards preached in Kentucky. He did not at this time belong to the Presbyterians, but from the time he began his studies was a "New Light." His Church, with many others, had seceded from its previous denominational relationship and joined the new body, which was then thought to be more thoroughly moved by the grace of God. On the 6th of June, 1809, he was married, in Scott County, Kentucky, to Sophia Glass, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Glass, formerly of Frederick County, Virginia, and sister of Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Rev. Robert Marshall. After being married he came back to Ohio, being first on Clear Creek and then on Dick's Creek, and preached till October, 1811, when he joined the Presbyterian Church, returning at the same time as the Rev. John Thompson. He was placed on probation for sixteen months, at the same time pursuing additional studies under the direction of the Rev. Daniel Hayden and the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D. No stop, however, was put to his conducting religious meetings, and he continued them until licensed by the presbytery at Dayton, Ohio, in March, 1813.

Not far from the bounds of Butler County, but located in Warren, was at about that time begun a new congregation, known as the New Jersey congregation, from the fact of most of their members having come from that State. There he was asked to preach, and afterwards

was settled as pastor of the Church on the 14th of June, 1814. The flock increased and multiplied, and he remained with it until April, 1821, when he began to preach in Hamilton and Seven Mile, places left vacant by the removal of the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace. He removed to this place in the following October. Here he stayed for sixteen years, during ten years of which he preached half his time at Seven Mile.

In 1830 a petition was sent to the presbytery by four of the elders, four trustees, and fifty members, asking for a dissolution of the relations existing between them. This was resisted by Mr. Monfort, who appealed to the synod, and received a decision in his favor. The dissatisfied members would not take this answer as conclusive, and organized another Presbyterian Church in Rossville, both of the Churches flourishing. They were finally united in 1842, under the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas. Mr. Monfort resigned his charge in 1837, and removed to Mt. Carmel, Indiana, where he officiated as pastor for nine years. He then preached at St. Omer and Concord, in the Whitewater Presbytery, remaining with them for five years.

His bodily health, however, had grown weak, and he then ceased regularly to preach or take charge of a Church. For four years, however, he preached occasionally, and at two different times, for three months each, he occupied the pulpit of the Church at Greensburg, Indiana. He never was more useful than at these times. Mr. Monfort was a strong and fervent preacher, and to him many have owed their spiritual birth. He was for forty-eight years in the ministry, and he lost no opportunity of doing good. His piety was constant; no one could be in his society, for a few minutes even, without knowing that he was a religious man. He did not grow lax and idle as he grew old, but was willing to undertake new tasks. He began the study of the Hebrew language when sixty-one years of age, and kept it up until his death. He died June 18, 1855, aged seventy-two years. He had one daughter and four sons, all of the sons being ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES K. SMITH

Few of the men who have lived in this county have exerted a greater or better influence upon its future than Charles Kilgore Smith, for many years a well-known resident of Hamilton. He was born at the very beginning of Western civilization, and lived to see the humanizing effects of arts and letters spread over the whole of the Northwestern Territory, as this region was at his birth—now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin—and was able to carry them still further, to lands beyond the original limits of the United States, and to help set up there the machinery of government, performing the same duty for Minnesota that was done in Ohio by St. Clair and Sargent.

The father of Charles K. Smith was one of those



enterprising men who aided in setting the tide of emigration in motion. James Smith was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, then wild as Oregon is now, and removed to Ohio in 1792, in company with General James Findlay, an old friend of his, with whom he formed a copartnership after landing at Cincinnati. Elected to several offices in succession, he was an occupant of the shrievalty when his son Charles was born, on the 15th of February, 1799. He gave the boy the best instruction the place afforded, and sent him, in 1812, to a grammar-school at Oxford, conducted by the Rev. James Hughes, a Presbyterian minister of excellent repute. Here for three years he was thoroughly taught in all the common branches and Latin, but was withdrawn, for a brief time, during the second war with Great Britain, in order that he might aid his father in paying off the troops on the frontier. In 1815 he finished going to school; but so great seems to have been his popularity and so solid his claims to respect that he was elected, in 1825, by the Erechtheian Society of Miami University, Oxford, which had succeeded to Mr. Hughes's school, as a member of their body. When he first went out to that town the country was a perfect wilderness; but he lived to see it fully cultivated, and the university strong and respected. James Smith had removed with his family from Hamilton County to Butler in 1805, settling upon section 21, St. Clair Township, at the confluence of Four-mile Creek and the Miami River.

Charles K. Smith came to Hamilton to live, upon the conclusion of his school-days, and entered the employment of John Reily, then postmaster, clerk of the courts, and agent of several corporations and absentee property-holders. For two years of this time he acted as deputy-postmaster and clerk. In 1821 he was chosen recorder of the county, and continued in that occupation until 1835, being also, from 1827, treasurer of the county. He might have remained longer in these positions had he chosen; but he voluntarily gave them up to become cashier of the Bank of Hamilton. There were then few banks of unquestioned responsibility in the West, although there were multitudes of irresponsible ones. The Bank of Hamilton was begun with large means, and was one of the few which had sufficient strength to resist the pressure put upon moneyed institutions by General Jackson during his war upon the United States Bank. It rode through the storm of 1837 triumphantly; but in 1842, on the 9th of February, it made an assignment. This was in consequence of new and stringent regulations in the law, but was also partly occasioned by the lack of surplus capital in the community. It is a well-known principle of banking that these institutions are chiefly valuable for acting as a reservoir to collect the spare earnings of the community. But in this case these conditions did not exist. Depositors were comparatively few, as not many had any surplus of funds, and borrowers were needy and importunate.

Mr. Smith was a man of much geniality of disposition, and a great favorite with all classes of society. He became prominent while yet under age for his contributions to the newspapers, a habit kept up all his life. He was a member of the Thespian Society, which supported Mr. Forrest and Mrs. and Miss Kiddle, on their visit to this town in 1823, and he frequently spoke prologues and made introductory speeches in public assemblies. He was an early member of the Masonic order.

On his retiring from the bank he entered upon legal practice. He had previously studied law under John Woods, and had been admitted to the bar in 1849. In this new calling he attained a fair measure of success. He was an attorney in the courts of several of the United States, and also became a member of the American Legal Association of New York. This was in a day when such qualifications were not so common as now.

With his ardent and inquiring disposition it could not be expected that he should remain quiet in political matters. He was heart and soul a Whig. He fought their battles on the stump and in the press, and was one of the pillars of that party in this county. His treatment of opponents, however, was much kinder than is usually the rule, and he never lost or impaired the friendship of any worthy man on that account. He was present at all assemblages of the party, and generally drew up the resolutions, either alone or in conjunction with some one else. In 1848 he was named as an associate judge of the county, and was elected to that position in March by the General Assembly. This office was one of the survivals from an earlier age, but not because of fitness. The associate judge sat on the bench, but was not expected to take any part in the trial of cases, and to leave the management of affairs entirely in the hands of the president judge. No law compelled it, but only the custom of the incumbents. This position did not suit Mr. Smith, and he speedily asserted his right to an equal share of the business of the court. When occasion required, he manifested his dissent, and was sustained by the Supreme Court on appeal. The office, as it had been conducted, was useless, and was abolished by the constitution of 1851. His position was for seven years, but he resigned it at the end of a year to accept an office from General Taylor, whose warm friend he was, and whose election he had striven with all his might to accomplish. Under the limitation of the new constitution his tenure would have expired in another year. The abolition of this office was a change he was in favor of, and was one of many which he had pressed upon the attention of the Constitutional Convention. He had repeatedly addressed popular audiences upon the necessity of a revision of our organic law.

When we acquired, in 1803, by Jefferson's purchase, the vast extent of ground west of the Mississippi River, it could scarcely have been expected by the wisest and most discerning man living, that the current of emigra-

tion would, within a half-century, overleap that great river at the Northwest, and begin a commonwealth which should last as long as the English race. Those of us who were children when the act was passed making the Territory of Minnesota are not now beyond middle age. Before we shall reach our threescore years and ten that State will embrace more inhabitants than Greece in her palmiest days, or as many as the united colonies had in 1776, when they shook off the yoke of Great Britain. We have no age of cloud and doubt in our history, such as had the Greeks. Our annals mount to the fountain-head, and are not lost in legends of Theseus, Hercules, and the interference of the gods. Our adventurers are known, and their names will be preserved for centuries. When this act creating the Territory of Minnesota was passed, Charles K. Smith was made its secretary. This office is equivalent to that of lieutenant-governor and secretary of state in older communities, and is charged with responsibility. Mr. Smith went to his new field of duty in May, 1849. There were no settlements, excepting one at St. Paul, begun a month or two previous, and one or two military garrisons. The whole engine of government was to be set in motion. In addition to the duties of his office, he, for some six months, discharged those of the governor, who was absent, and whose place he took. He was also superintendent of Indian affairs. He discharged these various obligations with ability and success, receiving, in addition, the approval of the inhabitants of the Territory. He found no schools when he went there, but did not rest until public provision had been made for their establishment, as well as carrying them through the Winter. He was the founder of the Minnesota Historical Society. We are indebted to a friendly pen for a description of his exertions in its behalf:

"The history of the act incorporating this society and the published proceedings show that Mr. Smith was the life and moving spirit of it while he remained in the Territory. The pamphlet, containing upwards of two hundred pages, embracing the transactions of the first two annual meetings of the society, was published and circulated throughout the United States at the sole expense of Mr. Smith. The organization of the society was brought about by him, and through his exertions it was incorporated by the first territorial Legislature. Its proceedings were highly spoken of by the press at the time, though it was thought by some to be anomalous to have a historical society in a country without a history, as was supposed, the Territory being but just organized. But the Minnesota Historical Society was a success; and since its organization it has published upwards of one thousand pages of valuable information, and it may be added that the publications of that society did as much, if not more, to attract emigration to Minnesota than any other means.

"Mr. Smith was appointed by the territorial Legislature one of the first regents of the territorial uni-

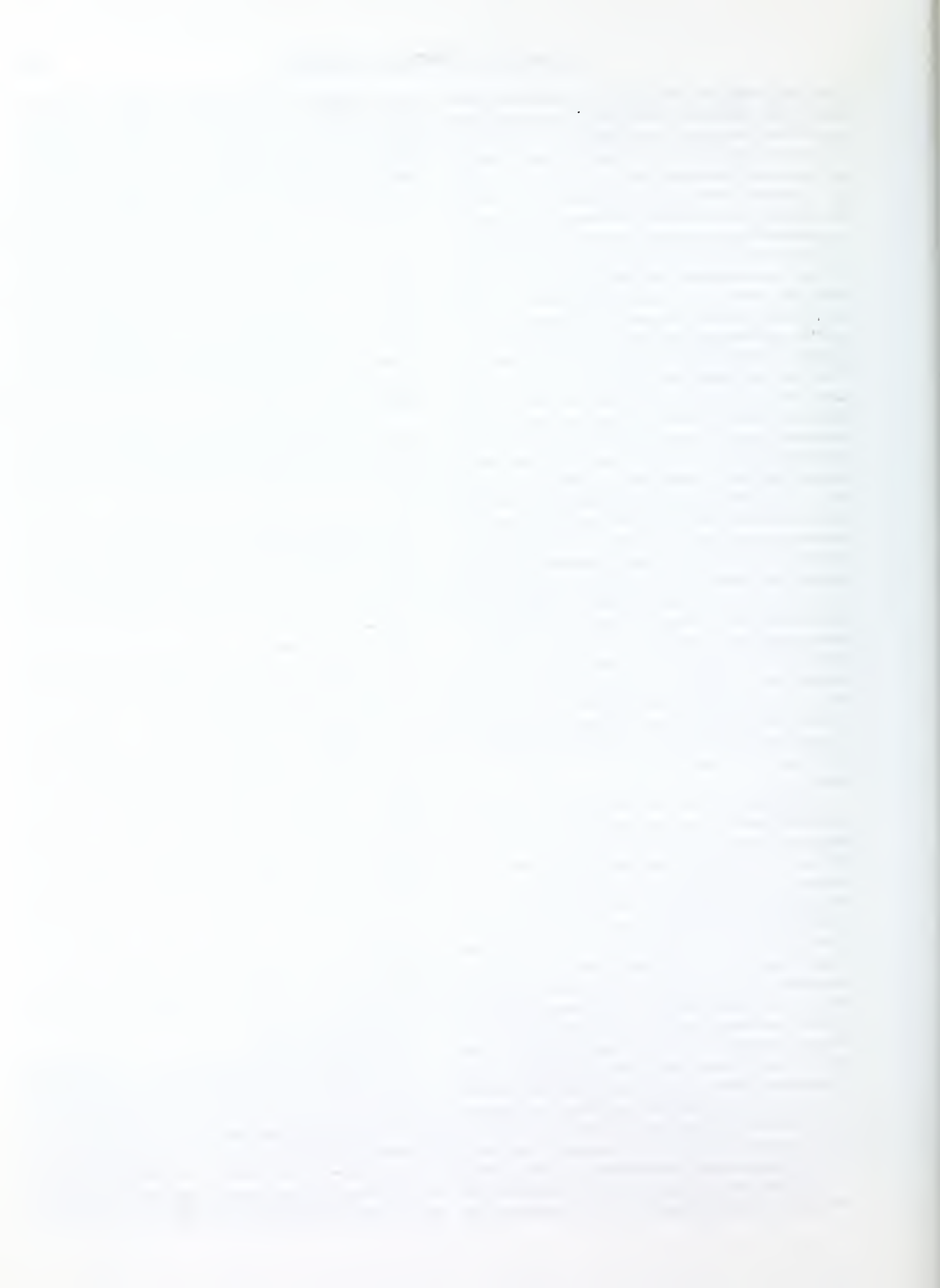
versity, located at the city of St. Anthony. He was present at the first meeting, and introduced the first ordinance for the government of the university. Congress had made large appropriations of land for its support; buildings were very soon erected, and shortly after the organization of the Territory the university was in successful operation. Mr. Smith was an active advocate of schools, and made himself very useful in furthering all educational enterprises and means of instruction in the early years of the Territory. The Churches also received his assistance. In 1849 there was not a church-building in St. Paul, except one small log house belonging to the Catholics. In the absence of church-buildings Mr. Smith prepared the rooms used for the first territorial Legislature and permitted the different denominations to hold religious meetings in them.

"Mr. Smith was president of the board of commissioners of the public buildings of the Territory, and during his services as such all the preliminaries were arranged for the erection of the capitol buildings and the territorial prison.

"The early territorial history of Minnesota is closely connected with the name of C. K. Smith, and we may well say that he had the honor of being one of the most prominent founders of a new empire of the Northwest, from which has sprung the young and vigorous State of Minnesota."

He was an indefatigable worker. He had a love for public employment, and did an immense amount of gratuitous labor. He received an excellent training with Mr. Reily, and his subsequent life increased and accentuated his thoroughness and love of detail. It has already been remarked that he aided his father as paymaster in the war of 1812. This was with Colonel Richard M. Johnson's mounted Kentuckians, while lying at Fort Defiance. He was the recording secretary of the first Bible Society organized in this county, which was in the year 1822. He was an attendant at the services of the United Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member, and contributed liberally to its funds. He gave the lot on which the First Presbyterian Church now stands, and assisted the Catholics with money and advice when they first sought to erect a building in Hamilton. Other Churches also knew his generous hand. In the hard years in which labor nearly ceased and the crops were deficient, no one gave more largely to the poor than he, nor with less pretense.

Among the labors that he performed, and performed well, were sketches of deceased pioneers in the county newspapers. He had a wide acquaintance with them, coming, as he did, to the county just at the close of the first decade of settlement, and never neglected any opportunity that might be offered to learn about their hardships and trials and the growth and development of their communities. He gave many of the papers at his disposal to the Cincinnati Pioneer Society, and gathered



newspapers and books from which the future annalist could draw largely for facts relating to the Northwest. He at one time entertained the idea of writing a history of Butler County, and made numberless memoranda with that aim in view. Some of these were published in the *Intelligencer* forty years ago, under the title of "Notes on Butler County." They comprise the first systematic attempt to reduce the unwritten memories of the early settlers to form, and to place them in print. And the present writer must acknowledge his obligations to this source, and the uniform courtesy he has met with from the surviving members of the family in the use of these materials. They are both rare and valuable. Mr. Smith also wrote largely on other subjects. Few years passed in which he did not contribute to the local journals, many of these articles producing a marked effect upon the public mind. He never wrote from a love of display, but only from a desire to inform and preserve. In both these aims he was successful. His style was clear and compact, never descending to personality. Among other subjects, he made a report on Irish Repeal; Report of the Debate on Slavery in 1842 between Dr. Junkin and the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas; Biographical Sketches of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, Dr. Daniel Milikin, John P. Reynolds, Esq., and historical articles for the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Smith was a popular man in his community. Although sometimes the victim of a pasquinade in the opposition papers, from which he could not well escape, being so prominent a man on his own side, he never was attacked with that envenomed bitterness which other men felt. He loved his friends warmly, but hated his enemies with equal warmth. He would not injure the latter, but he despised them. Those who knew him longest liked him best, and when once he became a friend he was so always. He had a warm affection for fraternal societies. He was admitted into the ancient and honorable order of Free Masons as soon as he arrived at age, and remained with them all his life-time, being advanced to the highest degrees of the order. When in Minnesota he opened a Masonic lodge. In 1841 he united as a charter member in organizing a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, advancing in this through the higher degrees: and in Minnesota he assisted in establishing a lodge of Odd Fellows there. He was a Knight Templar as a Mason and an encampment member in Odd Fellowship.

Upon his return from Minnesota Mr. Smith came to Hamilton, and bought his father's old homestead, upon which he settled, giving little attention to public affairs, but much to his books and the duties of his farm. He was active and energetic in the prosecution of the war for the Union, and did all that he could to arouse and inform the public mind upon the real merits of the contest. Four of his sons went out to the army, one dying soon after peace was assured. Mr. Smith remained at

home until the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of September, 1866, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

On the 21st of November, 1827, he married Miss Eleanor A. McMechan, daughter of the Rev. James McMechan, an early Presbyterian minister of this region, and a native of Ireland. Mrs. Smith survived him, dying March 6th, 1879. He had by this marriage five sons and four daughters, of whom but one died before the father. They are as follows: Mrs. Marcella S. Webb; J. William C. was captain of the Butler Pioneers in the Twenty-sixth Regiment O. V. I., in the late Rebellion, died in 1873; Ada died in 1836, aged three years; Charles Kilgore, colonel and assistant quartermaster in the war, died in 1870; Edward Hudson, Ellen A., Jesse C., Mary Florence, and Park W. Mary Florence Smith was married to Edward W. Schenek, and had four children, Ginevra Eleanor, Zenaide C., Jessie L., and Charles K. Jessie L. died in August, 1871, and Charles K. in April, 1875, in the third year of his age.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

The Associate Reformed Church in Hamilton might have esteemed itself fortunate in its pastors. The Word of Life has rarely been anywhere set forth with more clearness, or its conclusions urged with more thoroughness, than by its first pastor, or by the one who succeeded him, and whose name is at the head of this biographical notice. Their influence was not confined to their own congregations, but extended through the entire county, and beyond its limits.

The Rev. William Davidson was born on the 2d of October, 1817, in Brooke County, West Virginia. He received little education at schools during his early boyhood, but had the assiduous care and watchfulness of his parents, who grounded him in the most necessary portions of learning. When he had arrived at the age of thirteen he was sent away from home to Liberty, Pennsylvania, where he stayed two years. He then went to Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, where he completed a regular collegiate course. As he was designed for the ministry he received in addition instruction from the Rev. J. O. Neal, pastor of a Church at Short Creek, Virginia. Here he spent his days and nights over the Bible, acquiring a wonderful knowledge of it, and ever after being able to quote from any portion with telling effect. The Bible and a few other explanatory works constituted the whole of his text-books.

The denomination to which Mr. Davidson belonged was the Reformed Dissenting Church, and to that body he applied for reception, being licensed by the presbytery in 1840, at a meeting held in the old "Tent Church," near the place of his nativity. To this whole denomination there had never been more than four ministers at one time, and they were scattered far apart. Few instances of societies of this size have been met with, but they are



not altogether unknown. The Old Dissenters, in Scotland, were without a preacher from 1690 to 1706, although they had a number of congregations. Mr. Davidson took earnestly hold of the work which he found to do, and at once began preaching in south-western Ohio and south-eastern Indiana. His labors were not confined to churches, but he discoursed in school-houses, barns, dwellings, and in the open air, meeting with much success.

He was married on the 28th of June, 1842, in Greene County, Indiana, to Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, and for some time after lived near the State line between Ohio and Indiana. He had congregations at Vienna, Indiana; at College Corner, which is in both States, and at Carthage and Piqua, Ohio. To these places he rode on horseback, the farthest being fifty miles, and two of the others not less than thirty. He counted no labor too severe to reach them, and to expound the Scriptures to those who might be gathered. He frequently stopped by the way and held services in addition to those at his four regular places.

In May, 1843, he found that he was weakened by his inability to administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's-supper, and he returned to West Virginia so that he might be ordained. This was done by the presbytery, and he soon returned to his Churches, where he labored until the close of the year 1847. His health had not been good all of this time, and his physical strength seemed at times overtaken, but he did not desist on that account. He was a man of eloquence, and his burning, fiery words will long be remembered in these places, as well as his shining example.

In 1848 Dr. MacDill had grown weak, and determined to remove to Illinois from Hamilton. Mr. Davidson was chosen his successor, and came to this city to live in March of that year. He joined the Associate Reformed Church, leaving the Reformed Dissenting, and ever after was a preacher in the Associate Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, the latter being the successor of the former. Dr. MacDill had served this congregation since 1816, and it was no light task to attempt to fill his place. In this, however, Mr. Davidson was successful, and the Church was never more prosperous. He toiled assiduously to strengthen the cause. No labor was too great to be undertaken for his divine Master. He did not content himself alone with his pastoral labor. He went wherever he was called. He did not refuse to visit those in sickness who when well had never listened to him, and he pronounced the solemn words of the Gospel at the grave of those who, when alive, attended no Church. The seed was sown everywhere.

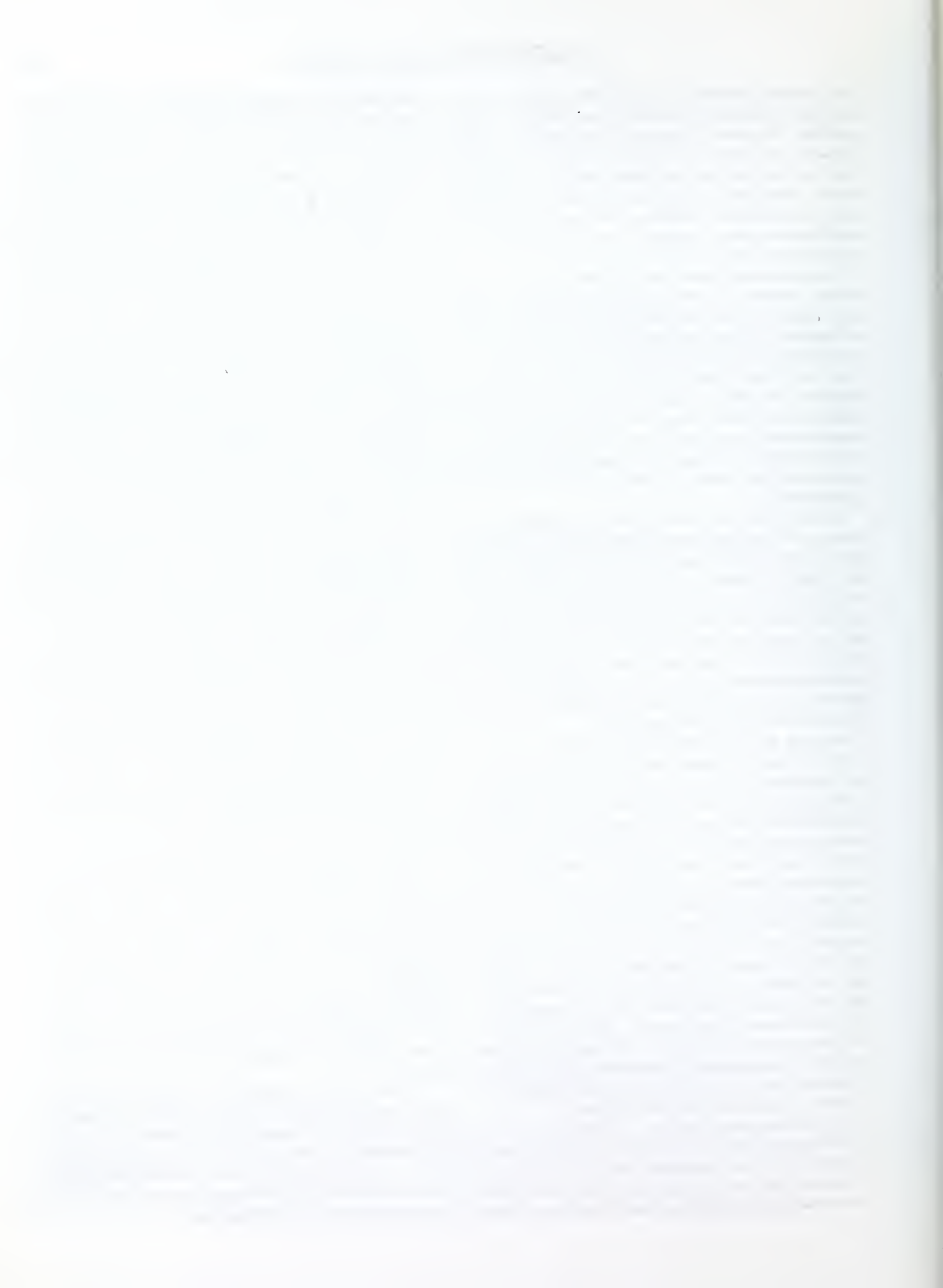
He was not a mere sectarian. He labored for a union of all Christians in essentials, believing that the saving of souls was of more importance than the promulgation of creeds. Yet, on the other hand, he never uttered any of those phrases which are now so common—phrases

which admit every act and every person. The Kingdom of heaven was not to be attained without striving for, and its laws were firm and immutable. He compromised with no form of sin, nor did he withhold statements of his own belief because it might be unpopular. Slavery was properly characterized, even in those days before the war, when the truth could hardly be endured in proslavery Butler; intemperance and the use of intoxicating drinks were denounced, although this was common; nor did his tongue fail to reprove and condemn the other vices of that day and this. He gave an ardent and thorough support to the war, believing it to be the cause of Christianity. He addressed the volunteers as they were going, preaching discourses replete with the soundest patriotism, but saying nothing that was not also tinged by a deep religious feeling. It must not be disguised that the war was not popular here, but was looked upon with disfavor. He fought this tendency, and lost no opportunity of showing the monstrous ingratitude and injustice of those who supported the rebel cause.

Mr. Davidson was well equipped for such a struggle, or for the work of the ministry generally. His mind ranged its knowledge systematically, and when he desired to call up any fact or to pursue a chain of reasoning founded upon that fact, it could be found at once. He spoke well extemporaneously. His arguments, although usually prepared beforehand, did not necessarily require this. The stream never ran turbidly. He had an excellent knowledge of the Scriptures; he had read and studied much besides; he was familiar with the statements of those who sought to overturn Christianity, as well as with those who explain and gloss the whole away. He was familiar with their whole armory, and feared no weapon they could draw from it. It is the modern phase of infidelity that is dreaded by the truly devout clergyman, not the ancient. Voltaire and Paine do not undermine so insidiously as Strauss, Rénan, or Huxley.

He was attacked, on the 14th of February, 1873, by paralysis, recovering somewhat from it, and preaching a few times afterwards; but his bodily powers were so much lessened that he knew it was time for him to set his house in order. In February, 1874, he gave up his charge, and the pastoral relation was dissolved by the presbytery in April of that year. After that, he prepared for the final hour. In June of 1875 he was confined in-doors, dying on the 21st of July. He had been patient and considerate even in this, his last sickness.

A volume of his sermons was published in 1876 by the Western Tract Society, under the title of "Sermons on the Parables." It contained, in addition, an essay on Mr. Davidson as an orator, preacher, and pastor, by the Rev. Dr. John Y. Scouller, and an excellent biographical sketch by David W. McClung, who was for many years an attendant upon his ministrations.



JOSEPH HOUGH.

Among the earlier merchants of Hamilton Joseph Hough is, perhaps, best known. He carried on the largest establishment, and his operations were conducted with a vigor unusual at that day. He did not inherit this trait from his parents, who were Quakers, but it seemed entirely the offspring of his own genius. He was born on a farm near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of February, 1783. In 1788 the family removed to Washington County, at the extreme south-west part of the State, where Mr. Hough died, in 1798, and his wife eighteen months later. Joseph Hough then resolved to learn the watchmakers' trade from his brother-in-law, Israel Gregg, who afterwards also became a resident of Hamilton, and stayed with him till he was twenty-one. Immediately upon completing his majority he engaged with another watchmaker and silversmith in Brownstown, and wrought as a journeyman for two years, saving in the course of that period over one thousand dollars. At this time his brother Thomas, who had acquired some capital, proposed to Joseph that they should unite their capital, buy a stock of goods, and go West. The suggestion seemed good to him, and the two young men joined their forces and came out to the Miami country, intending to settle at Lebanon, Warren County. They bought their goods in Philadelphia, waggoned them over the mountains, and on the 1st of June, 1806, committed them to the Monongahela River. The water in that stream was very low, as was also the Ohio, and the journey was slow and tedious. Cincinnati was reached in twenty-five days, and from that place they hired wagons to take on their goods to Lebanon. Saddle-horses were scarce, and from the river they followed their wagons on foot. These had started first, and the Hough brothers expected to overtake them near Reading, but missed their way, being obliged to stop over night at the house of a friendly miller, Jacob White, about nine miles from their starting-place. Mr. White questioned them as to their intentions, and on learning that they meant to go to Lebanon advised against it. There was, he said, no good building to be obtained there; but in Hamilton there was. John Wingate had just given up business in the latter place, and the Houghs could, no doubt, obtain his house. They thanked him for his friendly advice, and determined to follow it. Early in the morning they started out and overtook the wagons, which they turned in the new direction.

They had been just one month on their journey when they reached this town, on the 1st of July. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the house which Mr. Wingate had used, and they immediately commenced selling goods. Their stand was on Front Street, near the corner of Basin, on the ground now covered by the Catholic church. It was of logs. There was then no other store here, except John Sutherland's, on the east side of Front, between Stable and Dayton Streets. Business went well

with them; but in September Thomas was attacked with bilious fever, which was then epidemic, and died on the 17th of that month. Four days after his death the surviving brother was taken with the same disease, and for some days his life was despaired of. On his final recovery he settled up the estate, giving to his younger sisters his share of his brother's estate, and still continuing the trade.

The next Spring he entered into partnership with Thomas Blair, Robert Clark, and Neil Gillespie, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Hough, Blair & Co. After a time he erected a frame building on the other side of the street, to which he removed. His partnership with Blair, Clark, and Gillespie lasted until 1811. He then, in partnership with James McBride, who was a little younger, but had come to Hamilton the same year, began to buy wheat, which was ground into flour, and then taken to New Orleans to be sold. He understood thoroughly the method of doing this, and he and Mr. McBride each reaped handsome returns. These journeys were long, and attended with considerable danger. Often when a young man left this neighborhood to go down the Mississippi, he called on all his friends, shook hands, and bade them good-bye, as he now would to go to Australia. Mr. Hough gave, in 1852, an account of the obstacles he met with:

"The difficulties connected with the mercantile business of that early period can not be realized by the merchants of this day. We had to travel on horseback from Hamilton to Philadelphia, a distance of six hundred miles, to purchase our goods. We were exposed to all kinds of weather, and were compelled to pass over the worst possible roads. When our goods were purchased, we had to engage wagons to haul them to Pittsburg, a distance by the then roads of three hundred miles. Their transportation over the mountains occupied from twenty to twenty-five days, and cost from six to ten dollars per hundred. Our goods being landed at Pittsburg, we usually bought flat-boats or keel-boats, and hired hands to take our goods to Cincinnati, and we were able to have them hauled to Hamilton at from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred. We were generally engaged three months in going East, in purchasing our stock of goods and getting them safely delivered at Hamilton. These three months were months of toil and privation, and of expense of every kind.

"In illustration of the truth of the above remark, I may state that, in one of my trips from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, I was thirty-nine days on a keel-boat, with six men besides myself to man the boat. The river was then as low as has ever been known on many of the ripples in the deepest channel, if channel it could be called where there was scarcely a foot of water. My boat drew one foot and a half, after taking out all such articles as we could carry over the ripple in a large canoe, which was the only kind of lighter we could procure. Conse-



quently, we had to scrape out channels at the low ripples of sufficient width and depth to float our boat. We usually found out the deepest water on the ripple, and all hands would engage in making the channel. When we passed such a ripple we reloaded our goods and proceeded to the next, where the same labor had to be performed and the same exposure endured. The extent of the labor which had to be performed in order to pass our boat can be best understood when I state that we were frequently detained three days at some of the worst ripples.

"At that early day the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was exceedingly bad. It was only graded and turnpiked to Lancaster. The residue of the road in many places was very steep and exceedingly rough. From thirty to thirty-five hundred pounds was considered a good load for a good five-horse team. There was only a weekly line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and the time occupied in going from one place to the other was six days.

"After the receipt of our goods at Hamilton, our difficulties were by no means all overcome. In order to sell them we were compelled not only to do the ordinary duties of merchants and to incur its ordinary responsibilities and risks, but had to become the produce merchants of the country. We were compelled to take the farmers' produce, and send or take it to New Orleans, the only market we could reach. It was necessary for the merchant to buy pork and to pack it, to buy wheat, have barrels made, and contract for the manufacture of wheat into flour, and then to build flat-bottomed boats, and with great expense and risk of property commit the whole to the dangers of the navigation of the Miami, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. The difficulties of the trip were not overcome when we had safely arrived in New Orleans. In returning home we had either to travel eleven hundred miles by land, five hundred of which was through the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations of Indians, or else go by sea either to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and thence home by land. I have descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, before steamboat navigation could be relied on to bring one to Louisville, fourteen times. Thirteen trips were made on flat-boats and one on a barge. I traveled home by land eight times, and we were usually about thirty days in making the trip. The first two trips I made by land; there were neither ferries nor bridges over any water-course from the Bayou Pierre, at Port Gibson, in the Mississippi Territory, to George Colbert's ferry over the Tennessee River. When we came in our route to a water-course which would swim our horses, we would throw our saddle-bags and provisions over our shoulders, and swim our horses over. - We were compelled to camp without tents, regardless of rain or any other unfavorable weather, and to pack provisions sufficient to last us through the Indian nations. Notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers of

these trips, our spirits never flagged. The excitement incident to the trips sustained us, and we were always ready to enjoy a hearty laugh whenever the occasion provoked it.

"The first time I descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, I left Cincinnati in December, 1808, with five flat-boats, all loaded with produce. At that time there were but few settlers on the Ohio River below the present city of Louisville. The cabins were few and far between, and there were only two small villages between Louisville and the mouth of the Ohio. One was Henderson, known then by the name of Red Banks; the other was Shawneetown. The latter was a village of a few cabins, and was used as a landing-place for the salt-works on the Saline River, back of the village. The banks of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to Natchez, were still more sparsely settled. New Madrid, a very small village, was the first settlement below the mouth of the Ohio. There were a few cabins at Little Prairie, a cabin opposite to where Memphis now is, and on the lower end of the bluff on which that city is built there was a stockade fort, called Fort Pickering, garrisoned by a company of rangers. Cabins were to be seen at the mouth of White River, at Point Chico, and at Walnut Hills, two miles above where the city of Vicksburg now is. From this place to Natchez there were cabins at distances from ten to twenty miles apart. The whole country bordering on the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to Natchez, might be regarded as an almost unbroken wilderness. The Indians seldom visited the banks, except at a few points where the river approached the high lands.

"The bands of robbers who had infested the lower part of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers had not been entirely dispersed, and were yet much dreaded by the merchant navigators of those rivers, so that the men on the boats were well armed, and during the night, when lying at the shore in the wilderness country, a sentinel was kept on deck to prevent surprise."

Mr. Hough descended these rivers shortly after the earthquake which so violently convulsed a great portion of the Mississippi Valley, in the Winter of 1811-12. Many boatmen who had lost, or in their fright abandoned, their boats, were returning home in despair, giving frightful accounts of the dangers they had encountered. Mr. Hough, however, persevered in his trip. On entering the Mississippi and approaching New Madrid, the effects of the earthquake became apparent. On the west side of the river, for a long distance, the cotton-wood and willows that lined the shore were bent or prostrated up-stream, showing that the current had rushed violently in that direction, contrary to its natural course. The town of New Madrid suffered severely. At Little Prairie, about thirty miles below New Madrid, where had been a small settlement, a large portion of the bank had sunk into the river, including the burying-ground. Not

a house was left standing, and the inhabitants had all fled. The surface of the ground was fractured in many places, leaving deep and wide chasms. In other places circular holes, or depressions, resembling sink-holes, remained, from which had issued water and sand, the sand forming an elevation round the margin of the holes. Where these had occurred under large trees they were often riven and split up for ten or twenty feet, and so remained standing. Other trees in the forest were shivered and broken off as by the effects of a great tornado. Large masses of the banks, sometimes many acres in extent, had sunk so as to leave only the tops of the high trees above the surface of the water. Occasionally shocks were still felt, preceded by a rambling sound like distant thunder, agitating and convulsing the shores and waters of the river, and jarring the boats as though they had grounded on the bottom. An island below Little Prairie had totally disappeared. In some places the bottom of the river had been elevated, and numerous boats were wrecked on the snags and old trees brought near the surface. So numerous were they in some places that they presented the appearance of an overflowed field covered with old deadened timber. On several occasions the boats had to be tied up while Mr. Hough went forward with a skiff to explore for a passage. The earthquake was also felt in Butler County.

Of the early steamboat navigation Mr. Hough says:

"I was at New Orleans, in the Spring of 1816, when Captain Henry Shreve, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was at the wharf of that city with the steamboat *Washington*, a new boat of one hundred and fifty tons burden. She was preparing for her trip to Louisville. The price asked for a cabin passage was one hundred and fifty dollars, and for freight five dollars per hundred pounds. I regarded the charge most exorbitant, and, in preference, bought a horse, and went home by land. Captain Shreve made his trip at that time in twenty-five days, and on his arrival at Louisville the citizens gave him a public dinner for having made the trip in so short a time. In a few remarks he made on the occasion, he told them he believed that the time would come when the trip would be made in fifteen days. He was regarded as being insane on the subject; the event was regarded as impossible.

"Those engaged in steamboat navigation of the great rivers at the present day know but little, if any thing, of the difficulties that were encountered by Captain Shreve and other pioneers in steamboat navigation. Wood could not be obtained as now; no wood-yards had been established. The officers were often compelled to take their crews into the woods, and cut and haul a sufficient quantity to last the usual time of running. The wood thus obtained was necessarily green, and but little suited for making steam. The officers had every thing to learn in relation to their business. Engineers had no science, and but little experience in operating an engine. Pilots were generally flat-boatmen, who knew the channels of the

river imperfectly and nothing about the management of a steamboat. In fact, Captain Shreve labored under so many difficulties that it was not to be wondered at that he should have occupied twenty-five days in making the trip.

"My first trip on a steamboat from New Orleans was made in the Spring of 1819, with Captain Israel Gregg (the person to whom I bound myself as an apprentice), on board the steamboat *General Clark*. We were nineteen days in making the trip, and perfectly satisfied with the result."

In March, 1815, Mr. Hough made a partnership with Samuel Millikin, and afterwards with Lewis West, and continued in the Orleans trade until 1825, when he removed to Vicksburg, where he conducted a store until 1828. His landed property in Hamilton was not disposed of, and he used to come up to this place in the Spring of the year, returning in the Fall. He owned a valuable farm in the southern part of the county, where, for many years, he raised choice fruit. In 1853 he was attacked with typhoid fever in Vicksburg, which ended his life on the 23d of April, being then seventy years old. His remains were brought to Hamilton by his son-in-law, Major John M. Millikin, and were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on the 3d of May, 1853.

Mr. Hough had but one child, Mary Greenlee Hough, now the wife of Major Millikin. She was the daughter of Jane Hunter, whose father was Joseph Hunter, a well-known farmer in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hough were married on the 27th of December, 1810, the wife dying in 1840. She was an excellent Christian woman, and was highly respected and loved.

The character of Mr. Hough was eminently practical. He saw instantly what was to be done, and the way to do it. He was not deterred by obstacles, and he was so methodical and punctual that the failure of any enterprise, if it depended upon these qualities, was impossible. He was kind-hearted and generous in his intercourse with the poor, and he did not turn aside from those who were unfortunate, when ill-luck was not the consequence of negligence or bad faith. He was affectionate and kind in his family, and his loss was deeply felt by those who knew him best.

FERGUS ANDERSON.

Fergus Anderson died early in April, 1880, at his residence in Venice, from general debility, aged eighty-three years. His death had been expected for some time, as he had gradually become very weak. The life of Fergus Anderson stands out prominently in Butler County history. His period of greatest activity in political affairs extended from 1828 to 1840. These times are beyond the recollection of men now approaching middle life, but are not forgotten by hundreds of our older citizens, who are more identified with the past than the present.





James McBride

JAMES MCBRIDE

ORIOLE VALLEY HISTORICAL SERIES

Robert Clark & Co. Publishers, Inc.

Fergus Anderson came of good stock. His father was Isaac Anderson, mentioned elsewhere in this book. Fergus was the second oldest son, and was born in Cincinnati June 14, 1797. He was married to Miss Mary Dick, daughter of Samuel Dick, an old associate pioneer of Isaac Anderson, June 28, 1821. Fergus was brought up to the business of farming, and after he was married settled on a farm on Indian Creek, near the residence of his father. In 1823 he was sent to the Legislature. He served two years, and was then elected to the senate, where he stayed the same length of time. In 1835 he was chosen a justice of the peace in Ross Township, in which office he served until he was elected associate judge of Butler County by the Legislature. This office he retained seven years. For many years he was also president of the board of trustees of Miami University, and a member of the county agricultural board. In all these varied capacities he served the public faithfully and well.

In middle life Mr. Anderson was a wealthy man, but he gave much money to his married sons, and two of them dying, many thousands of dollars went out of the home estate, and he finally found himself in embarrassed circumstances—principally through these means.

In disposition his principal characteristics were his kindness of heart and gentleness. Enemies he had none, while his friends, especially among the older generation now living, could be numbered by hundreds.

JAMES MCBRIDE.

James McBride, the historian, was of Scotch descent. His grandfathers, on both the paternal and maternal side, were born in North Britain, not long after the incorporation of Scotland with England, and emigrated to Pennsylvania about the time of the French and Indian war. His father was also James McBride. While still a young man he went to Kentucky, then the scene of perpetual Indian warfare, and fell a victim to the attacks of the red men. There was a trace leading from the mouth of the Licking to the site of the present city of Lexington, and while on this path he was cut off by the Indians in 1789, on the Dry Ridge. His wife, whose maiden name was McRoberts, had been left at home, while he was out on the frontier, and there she lived until her death, which occurred in September, 1808. Her residence was on the farm near Conococheague Creek, where she had been born. She had but one child, the subject of this sketch.

James McBride, the son, was born November 2, 1788, on the farm above mentioned, a short distance from Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He received no set education, but improved what opportunities he had for reading, and, on coming to this county, in the eighteenth year of his age, was discovered to possess a very large amount of useful knowledge. He had been well instructed in penmanship, and his neat and painstaking

chirography can be traced in the public records of the county almost from the time of his coming until his death. His first employment, it is believed, was as clerk for John Reily, but he soon found other openings. Every one had the utmost confidence in him, and he was constantly in request. His patrimony was not large, but it enabled him sometimes to try new plans for bettering his fortune. Just before the war with Great Britain, in the early part of this century, he engaged with Joseph Hough in a venture to New Orleans. Flour was bought and shipped to that port with a large profit, and thenceforth Mr. McBride was easy in his circumstances. He never attained riches.

In 1813 he was elected sheriff, and was again chosen in 1815. This office was then considered as being the chief one in the county, and it shows the confidence his fellow-citizens must have had in him, as he was but twenty-five when elected. While holding this office he was married to Hannah, daughter of Judge Robert Lytle, who dwelt a few miles from town, and with her he lived forty-five years, having three sons and two daughters.

Mr. McBride had scarcely removed to this county when he began his researches in the early history of this region. He foresaw its progress, and knew that where there was then only a wooded plain would soon be villages and cities. The pioneers were still alive who could recount the tale of the defeat of St. Clair, the triumphal march of Wayne, the building of the first houses, and the birth of the first children. Some of the older ones had been in the Revolutionary struggle, and yet older ones remembered the last long and tedious war we waged with France, ending with glorious victories in 1763. These stories were not wasted upon an inattentive ear. He listened to the narrations, and put down upon paper the material portions relating to the early settlement of the Miami country. He verified the relations by comparison with others, and then wrote out a rough draft for publication. This again was changed and altered until, in some cases, three drafts of the same narrative were extant at once. It is impossible to say how much he wrote, but there are probably now in existence, in his handwriting, not less than three thousand pages of manuscript bearing upon Butler County and the country adjacent. Among the most valuable of these is the work issued in 1869 by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, under the title of "Pioneer Biography of Butler County." This is in two handsome octavo volumes, and contains sketches of nearly thirty pioneers, besides incidental allusions to more than a hundred others. By the indulgence of Mrs. Stembel, his daughter, and of Mr. Robert Clarke, we have used much of the matter in these pages, without indicating from what source it has been taken. It is safe to say that with these, and what we have been able since to glean, there will be no county in the State better informed of its beginning than Butler. Our "shepherd kings" are not mythical.

Besides these, Mr. McBride wrote a history of Hamilton, and one of Oxford, together with a sketch of the Miami University. These have never previously been printed; but their substance will appear in these pages. No one can read what he has done without being struck with the thoroughness and solidity with which he did his work. He read many volumes to make his annotations, and each page of his writing must represent a day of labor. There are blanks left here and there to be filled up, and in some cases where chapter headings were placed the text had not been written. He hoped to be able to do this, but time was lacking. To the triennial catalogue of the Miami University there are copious additions, and there is included in his papers on the Miami University a list of the graduates, with their subsequent history. This must have taken a great deal of correspondence. He wrote an account of the Hamilton bridge, which was published by the stockholders; he furnished the means, and wrote the book, describing Symmes's theory of concentric spheres; and he occasionally contributed points of Ohio history both to *Cis's Miscellany* and the Hamilton papers. Howe's History of Ohio was largely indebted to him.

But while he was writing what had happened, he was also attentive to gathering up those books and odds and ends of knowledge that would make the preparation of historical works easier to the future annalist. His library was in many branches of knowledge, embracing probably five thousand volumes, at a day when neither incomes nor libraries were so large as at present. He retained files of the Hamilton papers from the beginning, as well as of *Niles' Register* and the *National Intelligencer*. A few of these went to the State library, but the remainder are destroyed. He kept every pamphlet that reached him; and it is not too much to say that, in this respect, the loss that was suffered by his death and their destruction is incalculable to the student of Western history. Beginning his researches in 1806, and continuing them for more than a half century, it is certain that the historical societies of the future, in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, would be willing to pay their weight in silver for what is now lost. It should be remembered that, seventy-six years ago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Louisville were inconsiderable villages, and St. Louis a hamlet. Mr. McBride's collection was probably the richest in the *incunabula* of the West, if we may borrow a term generally restricted to the fifteenth century, of any made or gathered in the United States. He had the same advantages that Jefferson had when he collected his library of works relating to America, with the exception that our pioneer retained only those which were locally valuable.

Mr. McBride was never happier than when in his library. He had a sincere love for truth, and wished himself to know what it was, even when he had no desire to write or otherwise express it. His books were his fountains of knowledge. He kept continually adding to

them, and was equally assiduous in extracting their contents. He was always ready to lend his aid to other investigators, and to place them upon sound ground. He had a strong intellect and a love for letters, and he never seemed to grow tired of these investigations. The result was that, in the end, he had accumulated a vast stock of knowledge, and this without pretense or exciting remark.

As will be seen by our chapter on the mound-builders, kindly furnished by J. P. MacLean, the whole region hereabouts is dotted with the remains of a race who built earthworks and threw up barrows, and of whom no other relics now remain. Mr. McBride was the first observer in this county who gave these tumuli more than cursory attention. He opened some of them, and others he surveyed and described. The one on sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, St. Clair Township, was described in the transactions of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society by him. He spent much time in this pursuit, and, by patience and the use of money, finally succeeded in getting together the finest collection of prehistoric relics ever in this neighborhood. Many of these curiosities were the gifts of his neighbors, who knew his tastes. This cabinet is now in the possession of George W. Vaux, of Philadelphia. Forty years ago Squier and Davis were in this vicinity, making surveys, drawings, and collections for a volume soon to be issued by the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, and enlisted his aid and that of Mr. John W. Erwin in their behalf. Yet, although the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" owe largely to the assistance of these two gentlemen, who furnished near a hundred pages, they received no public acknowledgment, and the community at large believes these drawings, plans of survey, and notes were from the pen of the two editors.

We are apt to forget, in these days of easy locomotion and advanced education, what great benefits were reaped from our early colleges. They deserved all the encomiums lavished upon them by the early historians, although their staff of professors was small, their range of studies limited, and their teachers knew little but the classics. They kept the lamp of knowledge aflame throughout the country, and here and there trained up men who carried the advance of knowledge still further. In this task Miami University had a great share, and, of its board of governors, none took a greater or more intelligent interest than Mr. McBride. From the origin of the institution he was connected with it, and at the time of his death he was the president of its board of trustees. Without himself having attained a collegiate education, he appreciated its advantages. He was sedulous in attendance at the meetings of the trustees; he was treasurer for a long time; he aided on the building committees and elsewhere, and he invariably gave the faculty a full support. That institution acquired an early and great fame, and to no one scarcely can more credit be given than to Mr. McBride.

We should not omit to mention the map drawn by him in 1836. This was published by himself and James B. Cameron, and engraved by Doolittle and Munson. It is a large copper-plate, five feet by four, and of the utmost accuracy. Every little stream is laid down upon it, and every farm, road, church, and school-house, and the meanderings of the Miami can by this be compared with its bed in the present day. No more truthful county map, we have authority for saying, was ever published in Ohio. Some of his manuscript maps are also in existence in the public offices. They are both handsome and accurate, and of marvelous perfection in the lettering.

After ceasing to be sheriff he was in repose several years, until he was urged by his fellow-citizens to become mayor of Hamilton. He showed in this office the same punctual diligence he displayed elsewhere, as is attested by his docket, still preserved, in which he recorded the cases brought before him. While in this position he aided in a codification of the municipal ordinances. After the election of John Woods as auditor of state he went thither to assist him, rendering most valuable co-operation, and in 1846 was chosen clerk of the courts of Butler County, a position he held until 1852.

He was a taciturn and modest man, never frequenting public gatherings, and rarely conversing at any length except with those intimately connected with him. He was averse to display. He was very quiet and unobtrusive, and of sterling integrity. He could not push himself forward. He was charitable almost to a fault, and never let a person leave his door unaided. His probity was of the highest. He never sought to escape the consequences of an action in which he had been unfortunate, through misjudgment or misplaced confidence, but dealt as he would be done by. He was active in every thing that helped to benefit or improve his county or State, and took an interest in every thing that promised these results. He was a stockholder in the bridge, the hydraulic, and the railroad, because he thought they would benefit the town, and not because he thought they would put money in his pocket.

When he had attained the patriarchal age of three-score and ten his wife died. This was on the 23d of September, 1859. He seemed instantly to lose all interest in life, and prepared himself to depart. Ten days after he died, on the 3d of October, aged seventy years and eleven months, and leaving two sons and two daughters. Homer, his oldest son, had died long before, and those who survived were Horace, James, Laura, and Marietta. The last married William Sanders, and on her death left two daughters. Laura married Roger N. Stenbel, a graduate of Miami University, who entered afterwards the navy, and was badly wounded at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi, where he was the captain of a gun-boat. He is now a commodore. Both of Mr. McBride's sons are dead.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

John Cleves Symmes, the junior, commonly known as captain, to distinguish him from his uncle, Judge John Cleves Symmes, the leading patentee of the Miami lands, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 5th of November, 1789. He was the son of Timothy Symmes, a Revolutionary soldier, who was afterwards a judge in New Jersey, and who came out to this region soon after his brother. He was twice married,—once to Abigail Tuthill, and once to Mary Harker. By the first marriage he had three children, and by the second six. John Cleves Symmes, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the latter. He received a good elementary education, and early developed a great taste for reading. This was indulged as far as possible, and he also carefully studied mathematics and the natural sciences.

On attaining the age of twenty-two, or on the 2d of April, 1802, he entered the American army as ensign, the lowest rank of commissioned officer. On the 1st of May, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant; on July 29, 1807, to that of first lieutenant; and on the 20th of January, 1812, he received a commission as captain. He continued to serve in that capacity during the war, and until the disbanding of the army in 1816.

Soon after he entered the army he was ordered to the South-west, and was stationed successively at Fort Coupée, Louisiana; Fort Adams, fifty miles below Natchez, on the Mississippi, and at New Orleans.

While at Fort Adams he fought a duel with one of his comrades, as given in a letter to his brother Celadon, dated Fort Adams, June 28, 1807:

"I sit down to emit from the point of my pen such ideas as may chance to rise in my mind while I imagine myself narrating to you the pleasures and pains I have experienced since I last wrote. The proportion of the latter has far exceeded that of the former, although the six months I spent at Fort Coupée glided away like a pleasing dream, where happiness appeared within my reach; and just as I was possessing it, I was aroused and hurried away to Orleans, where a viperlike enemy had been before me and made several others, who were actuated by hope of promotion and love of mischief.

"This subtle, designing enemy was my late surgeon mate, Dr. John Fowles, who insinuated that I had acted dishonorably in giving him a furlough with prospect of pay, and that I had insisted on his giving me his pay while absent, on account of having to take care of the sick for him; on hearing which I immediately declared his allegation false, and that he should give me a certificate satisfactory or meet me in the field of honor.

"After I had stated the truth that he had built his story out of, declaring I had done nothing but what I was willing the world should know or that I could blame myself for, and pointed out the precedent I was guided by, I obtained with ease a furlough to go to Point Coupée, to adjust some unsettled business I pretended to have



there. I went and humbled his (mean) soul as much as mine (but too generous then), and dictated a certificate, which he copied and signed. I then returned in triumph to Orleans, where those juniors, disappointed in the hope they at first had entertained of obtaining promotion by my resigning in a fright, or getting killed by the doctor, continued their nefarious cabals under the rose. But I smelt a rat, felt provoked, and strutted with more confidence than was usual to me at other times. On one of these lowering days I began a letter which I never finished. I here give you a paragraph of it: 'I lately read a French proverb indicating that a man without enemies was no great thing. I then wished for some. I now have my wish, and believe I shall profit thereby. They are a necessary stimulus, calculated to promote energy and perseverance. If I do not take pains to nourish them, I shall not do them away, unless some one should be so bold as to emerge from under the rose, and refuse to apologize and return.'

"A week or two after my return from Point Coupée. I was told by an old acquaintance, under cover of friendship, that my juniors in rank did not admit my character to be fairly cleared up, and had persuaded several to think with them. I made light of it to him, but advised with a field officer, who happened not to be characterized by decision. His response was evasive. I, therefore, of my own accord, made an official application to the general for a court of inquiry, to examine whether or not my conduct had been correct.

"The general, being much hurried with business at that time, neglected to order the court for several days, during which time I, in the course of duty, had occasion to see the standing order relative to police, which I had not yet seen. I, therefore, went, as I ought, to Lieutenant Marshall, who was adjutant, and, in his office, asked him to see the orderly book. He answered that it was more proper that I should examine the books of the company to which I was attached, and that I should not see them there. I then observed that I did not suppose but that he was a man of his word, and reminded him that he had formerly given a like answer and refusal on the same occasion, with a promise that, in case the sergeant had not recorded the orders (as I suggested), I might see them in his office; upon which he blustered toward me, and demanded what I meant; while I returned him that I meant as I said. He then declared that, since he had promised them, I might see them, and handed me the book, observing, at the same time, that I was not generally considered as a gentleman. At this time our passions were both raised. I quelled mine, and spoke deliberately to this effect, that I should not consult his opinion relative to what other people thought of me, but wished to know if he did not himself say I was not a gentleman. He answered yes, and that he did not consider me one. I continued that I had long observed the ill offices that he was inclined to do me, and that he

wanted promotion ('Yes,' said he, 'I do'), and would be disappointed in the way he looked for it, but that I was still willing he should have a chance for it: 'Let us go out and take a shot.' (By this time, besides two officers sitting in the room, five or six had collected in front of the door, which stood open.) He declined, alleging that he did not consider me on a gentlemanly footing with him, alluding to what Dr. Fowles had said of me. I urged that, until I was arrested or officially charged with some misdemeanor, I stood on the same footing of every other officer, and that I was not subject to be insulted with impunity. About this time he began to come down, and endeavored to make out that he had not disputed my gentility, but still refused a second invitation I gave him, alleging the same reason, but said that he would fight me after the court of inquiry (I expected) should acquit me. I consented to the proposition, provided it could not take place sooner, and then proceeded to read the orders I wanted to see, and he sat down to his breakfast. That day I mounted guard, and the next, when relieved, took a sleep after dinner, and went early to parade (I then quartered in town) without consulting any person. I had determined what to do, which was to fall in with Mr. Marshall when he had his sword on, and wring his nose. I did not get an opportunity until after parade was dismissed, when, walking to the barracks, I overtook him and requested to speak to him. He turned toward me; I accomplished my intention, and bringing my hand on the hilt of my sword, and taking one step backward, I involuntarily said, 'Draw and defend yourself.' He did not draw, but stepped toward me—to grapple, as I expected; for he is a large man. I then held my sword horizontally before me, and told him not to advance, but draw and defend himself. He then, after an exclamation of surprise, made for his quarters, beckoning and calling me to follow, which I did to the front of his door, where I passed fore and aft, then went to a group of officers near, and related what I had done, observing that I expected that he would not now hesitate to take the field. Presently he came toward us, calling on me. I advanced to him. He then said that he would meet me, and proposed that our seconds should convene on the gallery as soon as possible. I consented, and glided to my quarters (if possible) like a man intoxicated with pleasurable passion. One of my messmates said I had been drinking wine. Lieutenant Clymer, a messmate, who had at that moment returned, after an absence of two weeks, immediately became my second; met Mr. Marshall, and they agreed that we should meet on the commons at daylight next morning. Mr. Clymer prepared me excellent pistols and a surgeon to attend. We met at the appointed time, and, at the distance of ten paces, standing sideways, fired at the word. The one appointed to give it first asked, 'Are you ready?' We at the same instant answered, 'Yes.' He then said, 'Fire!' and we raised our arms together deliberately.

from a hanging position. My intention was to aim at his hip; his (I learn) at my breast. Consequently, I got the first fire, which drew his shot somewhat at random, though it must have passed within a line of the lower part of my belly, as it pierced through my pantaloons, shirt-tail, and the bone of my careless hanging wrist, close to the joint. He received my ball in his thigh, but where it glanced to the doctors can not find. It is said he is now walking about. I wanted to know if he desired another shot, and being informed in the negative, left my second and surgeon attending to him, and, with my handkerchief wrapped around my wound, went home and ate a hearty breakfast, not expecting to be confined or much afflicted with what appeared to the doctor, as well as myself, little more than a scratch. But many a long day and night I suffered for the error of not losing blood and dieting, as I ought to have done; 't was near two months before it healed, and two weeks of that time it was dangerously inflamed, and disjoined of itself, which is the cause of its looking or being somewhat awry and not working freely in the joint like the other. The pain produced fever, and that debility, which exposed me to a multitude of infirmities. The most obstinate and afflicting was a dysentery, which began with a dropsy, and continued with violence for six or seven weeks. I have now got shut of it; but my feet and legs continue to bloat to a troublesome degree. The court of inquiry I applied for was ordered, agreeable to my request, and as soon as my wound began to mend I wrote an official notice to the recorder that I was ready to come before the court, if they would appoint a place to sit and give me notice; and I repeatedly stated verbally the same to Captain Lockwood, who was president thereof, who alleged that he was under marching orders, and it was intimated to me by numbers that the proceedings would be a needless piece of precaution in me, as every one was convinced of my integrity and gentility. I, therefore, made no further application to be heard, especially as the members of the court were immediately scattered to different posts."

Captain Symmes never fully recovered the use of his wrist; it was always stiff and a little awry. The wound which Lieutenant Marshall received disabled him so that he carried the effects of it through life. He was afterward befriended by Captain Symmes, who always spoke of this duel with regret.

At the time of the commencement of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, the first regiment of United States infantry, of which he was senior captain, was stationed at the mouth of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Missouri. Here they remained until 1814, when they were ordered to join the army of General Brown, on the northern frontier. After a long and fatiguing journey by land and water, they reached Canada on the 25th of July, the very day on which the battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, was fought.

The battle commenced near sunset. The First Regi-

ment, which was commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Robert C. Nicholas, had not joined the army at the time of the opening of the battle, but were about two miles in the rear. When the firing commenced, without waiting for or receiving orders from General Brown, the regiment was put in motion by Colonel Nicholas, and marched with all possible expedition to the scene of the conflict. When they arrived at the American camp they found General Ripley, to whom they had been ordered to report, had advanced with his brigade, and, without halting, they continued to press forward.

It was twilight when they reached the field; they formed themselves within a short distance of the enemy's batteries, without meeting with any general officer or aide-camp to instruct them how they should join in the conflict. Ignorant of the situation of either army, except from the observations made in coming up, and unapprized of the position of General Ripley's brigade, Colonel Nicholas, when he found himself so near a British battery, which had opened fire upon his regiment, ordered the men to retire a short distance. While the attention of the battery was thus directed to the First Regiment, Colonel James Miller, leading his battalion, partly under the cover of the fence of a church-yard moved swiftly up the hill and attacked the artillerists almost before they were aware of their presence, and after a short but desperate hand-to-hand fight, in which he lost a number of his gallant men, he captured the whole park, consisting of seven brass cannon, ammunition-wagons, etc.

After the capture of this position, Colonel Nicholas was enabled to report to General Ripley, and was ordered to assume a position on the left of Colonel Miller's regiment. This order was promptly obeyed, and the position held till the close of the action.

General Brown, in his official report, makes honorable mention of the bravery of Captain Symmes in this battle.

On a partial recovery from his wounds, General Brown took command at Fort Erie, which was closely invested by the British, who were actively employed in surrounding it with batteries. On the 17th of September he resolved to make a sortie, which was accomplished with spirit and success; the British were completely surprised, and, after a severe conflict of two hours, the three batteries, the whole line of intrenchments, and their block-houses were in the possession of the Americans. In this action Captain Symmes and his command captured one of the batteries. He led his men over the intrenchments, and spiked the first cannon with his own hand.

In 1816 Captain Symmes retired from the army, and took up his residence at St. Louis, where he engaged in furnishing supplies for the troops stationed on the Upper Mississippi, and in trading with the Fox Indians, for which he had a special license from Governor Clark, of Missouri Territory.

On Christmas day, 1808, Mr. Symmes married Mrs. Mary Anne Lockwood, widow of Captain Benjamin Lockwood, at Fort Adams. She had at that time a family of five daughters and one son. They were brought up and educated by Captain Symmes as his own family; they were sincerely attached to him, and grew up to maturity with his own children in perfect harmony. They were all married from his house but two, who remained single.

Captain Lockwood at the time of his death owned a section of land in Brown County, Ohio, on which Captain Symmes regularly paid the taxes, even to the neglect of his own. One of his own tracts, four thousand acres, in Licking County, which would have been a fortune to his children, was forfeited by this neglect. When these children arrived at maturity, he turned over this land, free and unincumbered, neither charging them for the money expended on it nor the care he had taken of it.

Captain Symmes's trading experience did not result in a pecuniary benefit to him; so, in 1819, he removed from St. Louis, and settled at Newport, Kentucky, where he resided till 1824, when he removed to his farm, a section of land presented to him by his uncle and namesake, which had been previously improved, near Hamilton, Ohio.

While at St. Louis Captain Symmes promulgated his eccentric "Theory of Concentric Spheres, Polar Voids, and Open Poles." To these investigations relative to the figure of the earth he had devoted many years, and had wrought himself up to a firm and conscientious belief that he had made the great discovery of the age, viz.: "That the earth as well as all the celestial orbicular bodies existing in the universe, visible and invisible, which partake in any degree of a planetary nature, from the greatest to the smallest, from the sun down to the most minute blazing meteor or falling star, are all constituted, in a greater or less degree, of a collection of spheres, more or less solid, concentric with each other, and more or less open at the poles; each sphere being separated from its adjoining compeers by space replete with aerial fluids; that every portion of infinite space, except what is occupied by spheres, is filled with an aerial elastic fluid, more subtile than common atmospheric air, and constituted of innumerable small concentric spheres, too minute to be visible to the organ of sight assisted by the most perfect microscope, and so elastic that they continually press on each other and change their relative situations as often as any piece of matter in space may change its position, thus causing a universal pressure, which is weakened by the intervention of other bodies in proportion to the subtended angle of distance and dimension, necessarily causing the body to move toward the points of decreased pressure." (Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres, p. 25.)

In order to make his discoveries and purposes known,

he issued the following circular, which, like a lady's letter, is most important for its postscript:

No. 1.

CIRCULAR.

Light gives light to light discover—*ad infinitum*.

St. LOUIS (MISSOURI TERRITORY), }
NORTH AMERICA, April 10, A. D. 1818. }

TO ALL THE WORLD,—

I declare the earth is hollow and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentric spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking. JNO. CLEVES SYMMES,

Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B.—I have ready for the press a Treatise on the Principles of Matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose Dr. Darwin's "Golden Secret."

My terms are the patronage of THIS and the NEW WORLDS. I dedicate to my wife and her ten children.

I select Dr. S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy, and Baron Alexander Von Humboldt as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia, in the Fall season, with reindeer and sleighs, on the ice of the frozen sea; I engage we find a warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82. We will return in the succeeding Spring.

J. C. S.

Captain Symmes addressed a copy of this circular to every learned institution and to every considerable town and village, as well as to numerous distinguished individuals, throughout the United States, and sent copies to several of the learned societies of Europe.

Its reception by the public can easily be imagined; it was overwhelmed with ridicule as the production of a distempered imagination, or the result of partial insanity. It was for many years a fruitful source of jest with the newspapers.

The Academy of Science, of Paris, before which the circular was laid by Count Volney, decided that it was not worthy of consideration. The scientific papers of Europe generally treated it as a hoax, rather than believe that any sane man could issue such a circular or uphold such a theory.

Circulars and newspaper articles soon followed circular No. 1, and were kept up for years, despite of the ridicule which was poured on the unfortunate author from all sides. In 1820 Captain Symmes commenced lecturing on his theory; first at Cincinnati, then at other large towns in the West. The novelty of the subject attracted large audiences; but he failed to make converts who possessed wealth or influence enough to secure the means to test by exploration the truth of his theory. The *West-ern Courier* of November 27, 1822, indulges in a dream of what would happen two hundred and twenty-eight years from that time:

"THE YEAR 2150 ANTICIPATED.

"*Cincinnati, December 7, 2150.*—The marble monument at Newport, which, in 1838, was erected by our ancestors to the memory of that great philanthropist and philosopher, John Cleves Symmes, fell to the ground on the 5th; its base having been undermined and destroyed by the late unprecedented flood of Licking River.

"Thus the records of fame, when committed solely to such perishable materials, live but a few transitory ages, and ultimately fall in with the general decay; but the memory of Symmes shall be as unfading and lasting as time itself. We need no frail stones to remind us of his name, who first separated truth from error, and banished ignorance from the world.

"*Washington, December 11.*—Two members of Congress from the State of *California* arrived yesterday in this city by the inland route. They inform us that the other (twenty-one) members from that State had proceeded through the canal at the Isthmus of Darien, to Mexico, where it was their intention to join the Mexican members, and charter a vessel for their conveyance to this city.

"The members from *Chu-san*, in the interior regions, *via* the North Polar opening, arrived on the 9th inst.; those from *Pestchee-le*, *via* the South Pole, reached the United States on the 30th ult.

"*New York, December 2.*—By the late return of the marshal, it is ascertained that this city, which, for the last two centuries, has been termed *mistress of the world*, now contains two millions of inhabitants, exclusive of foreigners. Philadelphia, her only rival, is found to contain but one million, five hundred thousand."

In May, 1824, Mr. Symmes explained his theory at Hamilton, to a large audience with such convincing effect that, after the lecture, they "*Resolved*, That we esteem Symmes's Theory of the Earth deserving of serious examination, and worthy of the attention of the American people."

So much did the theory attract popular attention in the West, that the "Polar Expedition" was thought a fit object for a benefit at the Cincinnati Theater, which was given on March 29, 1824. Mr. Collins then recited an address, written for the occasion by Moses Brooks, in which, after recounting the great discoveries to be made, he wound up with—

"Has not Columbia one aspiring son,
By whom th' unfading laurel may be won?
Yes! History's pen may yet inscribe the name
Of SYMMES, to grace her future scroll of fame."

In 1822 he petitioned the Congress of the United States, setting forth his belief of the existence of a habitable and accessible concave to this globe, his desire to embark on a voyage of discovery to one or other of the polar regions, his belief in the great profit and honor his country would derive from such discovery, and praying that Congress would equip and fit out for the expedition

two vessels of two hundred and fifty or three hundred tons burden, and grant such other aid as government might deem necessary to promote the object. This petition was presented in the Senate by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, a member from Kentucky, on the seventh day of March, 1822, when, after a few remarks, it was laid on the table.

In December, 1823, he forwarded a similar petition to both houses of Congress, which met a similar fate.

In January, 1824, he petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, praying that body to pass a resolution approbatory of his theory, and to recommend him to Congress for an outfit suitable to the enterprise. This memorial was presented by Micajah T. Williams, and, on motion, the further consideration thereof was indefinitely postponed.

In 1825 he applied through the American minister at the court of St. Petersburg for permission to accompany the polar expedition then fitting out by the Russian Government, which was readily granted by the chancellor, Count Romanzoff; but the want of means to procure a proper outfit hindered him from accepting the offer.

In one of the copies of the book which was issued to defend his theory, Captain Symmes left notes on the margin, which give as good an account of his theory as we have seen:

"I hoped, ere this, to have been supported in my new theory of the earth by many pupils, but find that most of those who have written are inclined to oppose me. I would prefer having an advocate to state my views, because, in proportion to their extent, I may subject myself to the imputation of extravagance or ostentation, especially as, while I write, I naturally feel elated with my discovery. I am, perhaps, better fitted for thinking than writing. Reared at the plow, I seldom used a pen, except in a commonplace book, until I changed my plowshare for a sword, at the age of twenty-two, not wherewith to earn a fortune (having already an ample farm by the liberality of my revered uncle, after whom I am named), but to merit and obtain distinction, and accumulate knowledge, which I had seldom tasted but in borrowed books. With respect to the latter, the world is now to judge of my success; and in relation to the former, I at least may say I satisfied myself and fellow-soldiers, if not my country, not only at Bridgewater on our left and the sortie at Fort Erie in the van, but throughout my thirteen years' service, ending the war. I presume few have inquired more devotedly than myself into the reason and origin of all that occurred to view. I remember when at the age of eleven, in Jersey, while reading a large edition of 'Cook's Voyages,' my father, though himself a lover of learning, reproved me for spending so much of my time from work, and said I was a book-worm. About the same age I used to harangue my playmates in the street, and describe how

the earth turned round; but then, as now, however correct my positions, I got few or no advocates. I must not, however, say I get no advocates; for I have several. I particularly boast of two ladies of bright and well-informed minds, on the banks of the Missouri, who are able and earnest advocates and devoted pupils. To them is due the credit of being the first to adopt what the world is so tardy in admitting. But Colonel Dixon, who has traded on Lake Winnepeg with the Indians, is, I presume, the most important pupil I have obtained; for he has long been actively engaged in the North-west Company and fur-trade. He declared, in our first interviews, that I was certainly correct, and stated to me many important, otherwise inexplicable circumstances occurring high in the north, that were completely solved by my principle. He is regarded by such as have long known him at St. Louis as a gentleman of a very strong and well-informed mind. In addition to the passive concurrence of several men of thinking minds, among them a venerated member of the American Philosophical Society, in this neighborhood, I have been honored with the offers of several more enterprising spirits to accompany me on the expedition I propose; but as the conditions with regard to my outfit by the world are not yet complied with, I have not positively accepted of their services. I still hold my life pledged, however, for the general truth of my position and devotion to the exploration. I calculate on the good offices of Great Britain and France; for they nurse and patronize the sciences with ardor. My wife boasts her descent from the latter, and I, through five ancestors since the first landing at Plymouth, trace mine from the former. From the emperor of Russia, so well known as a patron of scientific enterprise, I flatter myself with much support. I challenge any opposers of my doctrine to show as sound reasons why my theory is not correct as I can show it is. I refer those who seek for truth to Rees's Cyclopædia, and any other books wherein the quadrupeds, fish, and phenomena of high latitudes are treated of; likewise those books that treat of Venus, Mars, and Saturn, where they will find many tests that, if duly considered, must go to prove my position. In the Cyclopædia, under the heads of 'Fishery,' 'Arctic,' 'Herring,' 'Seal,' and all other migrating fishes, it is shown that most, or all of them, retire annually beyond the icy circle during the Winter, and return, increased in fat and numbers, in the Spring; and under the head 'Reindeer' it is stated that this animal passes annually near Hudson's Bay in columns of eight or ten thousand, from north to south, in the months of March and April, and return north in October, as stated under the head of 'Hudson's Bay.' I propose to follow the route taken by the reindeer northward in Siberia, where they depart every Autumn from the river Lena (as Professor Adams, of St. Petersburg, states), because it is probable these deer choose the best season and nearest route to fertile and habitable lands, and because

we can there obtain domestic reindeer and civilized guides or assistants. I propose returning either in the course of thirty or forty days, or when the deer return in the Spring. It is presumable that man can live where deer thrive. I do not think there are no dangers attendant on such a trip, but believe the object will justify risk in all probable ones. In plate 17, Vol. XXXIII, Part II, of the Cyclopædia, the figure of Mars, with his equator toward us, exhibits his pole surrounded with single light circles, whose farther sides extend beyond the periphery of his disc. I hence conclude that his poles are open, and that the light reflected by the farther sides of the verges of the opening is refracted so as to appear extended beyond his disc by means of its coming to us through the atmosphere of the nearest verges. It is a well-known fact that refraction is greatest toward the poles of the earth, owing, probably to the dense atmosphere there. The apparent continuation of the margin of his true disc through these rings (if not an imaginary line dotted there), must be the farther verge of the second sphere within rising by refraction, apparently, as far out of the true periphery of his disc. I contend that the space within the circumference of the arctic icy circles, if not hollow or greatly concave, could scarcely afford space or surface to maintain alive and in health all the fish known to come from thence annually, in the Spring, even if, without resorting to feeding upon each other, this food was inexhaustible and the whole circle water. But floating trees being often found far north of where we see any grow is an impressive circumstance to show it can not be all water, and the fact that those trees are generally such as abound in the tropics, together with several unknown species, shows that there is a hot climate beyond; and the migration of the reindeer, too, shows that moss or other vegetables abound there, and, consequently, land. Pinkerton states that the Dutch, who, at different times, got detained by the ice in high latitudes, could find but few fish to eat in the season of Winter, which proves that the migrating fish do not Winter amongst or on this side the ice. I also refer to Dr. Darwin's notes on winds in his 'Botanic Garden'—which I never read until after I adopted my theory—where that great, although often extravagant, philosopher declared his belief that there was a great secret, yet to be explained, at the poles, and anticipated that the light of the present age would disclose it. The stone spheroid he found hollow, and somewhat disposed in concentric strata, and the concentric iron nodules he describes deserve to be considered. He states that the seeds of several tropical plants are often found in the seas high north, in a state so recent as to vegetate. I recommend the perusal of Mavor's and Pinkerton's Voyages, Pennant and Goldsmith on Animated Nature, and Hearne's and Mackenzie's Travels, wherein many tests of my position exist.

"Pinkerton shows that beyond latitude 75° the north winds are often warm in Winter; that in midwinter

there falls, for several weeks, almost continued rain; and that vegetables and game are more abundant at 80° than at 76° . When my chain of reasoning, drawn from the nature of matter, first led me to the conclusion of hollow spheres and open poles, I merely intended broaching it as a question; but when I found the planets of the heavens and the phenomena and natural history of the polar regions afforded proofs incontestable, I then declared the fact without reserve, and have been considered by many as a madman for my pains. Were I, however, in any degree to feel disconcerted by the playful though ill-timed witticisms of others, I should comfort myself in the reflection that, as soon as I shall succeed in the establishment of my theory, the more it has been derided the more I shall feel honored in the event. Innovations in science or art most commonly excite opposition. If additional reasons are required, I have an ample fund yet in store for the world."

Among his converts was a young lawyer, Mr. J. N. Reynolds, a graduate of Ohio University. With him Captain Symmes entered into an agreement for a lecturing tour through the Eastern States. They set out in September, 1825, accompanied by Anthony W. Lockwood, a stepson of Captain Symmes, and lectured in various towns in Ohio. In about a month Captain Symmes was forced to return home in consequence of ill-health. In January, 1826, he rejoined them at Pittsburg, and they proceeded eastward. Some difficulty soon occurred, however; Reynolds became dissatisfied, and left them. Symmes, undaunted by this desertion, or the constant ridicule with which he was met, continued his tour to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, as far as Maine, and even into Canada, lecturing at the various towns through which he passed.

His health was by this time greatly impaired by his constant labors and excitement, and he was reluctantly obliged to give up lecturing. He retired for a time to his native place in New Jersey, where he remained the guest of an old friend of his father, until his health was sufficiently restored to enable him to travel homeward. When he reached Cincinnati, in February, 1829, he was so feeble that he had to be conveyed on a bed placed in a spring-wagon, to his home near Hamilton. He continued gradually to sink, until released by death on the 29th of May, 1829.

His remains were committed to the grave the next day, in the old burying-ground at Hamilton, with military honors. They were covered with a monument, erected by his son, Americus Symmes, a solid structure of freestone, surmounted with a hollow globe, open at the poles, bearing the following inscriptions:

On the west side—"Captain John C. Symmes, a native of New Jersey, died in May, 1829, aged forty-nine years and six months."

On the north side—"Captain John Cleves Symmes was a philosopher, and the originator of 'Symmes' The-

ory of Concentric Spheres and Polar Voids.' He contended that the earth is hollow and habitable within."

On the south side—"Captain John Cleves Symmes entered the army of the United States, as an ensign, in the year 1802. He afterward arose to the rank of captain, and performed daring feats of bravery in the battles of Lundy's Lane and sortie from Fort Erie."

On the abandonment of the burying-ground this monument was left standing, and is now the only one there. The globe has been broken off, and is now to be found in one of the neighboring door-yards.

Captain Symmes was a man of great simplicity and earnestness of character—a high-minded, honorable, honest, and exemplary man in every walk of life, and was beloved, trusted, and respected by all who knew him.

So fixed in his mind was the belief of the truth of his theory that for ten years, although laboring under great pecuniary embarrassments and buffeted by the ridicule and sarcasm of an opposing world, he persevered in his endeavors to interest others in it, so as to enable him to test its truth by a polar expedition; but without success.

It should now be remembered to his credit that many of the facts and fancies (as they then appeared) which he brought forward in proof of his theory of open polar voids have since been fully corroborated by the observations of Drs. Kane and Hayes and Captain Hall, but applied by them to the more plausible theory of open polar seas.

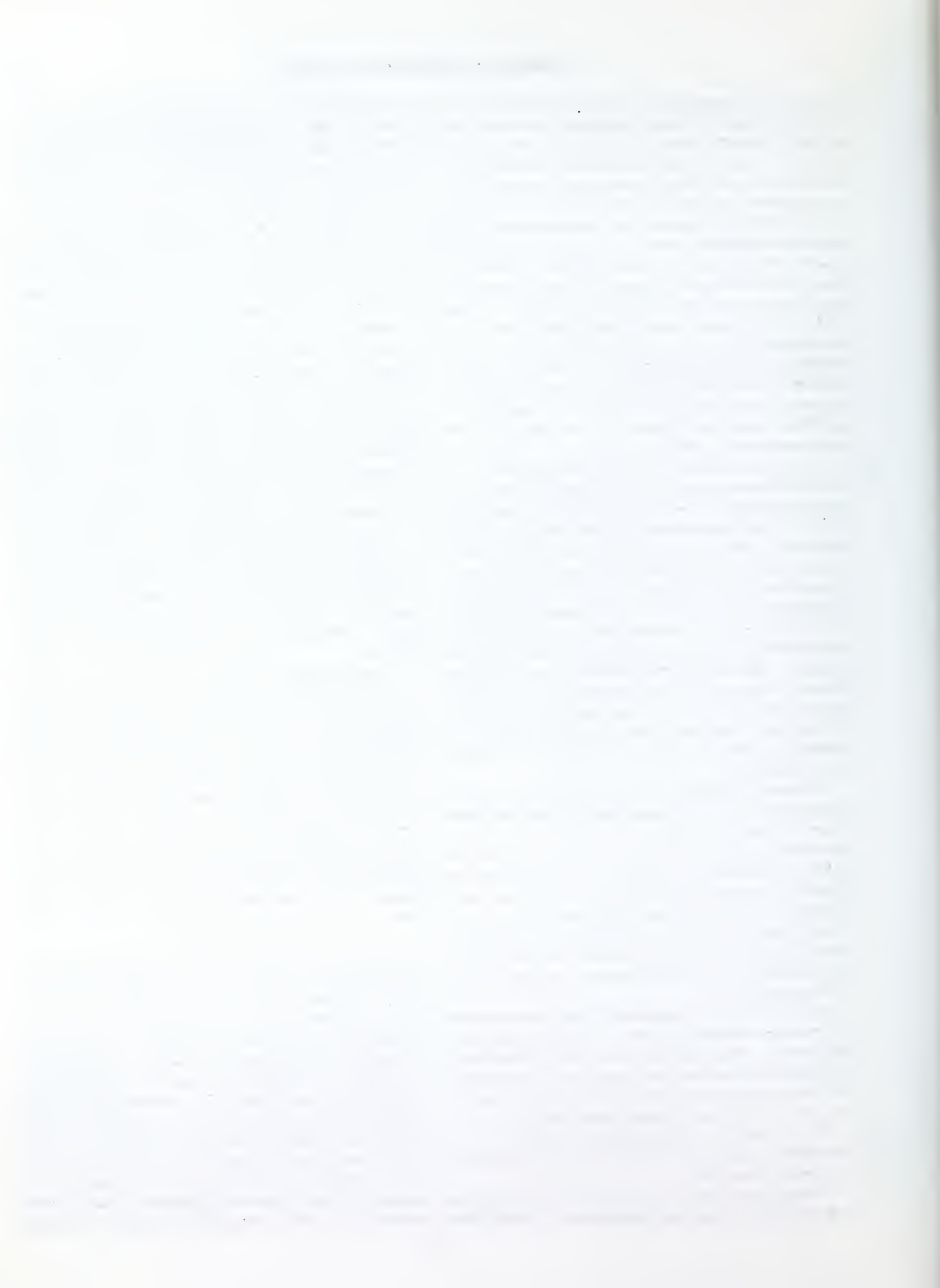
Captain Symmes's widow survived him, and made her home most of the time with her oldest son, Americus, though she spent much of her time visiting other members of the family. She died August 5, 1864, at Mattoon, Illinois, while on a visit to her son, Dr. Wm. H. H. Symmes, who was at that time residing there.

They had five children: Louisiana, Americus, William Henry Harrison, Elizabeth, and John Cleves.

Americus Symmes is a strong believer in his father's theory, and has spent much time in elucidating it. A few years ago he published a book giving the additional facts which had been discovered since the death of his father.

PIERSON SAYRE.

The last of the soldiers of the Revolution who died in Butler County was Pierson Sayre. His lamp had burned to the very last, and had finally gone out from mere exhaustion. He was the son of Uziel Sayre, and was born at a place now known as Providence, New Jersey, on the 12th of September, 1761. He was too young to enter the service of his country at the beginning of her struggle with Great Britain, but before he had attained his growth as a man entered the army of heroes who had determined to defend their homes and firesides. He was but seventeen when he joined Lord Stirling's division as a private soldier. In no State did the soldiers have more hardships to endure than in New Jersey, and of these Sayre had his part for two years and a half. He was in



most of the battles fought during that time, and in particular was in the battle of Springfield. General Greene was his commander, and the troops bore themselves nobly. He frequently had an opportunity of seeing Washington, and half a century after the general's death loved to recount what he knew of him. Often he would point from his recollection to those around him that majestic figure, that serene countenance, that power of command that seemed inseparable to him, and would describe his action under trying circumstances.

After Mr. Sayre left the army he went to New York City, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, as there was then a great demand in that city for persons of that calling. Four years before, the place had been set on fire by either British incendiaries or American patriots, it was never clearly known which, and a third part of the town was burned. With the return of peace in 1783, New York became again a center of trade and speculation, and many new houses were built, giving full employment to all. Of this Mr. Sayre had his part; and in 1786, on the 29th of June, he married Miss Catherine Lewis, with whom he lived happily for fifty-two years, until her death in Hamilton on the 25th of December, 1838, at the age of seventy-five. He remained in New York until 1790, when he removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, and settled in Uniontown, Fayette County, where he remained until 1809, when he came to this State. He was an important man in that community, and was sheriff for three years. He also took an active interest in the militia, and was at different times commissioned as lieutenant, captain, and major. The date of issuing the last was August 2, 1800, and it was signed by Governor McKean.

In 1809 Mr. Sayre, with his family, removed from Uniontown to Butler County, buying a farm and tavern-stand seven miles from Hamilton, on the road leading to Middletown. It was then known by the name of the "Cross Keys." It is worth remarking that nearly all the earliest places of entertainment hereabouts were indicated by emblematic signs, such as the Black Eagle, Blue Ball, Lamb and Shepherd, as they are even now made known in Europe and in parts of Pennsylvania. The "Cross Keys" had formerly had much custom, and was widely known. Many meetings of the pioneers had been held here in the days when it had been kept by Andrew Christy. Mr. Sayre conducted this place for a few years, when he sold out to Abraham Miley, and removed to Cincinnati, where he kept a tavern near the corner of Walnut and Front Streets, at the sign of the "Green Tree." Mr. Sayre's father had preceded him on his removal to the West, settling in Cincinnati, in 1790, but afterward removing to Reading.

After going to Cincinnati, Pierson Sayre purchased a tract of land in Lemon Township, which, under another owner, was the site of the town of Monroe. In 1814 he came back to this county, purchasing of John Suther-

land lot No. 120, on Front Street, between Dayton and Stable Streets, but only remaining there a few months, when he removed to the Torrence tavern-stand, situated on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets. The building is now owned by Henry S. Earhart.

In October, 1817, he was elected sheriff of this county, and in October, 1819, was again chosen. Being withdrawn at the expiration of this time, in consequence of a constitutional limitation, he was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Midikin. In October, 1825, Mr. Sayre was again elected sheriff by a large majority. On the completion of this section of the Miami Canal he was appointed the first collector of tolls, having his office at the east end of the Hamilton basin. He held this position two years, or until April 1, 1830. In 1835 he was appointed toll-gatherer for the bridge across the river at this place, holding the position until April 1, 1839. He was then seventy-eight years old.

In the year 1820, while sheriff, he contracted with the Board of Commissioners to erect the two public offices in the court-house square, one on the east and the other on the west side of the court-house, and he completed this task to the satisfaction of the people. He also built the Female Academy, on the south side of the hydraulic race, finishing it in the year 1834. This is the building now used for city offices, and in which the fire occurred in the Spring of 1882. He also built several other houses.

Mr. Sayre, more than any other person who ever lived in this county, had an opportunity of witnessing the changes that time has wrought in our land. When he was born the population of the British colonies was but a little over two millions of souls; at his death they were at least twenty-four millions. George the Second had but recently died, and he saw at the head of political affairs George the Third, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, besides the heroic governor, William Livingston, of New Jersey, and the worthies who presided over the Continental Congress. When he entered the army, Philadelphia, our largest city, was smaller than Dayton now is; the inland towns were Albany and Lancaster, and he was married before Ohio had a single settler. This State had as great a population at his death as the whole country had when he was born. He had witnessed great changes in the Miami country. Bridges, roads, canal, and railroad, all were made while he was here, in his long residence of forty-three years.

He did not escape the drawbacks of age. His children had died before him and his wife; his strength became weakness, and his mind worn out. For two years he required to be handled like an infant. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and as a neighbor, father, and husband was universally esteemed. He was not an idle man, and was always ready

to assist others. He died on the 4th of April, 1852, and was buried in Greenwood, the funeral sermon being preached by the Rev. J. W. Scott, of Oxford.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THIS neighborhood was very inadequately supplied with physicians at the beginning of the century. The pay was small, and must often be taken in trade; the roads were terrible, and many who were really ill went without a physician because it was so difficult to call one. Only young men could stand the fatigues of practice. This county, therefore, had attained a population of at least four thousand before there were any resident physicians. In the early days of settlement near Middletown the mother of the late Aaron Potter had a child afflicted with a felon. There was no one at hand to attend to it, and the heroic lady mounted her horse, took the child in her arms, and rode the whole way to Cincinnati to have a surgical operation performed. Herbs and simples were the common method of treatment, and the experienced women acted as midwives.

A few wandering disciples of Esculapius may have been in the present townships of Liberty, Union, Lemon, and Fairfield, before 1802; but it is believed the first two who settled in the county were Dr. Squier Littell, of Trenton, and Dr. Sloan, of Fairfield. They came here about the same time, but only Dr. Littell remained for a term of years. We have no further particulars of Dr. Sloan, except that he boarded with the father of Celaden Symmes, and occasionally went over into Ross Township.

Dr. Littell was the son of Captain Littell, of New Jersey, a patriot distinguished for his services and sacrifices in our Revolutionary struggle, and was born in Essex County, December 1, 1776—a year memorable in the annals of mankind. Having completed his early education, he entered upon the study of medicine, and, after practicing his profession awhile in his native State, emigrated to the Northwestern Territory about the beginning of the present century, and stopped in the city of Cincinnati. Here he remained for a brief period, when, following the guidance of circumstances, and failing, in common with all others, to penetrate the brilliant futurity which was reserved for a place whose claims to pre-eminence were disputed by the neighboring village of Columbia, he removed some thirty miles into the interior, and fixed his abode in Butler County, at Trenton, which was then called Bloomfield. Before leaving New Jersey, the doctor had married Mary, one of the daughters of Michael Pearce, who also came out here. Mr. Pearce was a farmer in good circumstances, and had a large family of daughters, who were much sought after,

as their manners and acquirements were much more than were then usual in the backwoods. Dr. Littell practiced in Trenton from his first going there until a short time before his death, when weakened by age and infirmities. He devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and the still more laborious duties of a profession, the calls of which, in the scattered population of the country, expanded occasionally to a circle of sixty miles in diameter, extending to Dayton on the one hand, and to Cincinnati on the other. As a medical practitioner he was remarkably successful, being distinguished for his sagacity and observation, qualities which enabled him, in several important instances, to anticipate the discoveries and improvements of later times, and secured for him a wide range of popularity. Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his avocations, he was repeatedly chosen by his fellow-citizens to offices of local trust and influence. In 1813 he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment, Third Detachment, of Ohio militia, having for his assistant Dr. Jacob Lewis, who came to Butler County very soon after he did, but had not engaged actively in practice. Colonel James Mills commanded the regiment, which rendezvoused at Dayton. They were ordered to St. Mary's, when the regiment was divided into three divisions. Soon after this, Dr. Littell resigned, and came home. His personal appearance was very striking. He was a tall man, perhaps a little over six feet, and full in figure, even in youth. As his years increased he attained a size truly colossal, with accompanying weight. To accommodate himself, he brought hither a spring-wagon, the first ever seen in this portion of the country, and used that ever after, discarding horseback riding, which was the usual method of traveling for physicians fifty years ago. Arrived at home, after a visit, he would cast himself upon the carpet, preferring this posture of perfect repose to the more dignified but less easy arm-chair. This habit became almost a necessity. His weight increased until it reached three hundred and fifty, and he became the largest man in Butler County. Dr. Littell was of a fiery disposition, and used to domineering. He had a piercing black eye, that seemed to read the very secrets of the soul, and he was possessed of great weight of character. Whatever he desired he generally accomplished. He was a virulent Jackson Democrat, never speaking in public, but using his influence in private. When fair words would not avail, he used harder ones. He was postmaster at Trenton in 1837, having been appointed by Van Buren, through the influence of John B. Weller, and against the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of that village, who had petitioned for another person. Dr. Littell was also an associate judge of this county, being chosen in 1834, and holding for a term of seven years. This was at about the time he had acquired his greatest obesity; and for the other associate judge he had Dr. Daniel Millikin, whose weight could not be less than two hundred and fifty, the sheriff of the county at that



time being Sheely, who was also of herculean proportions, not inferior to Dr. Millikin. Dr. Littell remained in Trenton until the ravages of age, aggravated by corpulency, caused him to retire. He went to Winchester, Preble County, where he soon after died, at the close of 1849. He had accumulated some means, which he divided among his nephews, whom he had brought up. Of these there were three. Dr. Squier Littell, now of Philadelphia, was the second. He is a man of high attainments, and well read, and has published several medical works. Eliakim was the oldest. He first lived in Philadelphia, publishing a magazine called the *Museum*, which was very successful, and then going to Boston, where he began the *Living Age*. It is a magazine of compilation from European periodicals, and contains a vast treasury of facts and fancy. A complete set is contained in every public library. He is now dead, and his sons are carrying on the publication. John was the youngest nephew. He studied law, but never practiced much. He began publishing law-books, and in that pursuit amassed a fortune. He was at one time a candidate for Congress from Philadelphia, and came very near being elected, lacking only a few votes. He contested the election, but it was decided against him. He formerly lived in Germantown, a handsome suburb of the City of Brotherly Love, but is now dead.

Mrs. Littell, the wife of Dr. Squier Littell, the elder, survived him. She was a most excellent woman, and had great power over her husband. Even in his greatest fits of rage she was able to pacify him. The doctor brought up one of the daughters of the Rev. Stephen Gard, his brother-in-law. This was Mary, who afterwards married Ezra Potter. He also brought up another niece, Rachel Taylor, who married William Potter.

Dr. Lanier came to Hamilton about 1805, and remained a short time.

Dr. Charles Este, brother of the distinguished Judge Este, once of Hamilton, but late of Cincinnati, was in Hamilton as early as 1810 or 1811, but did not remain long. We find his name afterwards as one of the medical censors of the district. Dr. William Greenlee occupied a somewhat prominent place between the years 1814 and 1817.

Dr. Jacob Lewis never really practiced much, but was here as early as 1803. He was born in Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, October 13, 1767. His father was in the Revolutionary army, and while in the service was attacked with camp fever and sent home, where he died. He left a wife and seven children. The family had a good farm, upon which they were enabled to raise every thing necessary for comfort. In 1790 Jacob went out on a visit to his sister, who was settled in the western part of Virginia. The neighborhood was exposed; but as there had been no attacks by the Indians lately, the inhabitants began to think that they were safe. One evening in the Spring of 1791 he returned from his

work, feeling sleepy, and laid down, waiting the preparation of supper. While asleep, three Indians came into the house and shot his brother-in-law dead. A young man who was sitting by the fire struck at the Indians with a drawing-knife, which fell from his hands, and he immediately bounded out of the back door, passing through the room in which Jacob was lying. The noise awoke the latter, and he, too, made his escape. As he rose he saw through the half-open door the lifeless bodies of his sister and his brother-in-law, with the hostile Indians, and he fled to alarm the neighbors. This he found, however, had been previously done by the other young man; and as soon as a sufficient party could be gathered, the Indians were pursued.

The next day two neighbors went to the house, and found the dead bodies of Kinan, the brother-in-law, his little daughter, and one of the children of Mrs. Ward, a neighbor. Mrs. Kinan was nowhere to be found, so they concluded that she must have been taken prisoner. Six had escaped out of the ten who were in the house at the time.

Jacob Lewis was thus left with the care of two orphan children on his hands. After considering the matter maturely, he concluded to leave the children with one of the settlers and return to New Jersey, where, he did not doubt, he could persuade one of his brothers, who had recently been married, to move out, take the farm, and take care of the boys. Nothing, however, could induce him to do so. The country was too hazardous for him. Two of the family were willing, however, each to take one of the boys, and bring them up in New Jersey. He consequently returned, worked on the place the whole Summer, and in the following Spring conveyed the boys to their uncles, who brought them up as their own.

Mr. Lewis remained in New Jersey, taking up the study of medicine with Dr. John Randolph, of Somerset County. In the fall of 1793 a letter was received from his sister, Mrs. Kinan, who was a prisoner among the Indians. She had been enabled to send it through the hands of a Quaker gentleman, who was in attendance upon the commissioners empowered to treat for peace with the Indians. Her messenger took the yellow fever in Philadelphia, dying of it, and consequently the letter had been long delayed. She said that if her brothers would call on Mr. Albert, an Indian trader, at Detroit, they could find out where she was.

Jacob Lewis was the only unmarried one of the family, and it was resolved that he should make the attempt, his other brothers helping with their means. He set out on horseback about the 1st of November, going by way of Western New York. At Genesee he left his horse, and engaged to help a young man who was just starting for Niagara with a drove of cattle. On the way they suffered much with cold, and were obliged to camp out for two nights. Late on the third day they reached

Niagara. This was still three hundred miles from his destination, with an unsettled country to pass through.

On telling his story, he received a pass from the authorities, and an introduction to Colonel Butler, Indian agent for that section of the country. He gave him a letter to Captain Brant, the chief of the Six Nations, whose camp was about thirty miles in the direction of Detroit. He remained at the Indian camp about a week before he could get a guide. At last Captain Brant, who, in the mean time, had treated him well, procured for him two guides, who agreed to make the trip for twenty dollars. It was a weary journey, traveling through unbroken woods and swamps, in snow and sleet, with little food and little rest, camping every night with only such frail shelter as they could put up after a hard day's tramp. They reached Detroit on the third day of February, 1794. Here he dismissed his guides, and presented his pass to Colonel England, the officer in command at Detroit. These were suspicious times on the frontier, so he had to stand a close examination; but after exhibiting his letters and telling the object of his travel, Colonel England gave him a permit to remain. The next day he fortunately found Mr. Robert Albert in town, and showed him his sister's letter. He said he knew her well, that he had goods with her tribe, and she had often worked for him when he was with them. He appeared very willing to give Lewis all the assistance in his power, but said that he would have to act very cautiously, as, should the Indians suspect that he was at all concerned in her release, that would be an end to his trade with them. He met also Israel Rulin, who knew her, and tried to make an arrangement with him to secure her freedom by purchase. Rulin made application to the old squaw who owned Mrs. Kinan; but she could not be induced to part with her. Much disappointed at this failure, he spent some weeks at Detroit trying to devise other plans for her release. He received the sympathy and friendship of many of the best people in the place, and was advised by all to act very cautiously, as, if the Indians suspected his object, his sister would be hurried off to some of their distant camps.

Weeks passed in this way, alternating between hope and fear. All the traders he met seemed to sympathize with him; but were unwilling to run any risk to aid him. He could not even induce them to acquaint his sister with his presence in Detroit, as it would only result in a useless attempt to escape, followed by greater hardships and her removal to a distant camp. Mr. Lewis, however, was determined to remain in the neighborhood and persevere in his plans, however long it might take. Just as he was looking around for means to get into the Indian country, a contractor came to Detroit to engage men to cut and clear timber round Fort Maumee. This gave him just the chance he wanted; so he engaged at once as a chopper, and in a few days he was at work.

A few weeks afterward the advance of General Wayne and his army was reported at the fort, and with it came large numbers of Indians, who encamped in its neighborhood. Mr. Lewis had enlisted the sympathies of a companion of his daily work, Thomas Matthews, and they resolved to go out to the Indian encampment, though without much expectation of finding the missing one.

"We went out," he says, "and straggled among them in a careless manner for fear of being suspected. While thus walking about, a woman clapped her hands and cried out, 'Lord, have mercy on me!' I knew her at once, but turned my back toward her, and walked off, telling Matthews who she was. We dare not go to speak to her, but turned our course toward the fort, at the same time fixing in our minds the situation of her tent and the lay of the ground and timber about the camp. There was a large burr or white-oak tree lying prostrate near the camp, with a dense top. As we knew the Indians kept no sentries at night, we thought if we only could get her to come there at night we could easily carry her off; but how to make the arrangement with her to meet us was the puzzling part. We had observed that the squaw at whose tent she was had a cow; and it was agreed that Matthews should go the next morning to the squaw with a loaf of bread, and try to exchange it for milk. I was afraid to go myself, lest I should, by my emotion, betray myself. So Matthews went; and, fortunately, my sister was called to interpret. This gave him the opportunity he wanted, and he mingled the bread and milk talk with the plan for escape, which she agreed to. Fortunately the head engineer had command of the outposts that night, and, as he knew my story, when he learned our plans he told the guard to pass us outside of the lines, and allow us to return with any one we might bring with us.

"We went to the tree as soon as it was quite dark, and waited there till near daylight; but my sister did not come, and we were obliged to return to the fort disappointed. The bread and milk strategy was tried by Matthews again. He found that she had been out all night also, but in another tree-top. He soon made her understand which tree was to be our meeting-place, and returned. Again our friend, the engineer, favored us. We waited at the tree but a short time, when my sister came. Our greeting was short, as the slightest noise might defeat our plans. We started at once for the fort. When we got within the lines, not deeming it safe to take her into the fort, we took her to a large brush-heap near the fort, where we had been at work that day, in the middle of which I had made a hollow large enough for a person to sit in quite comfortably. Here we left her, well supplied with water and provisions. The next day had nearly passed, when I heard that a boat called the *Shoon-oon* had been ordered down the river, and thence to Turtle Island. I immediately went to the boat, and

frankly told the captain how I was circumstanced, and asked him to carry myself and sister to Turtle Island. After studying a few minutes, he said that he would if I could get my sister safely aboard; but said he, 'It will be almost impossible; see yonder, there are almost a hundred Indians scattered along the bank.' I told him to leave that to me. I went to the fort, got an extra suit of clothes I had, and, taking them to the brush-pile, told my sister to put them on. When she was dressed, I took her by the arm as if she was sick, and started for the boat. One of my fellow-workmen saw us, and, not knowing what I had been doing, hallooed to me, 'You are afraid of Wayne, are you, and going to Detroit?' I answered that I was helping this sick man on board the *Shawance*, and walked on through the crowd of Indians, and got aboard without attracting attention.

"By daylight next morning we were safely moored at Turtle Island. Here we took passage on a brig bound for Detroit; but when we got to the head of the lake we were becalmed, and, fearing delay, at my request the captain landed us on the Canada side, and we walked up to Detroit. Here we procured rooms at a tavern; and I was so overcome with my anxiety and excitement that I was taken sick, and was confined to my bed for a week. We had to remain some time here before we could get a chance to go to Niagara. Colonel England again befriended me. When a vessel was about starting for the mouth of the Chippewa, he procured a passage for us, and gave us a pass. We had a smooth passage down the lake, landed at the mouth of the Chippewa, and made our way down on the Canada side to Queens-town. Here we obtained new passes, and sailed for the mouth of the Genesee River. Thence we traveled on foot to where I had left my horse on my outward trip. I found the house had been traded off; but I got another. On this my sister rode, and I walked by her side all the way to New Jersey. We reached Somerset in the month of October, lacking only a few days of a year from the time I started out, and there was great rejoicing in the whole family and neighborhood."

Mr. Lewis remained in New Jersey about a year, finishing his professional studies, when he married and moved to the western part of Pennsylvania, and established himself in practice. In the Spring of 1802 he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he lived quietly and prosperously.

In 1813 Dr. Lewis was appointed surgeon's mate of the First Regiment, Third Detachment, of Ohio militia. Colonel James Mills commanded the regiment, which rendezvoused at Dayton. They were ordered to St. Mary's, where the regiment was divided into three divisions. Dr. Lewis had professional charge of the two divisions stationed at Wapakoneta and Amanda, which were on the Auglaize, almost twelve miles apart.

His superior officer, Dr. Squier Littell, soon after this resigned, and Lewis had charge of the whole regiment.

When news came that the British and Indians were collecting strongly near Fort Meigs, the First Regiment was ordered down the St. Mary's to that point; but Lewis was left at Amanda in charge of a large number of sick and wounded at that place. Here he had comfortable quarters and good attendance. Sheriff James Smith, paymaster, was his room-mate.

At the end of the six months for which the regiment had enlisted they were mustered out, and returned to Hamilton. Lewis then made a visit to his friends in New Jersey, and on his return settled on his farm, which he had purchased in 1804.

Dr. Lewis died July 19, 1851, of apoplexy, it is supposed, having been found dead in his stable on his farm in Butler County.

The first regular physician who practiced in this town for a long time, and whose history was identified with it, was Dr. Daniel Millikin. Several of the other members of his family came here with him, or subsequently, and they and their descendants have maintained a distinguished position up to the present time.

Dr. Daniel Millikin was the first child of James and Dolly Millikin, who resided on Ten-mile Creek, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. James Millikin was born on the fifth day of January, 1752, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. His father was also named James, and was born in 1727, and his mother, formerly Martha Hemphill, was born in 1729.

The father of Dr. Millikin left Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania in 1771, when only nineteen years of age. He did what was then a very unusual thing, but what is now a common undertaking. He separated from his parents, his home, and his friends, and sought the American colonies under the ardent impulses of an adventurous spirit, to seek a home in a new country. He was not impelled to the movement by the importunities of relatives and friends who had preceded him. His example, however, was followed by his brothers William and Robert, who both lived and died in Greene County, State of Pennsylvania. He had other brothers in Ireland; one a "factor," and another a merchant.

As all the children of James and Dolly Millikin are deceased, it is not now possible to ascertain accurately the residence, the pursuits, or the experiences in life of the father after he landed in this country and previous to his marriage to Dolly McFarland, on the 31st of March, 1778. At the time of this union he was twenty-six years old. Mrs. Millikin was born near Dartmouth, in Bristol County, Massachusetts, on the 8th day of June, 1762, and was consequently, when married, under the age of sixteen. This marriage was the union of a young, adventurous Protestant Irishman to a simon-pure Massachusetts Yankee girl, which resulted in a prosperous and happy married life and the rearing of a large family.

Dolly Millikin was the daughter of Daniel McFarland and Sarah Barber McFarland, who were married on

the first day of July, 1752. They had a large family. Eight of their children were born in Bristol County, Massachusetts, and two in Burlington, Burlington County, in the State of New Jersey. One of her brothers, Daniel McFarland, removed from Pennsylvania to Warren County, Ohio. Another brother, Abel McFarland, continued to reside on Ten-mile. He was an active, intelligent man, of more than usual prominence, having represented his county of Washington in the General Assembly of that State. His family was numerous. One of his sons, Major Daniel McFarland, was an efficient and accomplished officer, and was killed at the battle of Bridgewater during the war of 1812.

Another brother, William, continued to reside in Washington County, where he raised a large family. He was the father of Major Samuel McFarland, who became a prominent citizen of the county. He was conspicuous for the maintenance of his convictions, and for his fearless and uncompromising advocacy of antislavery doctrines, and was the candidate for vice-president of the United States of the Liberty party, in 1844, on the ticket with James G. Birney, the candidate for President. William McFarland had also a son named James, who was the father of Noah C. McFarland, who, for many years, was a prominent lawyer and politician in Hamilton. He was the junior member of the law firm of Scott & McFarland, and represented Butler and Warren counties in the Senate of Ohio. Subsequently he removed to Topeka, Kansas, was elected to the Senate of that State, and is now commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States at Washington City.

Dr. Joel B. McFarland was a nephew of Mrs. Dolly Millikin. He took up his residence in Hamilton in 1835. He was a popular practicing physician in this county for many years, and represented the county in the Legislature in 1841-2. He afterwards removed to Lafayette, Indiana. There, too, he practiced his profession, and represented the county of Tippecanoe in the Legislature of Indiana.

Mrs. Dolly Millikin, in view of the privations of her early life, residing, as she did, before and after her marriage, in the almost extreme Western settlements, where even limited opportunities for mental culture were not to be found, proved to be a woman of good sense and of great usefulness to the community in which she so long lived. She was highly esteemed for her intellect and her energy and exemplary life. The father and mother were industrious, frugal, and thrifty for their day and generation. They did not accumulate wealth, as others did not; but they became comparatively easy and independent, so that they could provide for the wants of their large family, and give them such advantages as existed for the acquisition of a very imperfect rudimentary education. Their children left the paternal roof well trained in their morals, and with characters that were unblemished, to make their own living, and to stand or

fall according to their own merits. They had born to them eight sons and one daughter, all of whom attained to manhood or womanhood. They were Daniel, James, John H., Samuel, William S., Robert B., Andrew, Abel, and Mary. All of them married. All of the sons, with a single exception, have been residents of Ohio, and five of them were residents of Hamilton, and now have their final resting in Greenwood Cemetery.

Daniel Millikin, the first of the family, was born on the fourteenth day of February, 1779, on Ten-mile Creek, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The early incidents of his boyhood life are not known by any of his surviving descendants. Being the oldest child of a young married couple, who had commenced their married life with the view of acquiring and improving a home under the inevitable trials and privations incident to living on the extreme western border of the settlements, and in a neighborhood sparsely populated, it is fair to presume that his services as a boy and young man were constantly required in assisting his parents. The history of all boys on the then Western borders at that period will show that they had to perform much labor and to endure many privations.

The facilities afforded for obtaining even a very limited rudimentary education were necessarily very meager. What progress he made we have no means of knowing. When, however, he had arrived to the age of eighteen, about 1797, his father and mother found themselves able to give their oldest son some respite from the labors of the farm to afford him an opportunity of acquiring a better education than he could obtain at home.

Accordingly, in fulfillment of their desires, the son was sent to Jefferson College, then located at Cannonsburg, about six miles north of the town of Washington, in his native county. He remained there over a year, devoting part of his time to the languages, in view of reading medicine. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of that profession under the care and instruction of Dr. John Bell, a prominent physician residing in Greensboro, Greene County.

After he had completed his studies under Dr. Bell, and was authorized to commence practice, he deemed it prudent to seek a wife. While residing at Greensboro he became acquainted with the family of Colonel John Minor, living near that place, and, in fulfillment of his purpose, he subsequently, on the 31st day of December, 1801, at the residence of her father, married Joan Minor. She was born where married, on the twenty-second day of September, 1782, being at the time of her marriage a few weeks less than nineteen years old, while he lacked a few weeks of being twenty-two.

The father of Mrs. Millikin, Colonel John Minor, was of the fifth generation from Thomas Minor, who was born in England in 1608, and who emigrated to America in 1630. John Minor, fifth son of Stephen Minor, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, on the fifth day

of January, 1747. He married Cassandra Williams in Maryland on the 20th day of February, 1771. She was born on the twenty-second day of December, 1753, and was the sister of General Otho Holland Williams, who was a distinguished officer under General Washington, in the war of the Revolution, and acquired high distinction for his gallantry in the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw.

Colonel Minor was the youngest son of his family, and after the death of his father resided with his brother William, in Washington County, Maryland. His active, adventurous temper soon impelled him to go further West and engage in the stirring excitements which existed at that period of the history of Western Virginia and South-western Pennsylvania. He and his brother William found new homes on Whiteley Creek, west of the Monongahela, in what ultimately proved to be in Washington County, Pennsylvania. There he and his brother had removed previous to his marriage, and he had provided a Western domicile for himself and intended wife before that event. "He had led the way in settling west of the river, and maintained his leadership in all that concerned the development of the country and the protection of its settlers."

Holding a commission as colonel from the governor of Virginia, all South-western Virginia being then regarded as within the boundaries of Virginia, he was recognized by the settlers as commander-in-chief of the militia in that region of the country.

Under the instructions of General Morgan he built stockade forts, and appointed spies and rangers, to insure, as far as possible, protection to settlers against the depredations of the Indians. The cabins of himself and his brother were fortified stockades, and were known as the Minor forts, to which settlers resorted when dangers were apprehended from the approach of the treacherous Indians.

Colonel Minor, under orders, built the flotilla of boats designed for the transportation of the regiment of enlisted soldiers under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clark, who descended the Ohio River with a view of reaching British posts on the Wabash and on the Mississippi. The boats were constructed at the mouth of Dunkard Creek, in Greene County, under the immediate supervision of Colonel Minor. Their completion was greatly retarded by the raids of Indians, which Colonel Minor had to repel by organized companies of flying militia, under his command.

After Indian troubles had ceased, and peace prevailed in Western Pennsylvania, and the true location of Washington County had been defined and settled, Colonel Minor was three times elected as a member of the Legislature from that county. He procured ultimately the passage of a law which authorized the organization of the county of Greene out of the territory which belonged to Washington County. Subsequently he held several

offices in the new county of Greene, and for several terms served as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Of him a gentleman, in writing of the early history of Greene County, recently said: "His life was one of eminent success and usefulness. He was probably the most prominent public man that Greene County has ever produced—a man of moral worth and character."

Mrs. Cassandra Minor died on the third day of March, 1799, aged forty-five years, and Colonel Minor died on the 30th day of December, 1833.

The result of the marriage of Colonel Minor with Miss Williams was the birth of twelve children—six sons and six daughters. One of the latter, Joan Minor, became the wife of Dr. Millikin, as before stated. After the death of the mother of these children, Colonel Minor married a daughter of Colonel George Wilson, by whom he had one son, L. L. Minor, an attorney-at-law, now residing in Wayneville, in the county of Greene, and one daughter, Minerva Minor. None of the children of Colonel Minor now survive, with the exception of L. L. Minor.

Immediately after his marriage Dr. Millikin commenced the practice of medicine, residing at his old home. The sparseness of the population and the general healthfulness of the neighborhood did not furnish a very encouraging prospect for a young physician. Besides the spirit of emigration was prevailing, and young men, especially those who were ambitious to improve their condition, were contemplating new homes in the farther West.

Strongly impressed with the prevailing conviction that "Westward the course of empire takes its way," Dr. Millikin determined to investigate for himself, and, by personal observation, to see whether it would be wise to follow that course. Accordingly, in 1804, he came to Ohio, and visited the valley of the Miamis. As the result of his investigations, ultimately he and his two brothers—John H. Millikin and Samuel Millikin—on the 7th day of April, 1807, took their departure from their cherished home. The separation was an occasion of deep feeling with parents and sons. They, however, had made up their minds for the undertaking, and went forward. John H. Millikin and wife intended to locate in Knox County, Ohio. Samuel assisted his brother to drive his stock as far as Zanesville, and there they separated. Samuel continued his journey on horseback to Cincinnati, where he expected to meet his brother. Dr. Millikin, with his wife and three children, embarked on a flat-bottomed family boat at Fredericktown, on the Monongahela, descending that river to Pittsburg, and thence going by the Ohio River to Cincinnati. After remaining there for a short time, he, with his family and his brother Samuel, took his departure for Hamilton, reaching it on the night of the 7th of May, 1807.

The first house he occupied was a story and a half hewed log house situated on the precise spot now occupied

by the paper-mill of Snider Sons, on lot No. 160. During the ensuing Fall and Winter he built the two-story hewed log house still standing on the north end of lot 202, on Second Street, north of Heaton Street, to which house he removed in the early part of the Summer of 1808. Afterwards he purchased lot No. 118, on the corner of High and Fourth Streets, upon which he erected the frame house now remaining, and into it he removed his family on the eighteenth day of September, 1819. He resided there for eighteen or twenty years, and afterwards he built the house on the north end of lot 155, on Third Street, where he resided until within a few years of his death.

Dr. Millikin and wife had a large family. Their children were born as follows: Stephen Millikin, on the second day of January, 1803; John M. Millikin, on the fourteenth day of October, 1804; Anna Millikin, on the sixth day of September, 1806; Thomas B. Millikin and James H. Millikin, on the eighth day of May, 1808; Anna Millikin, on the fifth day of March, 1811; Joan Millikin, on the tenth day of May, 1813; Mary Millikin, on the twenty-second day of August, 1815; Daniel Millikin, on the seventeenth day of April, 1818; Jane Millikin, on the twenty-second day of September, 1819; James Millikin, on the 8th day of July, 1822; Otho W. Millikin, on the 22d day of January, 1826. The three first were born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the others in Hamilton. Anna and James H. both died young and previous to the birth of others of like name. Nine of the foregoing arrived to lawful age, and were all married as follows: Stephen married Eleanor Ewing, April 17, 1823; John M. married Mary G. Hough, September 6, 1831; Thomas B. married Catherine Hough, November 10, 1831; Anna married Americus Symmes, February 21, 1832; Joan married Robert Kennedy, December 6, 1832; Mary married D. D. Conover, October 19, 1838; Daniel married Sarah J. Osborn, February 1, 1843; Jane married O. P. Line, April 25, 1843; Otho W. married Lida Schenck, January 11, 1854. Stephen and Thomas B. lost their wives, and were subsequently again married. All raised families, and only four—John M. Millikin, Joan Kennedy, Jane Line, and O. W. Millikin—now survive. Stephen and Thomas both removed West, and both died, leaving families.

Mrs. Joan Millikin had, for some years, been in feeble health, and died on the 28th day of September, 1830, being then only a few days past forty-eight years of age. Owing to the extremely severe hardships that Dr. Millikin had been compelled to endure in the very extensive and laborious practice of his profession, in the earlier years of his residence in Butler County, his stalwart frame was for years enfeebled by disease. For some time previous to his death he occasionally suffered severely from acute attacks, while his general health was seriously impaired. He finally departed this life on the third day of November, 1849, having attained the age of

seventy years, eight months, and twenty days, and after a residence in Butler County of forty-two years and nearly six months.

The professional career of Dr. Millikin was not only protracted, but it was excessively laborious and severe. There was no mode of conveyance save riding on horse-back. Doctors had to ride in the intense, hot sun, and were exposed to the cold, the rain, and wintery storms. The roads were frightfully bad for a large portion of the year. As there were but few physicians, Dr. Millikin had a wide range in his practice, not only visiting in all parts of the county, but receiving occasional calls from adjoining counties. The pressing demands that were made on physicians during the Summer and Fall months, for twenty-five or thirty years of Dr. Millikin's professional life, can not be understood by those who did not live at the time referred to. Almost every household contained one or more patients needing medical treatment. Oftentimes the entire family would be prostrate with chills and fever, or with a most malignant case of bilious fever; so that there were not enough well persons in the family competent to answer the pressing calls of the sick. For continuous months the services of physicians were so much required that their average imperfect rest did not exceed four or five hours out of the twenty-four. It is marvelous that the excessive toil, great exposure, and deprivation of comfort and rest did not destroy the most robust constitution or impair the health of the most vigorous and enduring.

In the practice of his profession at the period referred to, Dr. Millikin was enabled to endure much hardship. He was of a cheerful, genial temperament, and submitted to the hardships and discomforts of his professional life with but little complaint. His services were inadequately compensated by those he served. The fees charged and collected were insufficient for the comfortable maintenance of a family. He was unselfish and liberal in his nature, and had apprehensions lest he might demand too much for his services, or call too soon for the miserable pittance that he had charged his patients. He married a second wife, by whom he had several children, one of whom survives—Samuel Millikin.

Outside of his professional life he had the confidence of the public, and occupied several honorable positions. He was in the war of 1812, in Colonel Mills's regiment, as surgeon, and, for a period, as quartermaster. He was a trustee of Miami University for many years; represented the county as a representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1816; was major-general of the Third Division of Ohio militia, composed of Butler and Warren Counties, and served for three terms as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The family of John M. Millikin and wife that attained full age consisted of three sons—Minor, Joseph, and Dan—and one daughter, named Mary. The two first named were graduates of Miami University. Minor

studied law, and attended Harvard Law School, but did not engage in practice. After his marriage and his return from a visit to Europe, he located on a farm, and gave attention to agricultural pursuits until the rebellion broke out. He enlisted in the first cavalry company organized in Ohio, and became its first lieutenant. In connection with the other officers of the company, he was compelled to furnish the horses necessary for mounting their men, as, in 1861, the government had not become aware of the necessity of providing for a cavalry corps in a well-organized and efficient army. The government engaged to pay for the use of the horses, to provide grain and forage, and to pay for horses lost in actual service. This cavalry company was first engaged in actual conflict under General Rosecrans at the battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia. His subsequent service in the army will be noticed elsewhere.

Joseph Millikin, after he had graduated, engaged in the study of theology, and was a student of Princeton Theological Seminary. Subsequently he became Professor of Greek in his Alma Mater, and, in connection with the duties pertaining to his chair, he gave instruction in the Hebrew language. In 1873, upon the organization of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at Columbus, he was elected professor of the German, French, and English languages and their literatures. He continued to occupy the position of professor of these branches until June, 1881, at the end of the college year, when, from severe and protracted illness, he was constrained to resign his professorship in that institution.

Dan Millikin, the third son, turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Miami Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, in 1875. In May, 1875, he opened an office in Hamilton, and proffered his professional services to the public. He is now actively engaged in the arduous labors of his profession.

The daughter married, and died on the 17th day of September, 1870, leaving one child, which survived its mother only a few days.

Samuel Millikin, fourth son of James Millikin, was born on the 28th day of February, 1787. He was, consequently, only a few weeks past the age of twenty, when he left his paternal home and the friends of his youth, and accompanied his brother Daniel to the West, and, as heretofore stated, reached Hamilton on the 7th of May, 1807. He made his home with his brother for some years, and, for the few first years of his residence in his family, devoted himself to the study of medicine. He became fully impressed with the conviction that the duties of the profession would not be congenial to his rather sensitive nature, and he declined to fully qualify himself for assuming the responsibilities of the profession.

He utilized the knowledge he had acquired, and opened the first regular drug-store that was established in Hamilton. He continued in that business for some

years and until about the time of his marriage. On the twenty-eighth day of September, 1813, he was married to Mary Hunter, sister of Mrs. Nancy Reily and of Mrs. Joseph Hough, all daughters of Joseph Hunter, of Fairfield Township. The result of this marriage was three children—two sons and one daughter—who lived to the age of majority. Hannah Millikin, the oldest child, became the wife of William Anderson, son of Isaac Anderson and brother of Judge Fergus Anderson. She died on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1834. His oldest son, James H. Millikin, was raised a merchant, and became the partner of his brother-in-law, William Anderson. In 1845 Mr. Anderson died, and, as a consequence, the business of the firm was discontinued. James H. Millikin continued in business for some time, and removed to Indiana, where he resided for several years. He now resides with his family in Decatur, Illinois.

John Millikin, the younger son of the family of Samuel Millikin, now resides in the First Ward of Hamilton. His mother having died on the twelfth day of July, 1828, when he was only a few years of age, he continued to reside with his father in Ohio and in Indiana, and subsequently removed from Vermillion County, Indiana, to Hamilton, where he has been engaged for many years as an agent of the firm of Long, Alstatter & Co.

Samuel Millikin was for a short time a partner of Mr. Hough in merchandising, in Hamilton; and afterwards he was engaged in the same business in Middletown, but unfortunately connected pork-packing with the business of merchandising, and found himself financially the worse of the speculation. He closed his business in Middletown, and returned with his family to Hamilton. In the Fall of 1821 he was elected sheriff of the county. He was re-elected in 1823, and served out his two full terms with great acceptance to the public. As an officer, as a man, he was everywhere highly esteemed by those who transacted business of any kind with him.

His wife having died, as stated, on the 12th of July, 1828, he devoted himself for some time in supervising and closing up the business affairs of Mr. Hough, who had become engaged in business in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Subsequently he again became engaged in merchandising, for a short period, in Hamilton, but finally, in 1836, determined upon removing to Indiana, and engaged in the business of farming. His son John remained with him for most of the time during his stay in Indiana. Ultimately father and son deemed it advisable to return to Hamilton, especially as the father was infirm in health and the son had a large family, consisting of wife, sons, and daughters. Having disposed of his property to his sons, he closed up all his business affairs, he and his son and family, in 1864, left their home in Indiana, and returned to Hamilton, where he had so long resided, and where his son and wife were both born.

He died on the seventh day of October, 1870, at the ripe age of eighty-three years, seven months and nine

days. It will provoke no invidious remark from a survivor who knew Samuel Millikin in his lifetime, and was familiar with his characteristics, to say that few men ever lived in Butler County who were more highly esteemed than he was for his integrity, his conscientiousness, his kindness and good deeds. He always had many enduring friends, and died leaving behind him no enemies.

Dr. Robert B. Millikin, the sixth son of James and Dolly Millikin, was born on the ninth day of December, 1793. At the time of the exodus of his three brothers from their home, in 1807, he was only in his fourteenth year. He remained with his parents until the Spring of 1813, when the spirit of emigration got the mastery, and constrained him to follow the examples of his brothers. Upon his arrival in Hamilton, he, too, became a member of the family of his brother, where he continued to reside until the time of his marriage.

Soon after his arrival in Hamilton he gave his attention to the study of such branches of an education as were preparatory to the study of medicine. The facilities for acquiring a good education had been by no means excellent. He availed himself of such as existed for more than a year, and then commenced the study of medicine. The Spring of 1817 was full of interesting events to Robert B. Millikin. He had been licensed to practice his profession, he had taken unto himself a wife, had commenced housekeeping, and opened an office where he proposed to answer professional calls.

Dr. R. B. Millikin was married on the sixteenth day of December, 1816, to Sarah Gray, who was connected with many of the pioneer families of that day. They had three children, who arrived at full age, and all of whom still survive. Samuel Millikin resided for many years after he became of age in Hamilton. Many years ago he removed to the State of Missouri, where he now resides, and is engaged in farming operations. Thomas Millikin, his second son of full age, was born on the 28th of September, 1819. He married Mary Vanhook, daughter of William B. Vanhook, who was a pioneer resident of Hamilton for quite half a century. Elizabeth Millikin married William A. Elliott, son of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, who died in 1881.

After Dr. Robert B. Millikin commenced the practice of medicine, he devoted himself to his practice with great assiduity, and to the management of his business affairs he gave the most careful attention. The result of many years' practice, and the giving of strict attention to all his interests, was the acquisition of property, and the enjoyment of a comparatively independent position. Even while engaged in the active duties of his profession, he gave attention to other business matters, and discharged official duties. He conducted the business of a drug-store in Rossville, now constituting the First Ward in Hamilton. He was postmaster of Rossville for many years, previous to the attachment of that place to Hamilton. Subsequently, after he gave less attention to his

professional duties, he engaged in the business of merchandising. During the earlier and more active period of his life, he discharged the duties of several honorable positions. He was for years brigadier-general of the militia; a trustee of Miami University; one of the commissioners for the selection of canal lands donated to the State, and a member of the Legislature of Ohio. After the defalcation of a treasurer of the county, he was appointed to fill the vacancy in that office, because of his recognized integrity and his strict and careful vigilance in the management of such an official trust.

His wife died early in the thirties, and Dr. Millikin subsequently married Mrs. Ann Eliza Yeaman, who still survives. Dr. Millikin died on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1860, having attained to the age of sixty-six years, six months, and nineteen days. Thomas Millikin, his son, is a lawyer, and the leader of the bar in this county.

James B. Millikin, another son, after preparatory studies, engaged in the study of law. He was duly admitted to the practice of that profession, and for more than thirty years has been a member of the Butler County bar.

Andrew Millikin was the fourth one of the sons of James and Dolly Millikin, who came to Butler County from Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was born on the 4th of April, 1796, and removed to Hamilton in 1820 or 1821. He was a clothier by trade; but after his removal here, and his marriage, he engaged in several pursuits, and subsequently purchased a farm on Pleasant Run, near Symmes's Corner.

He was married in 1822 to Adaline Hunter, daughter of Joseph Hunter, and sister to the wife of his brother Samuel, to Mrs. Hough and Mrs. Reily. He died in 1833 on his farm, being the first victim residing in the county, of the terrible epidemic, Asiatic cholera. He left a widow and three children. He was a man of vigorous constitution, of activity and industry, and notorious for his cordial, friendly intercourse with all who knew him.

Abel Millikin was the youngest son of the family. He continued to reside on the original homestead farm, on Ten-mile, for many years. Finally he removed to Hamilton, and resided here for some years. He was the father of the first wife of Noah C. McFarland, and father also of Dr. Samuel Millikin, who, for many years, was a reputable practitioner of medicine in Hamilton. He was the partner of Dr. Morris, then a practicing physician. Dr. Samuel Millikin died at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. C. McFarland, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains of his father and his sister were deposited.

Dr. Slayback practiced in Hamilton for several years, about 1818, after which he removed to Cincinnati. He was a very respectable physician.

Dr. John Weily was here as early as 1819, probably.

He died in 1823, on Third Street, much respected. Dr. Henry Baker and Dr. Samuel Woods were here as partners in 1823, dissolving partnership in July, 1824. Dr. Baker continued the practice, preaching also, a part of the time, in the Methodist Church.

Dr. John C. Dunlevy came to Hamilton from Lebanon about the year 1822 or 1823. He was a very thoroughly educated physician, perhaps the first of that kind in the county, and occupied a high place in the profession. In 1834 he returned to Lebanon. An advertisement of his in the *Volunteer*, in 1823, reads as follows:

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN C. DUNLEVY

Has recently opened a general assortment of fresh medicines in the house adjoining Mr. Falconer's tavern, in Ross-ville, which he will retail at Cincinnati prices.

He will continue to attend to the different branches of his profession on either side of the river. He may be found at his shop, or at his lodgings at Col. Hall's, when not engaged in professional business.

N. B. He designs shortly to make arrangements to receive wheat, pork, and almost any article suitable for the Orleans trade, for professional services.

Dr. L. W. Smith was in Hamilton as a practitioner in the year 1824. He was a genial gentleman, but did not remain beyond that year. Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey immigrated from New Jersey about 1823, and was a censor of the District Medical Society in 1824. He resided on the west side of the river.

Dr. Alexander Ramsey and Dr. Gunn were here at the same time, in 1819 or 1820. The latter was a superior man, and a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. His abilities and attainments were, however, drowned in the ocean of intemperance, as were those of Dr. Alexander Proudfit.

Dr. Loammi Rigdon was born in Pennsylvania, September 30, 1791, and graduated in medicine at Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1823. He practiced for eleven years in Wilmington, Ohio, and removed to Lebanon in 1824. In March, 1826, he came to Hamilton, and entered into partnership with Dr. John C. Dunlevy. Early in 1834 Dr. Dunlevy removed to Lebanon, and in October of that year Dr. Rigdon took into partnership, for a term of three years, Dr. Cyrus Falconer. October 9, 1815, he was married to Rebecca Dunlevy, the oldest daughter of Judge Francis Dunlevy. He died on the 10th of May, 1865. In all the active years of his professional life he had a large medical practice. He was for many years a respected member of the Baptist Church, and died full of honors as of years.

The State was, in the early part of the century, divided by law into medical districts, and in 1824 this county and Preble formed the second. They met at Oxford on the 25th of May, and appointed the following officers: Daniel Millikin, president; George R. Brown, vice-president; James R. Hughes, treasurer; Peter

Van Derveer, secretary; John C. Dunlevy, Peter Van Derveer, Jesse Paramour, James R. Hughes, Jeremiah Woolsey, censors. Members: John Woods, Eliphalet Stephens, Joshua Stephens, James M. Cory, Jas. H. Buell, Otho Evans, Samuel Woods, Wm. Bunnell, Dan Egbert, Robert B. Millikin, E. C. Myers, John Richey, Alexander Proudfit, David Baker, and Daniel D. Hall.

A code of by-laws was adopted, which required that the society should meet twice a year at Hamilton, when the board of censors would attend to the examination of candidates for license to practice physic and surgery. The censors were likewise authorized to hold meetings for the examination of candidates during the recess of the society.

By one of the by-laws members of the society were forbidden, after the next semi-annual meeting, to consult with, or meet on professional business, any person who was not a member of this or some other regularly organized medical society.

An address or dissertation on some medical or scientific subject was required to be delivered at each regular meeting of the society, by some member appointed at the preceding meeting, and John C. Dunlevy, M. D., was appointed to deliver the address at the next semi-annual meeting, on the last Tuesday in November.

Persons hereafter admitted as members were required to pay two dollars into the hands of the treasurer, on their admission, and the annual assessment of each member was made fifty cents.

By a by-law of the society, every member who was called to a patient who had, during his present illness, been attended by another, was required to ascertain whether the other physician understood that the patient was no longer under his care, and unless he had been dismissed, or had voluntarily relinquished the patient, the second physician was not to take charge of the patient or give his advice without a regular consultation, except in case of emergency.

At the same time and place the board of censors met, and examined and furnished with certificates, agreeably to law, Henry Baker and Daniel D. Hall, who were licensed to practice physic and surgery as soon as the society should obtain a suitable seal.

By a resolution of the society, a general statement of its proceedings at this meeting, signed by the secretary, was ordered to be published in one or more of the newspapers at Hamilton and Eaton.

Dr. Joab Hunt, of New Jersey, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, arrived here in 1831, and for two years was a partner of Dr. R. B. Millikin, of Ross-ville. He then removed to Mississippi. Dr. Richmond Brownell, who had studied medicine with Dr. R. B. Millikin, partly at the same time as Dr. Cyrus Falconer, had briefly practiced as the partner of his preceptor, and removed to Paducah, Kentucky, just before the advent of Dr. Hunt.

Dr. Jacob Hittell, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1797, moved to Butler County in 1839, and after spending three years in Trenton and Rossville, bought a home directly in front of the court-house on High Street, devoting himself to the practice of his profession. He was of German descent, his grandfather having come from Europe in the early part of the eighteenth century. When he was a boy the common speech in Lehigh was German, and he knew no English when he started out, at fourteen, to earn his living. At sixteen he was a clerk in a grocery-store, saving every cent not necessary for food, clothing, lodging, and education. He had every thing to learn, and he had already determined that he would be a physician. After eight years of unaided effort, he obtained his diploma, with the signatures of Rush, Physick, Wistar, and the other great professors of the leading medical college of the United States at that time. He then had eight more years of struggle before he had a comfortable position pecuniarily. His settlement in Hamilton proved fortunate for him. He was industrious, economical, and sharp-witted. He bought lots, which rapidly rose in value. There were many Germans and Pennsylvania Germans in the county, who gave him most of their medical practice, and his income from that source arose in some years, it was said, to \$5,000—a large amount forty years ago. Nearly every Fall he took a journey through Northern Ohio and Indiana, to buy wild land, which was then rising rapidly in value. These purchases turned out well in nearly every instance; and as early as 1840 Dr. Hittell was considered one of the richest men of Butler County. He was a very close man in money matters; but in at least one respect no man in Hamilton was more generous—that was, in educating his children, of whom he had five. One of these graduated at a young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia, one in Holyoke, one in Oxford, and one in Yale; and the other would not graduate anywhere, because he disliked books. About 1865, when nearly seventy years of age, Dr. Hittell abandoned his practice, and moved back to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1878. He laid off an addition to Hamilton in the southern part of the town, near the eastern bank of the river. He was a good surgeon, and a jovial associate among those whose company he enjoyed.

John S. Hittell, his eldest son, was seven years old when his father arrived in Hamilton. After graduating at Oxford, he read law for a time with the late John Woods, William Beckett being in the office with him. Dyspepsia interrupted his studies, and he never completed them. He went to California in 1849, and, after trying his hand at various occupations, including mining, became one of the editorial writers of the *San Francisco* newspaper, a position which he held, though not continuously, for more than twenty-four years. He was known as a hard worker and careful student, and was soon recognized as an authority in matters relating to the industries and resources of the

State. In 1862 he published a book called "The Resources of California," and the seventh edition of it appeared in 1879. "A History of San Francisco," from his pen, was issued in 1878. He has written several other books, numbering at least half a dozen, and has contributed much to cyclopedias and magazines. His range of knowledge is wide, including familiarity with the literature and tongues of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. He is a bachelor.

Theodore H. Hittell, his brother, born in 1830, studied law in Cincinnati, and moved to San Francisco in 1855, where he was for a time a journalist, and is now an attorney. He has been engaged in some very heavy law-suits, including the Lick will case and the San Pablo partition suit, in which, rumor says, his fees have amounted to little fortunes. He has been a member of the State Senate, and has compiled several law-books, which are standard authorities; and perhaps no name appears more frequently than his in the reports of the State Supreme Court. He is married, and has three children.

The youngest living child of Jacob Hittell, Mary, is wife of John W. Killinger, who has represented the Lebanon District, Pennsylvania, for four terms in Congress. Her eldest sister lives in single blessedness.

Dr. William Kelley, who had studied with Dr. R. B. Millikin, practiced several years, probably from 1834 to 1836, and then removed to Mississippi.

On Monday, January 2, 1837, a large portion of the physicians of Butler County met at Blair's Hotel, at the request of Dr. Falconer and one or two other physicians, and organized a county medical association. They adopted the American code of ethics, and agreed upon a fee-bill, the first ever thought of here. Previous to this the ordinary price for a visit was twenty-five cents, and mileage in country practice twenty-five cents a mile; obstetrical fee from two to three dollars; night practice at the same prices. By this new agreement prices were raised to a dollar for a visit. We give one of the resolutions:

"*Resolved* (unanimously). That the grade of professional fees this day adopted shall be the standard by which our charges in future shall be regulated, and that our honor as gentlemen and physicians is hereby pledged that we will adhere to it in all cases, except when charity or some motive equally honorable may induce us to depart from it: *Provided*, That where, from ungentelemanly neighboring physicians or other extreme cases, a physician is certain that his practice will be seriously and permanently injured by an adherence to this code, then he shall be held absolved from the obligation hereby imposed."

It will be seen that this is a most lame and impotent conclusion. It was impossible at that time to maintain barriers so strong.

This period, from 1830 to 1850, is to be distinguished as one of medical ferment. Our fathers practiced their

art by the best lights then attainable; but it was impossible for them to gain as thorough a knowledge of the human frame and its diseases and remedies as is now practicable. A reaction sprang up in the earlier part of this period against the excessive use of purgatives, blood-letting, and calomel, and soon attained a stronghold among the people. It soon crystallized into a theory that "heat is life, and cold is death," and that whatever tends to weaken the system or reduce the temperature is positively hurtful. This was known as the Thompsonian or botanic school, and in derision its professors were called by their opponents "steam-doctors." They carried about with them, at all times, apparatus to conduct steam from a fire to the patient. Rooms were closed, and the sick thoroughly heated. The apostle of this theory in this neighborhood was then the Rev. Wilson Thompson, pastor of the Baptist Church, who practiced as a botanic or steam physician. He was really an eloquent man, and he thundered from his pulpit, week after week, denunciations of the "calomel murderers," and even calling them by name. The adherents of the new views rapidly increased in numbers, but an unlucky epidemic destroyed their faith. The cholera was raging one year, after they had acquired this foothold, and in Columbus, where it was particularly bad, the deaths were very numerous. The followers of Dr. Samuel Thompson were very unsuccessful. Those that they treated died as fast, if not faster, than those who were treated by the allopaths; and they never recovered from the blow.

Dr. Loammi Rigdon, after the death of Dr. Daniel Millikin, was the senior physician in Hamilton in active practice. He was born in Pennsylvania September 30, 1791, and graduated in medicine at Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1823. He practiced for eleven months in Wilmington, Ohio, removed to Lebanon in 1824, and in March, 1826, came to Hamilton, and entered into partnership with Dr. John C. Dunlevy. Early in 1824 Dr. Dunlevy removed to Lebanon, and in October of that year Dr. Rigdon took into partnership Dr. Cyrus Falconer for a term of three years. On the 9th of October, 1815, he was married to Rebecca Dunlevy, the oldest daughter of Judge Francis Dunlevy. Dr. Rigdon was for a long time president of the County Medical Society, and died on the 10th of July, 1865. In all the active years of his professional life he had a large medical practice. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and died full of honors as of years.

Butler County has contributed a large number of settlers to California. Among those who studied medicine here before going thither was Alexander B. Nixon, M. D., of Sacramento, who was born March 1, 1820, in this county, his family being of English, Irish, and Welsh descent. He was educated in the common schools and the Miami University. He was a student of Dr. C. Falconer, of Hamilton, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College

at Cincinnati, in 1846, and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, and continued there until the Spring of 1849, when he emigrated to California, and finally settled in Sacramento, the capital of the State, where he has since been continuously engaged in the general practice of his calling. He has filled the office of president of the State Medical Society, and also the office of secretary; has been president of the Sacramento County Society, acting as its secretary for a period of three years in succession; and is now president of the City Board of Health. He also holds the office of commissioner of lunacy, a position which he has occupied during the last twenty-four years, and is the author of a pamphlet upon the subject of insanity, and of late years has written a number of papers upon medical subjects for the medical journals. He is now, and has been during the last twelve years, surgeon-in-chief of the Central Pacific Railroad Hospital. In 1856 he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, and in 1861 was elected State senator on that ticket. During the late civil war he held the office of surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Middle District of California. He was married in Hamilton, in 1845, to Margaret Bighana, oldest daughter of the late George R. Bigham. About two years ago, his wife died, leaving him with a family of one daughter and three sons. He is very much attached to his adopted State, but says the next best place is Butler County, Ohio.

Dr. Loyal Fairman was a physician in Trenton about 1828, remaining there some seven or eight years. He married Mary Todd, of Newport.

Dr. Isaac N. Gard, a son of the Rev. Stephen Gard, the earliest resident preacher in this county, was born in Trenton in 1811, attended the Miami University at Oxford, and graduated at the Ohio Medical University in March, 1831, beginning practice in Jacksonburg the same year, where he continued until 1834. He then went to Greenville, Darke County, where he has remained ever since, with some brief interruptions, now having been a practitioner over fifty years. In 1841 and 1842 he represented the counties of Darke, Mercer, Shelby, and Miami in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1858 and 1859 he represented the counties of Darke, Miami, and Shelby in the State Senate. He served one year as president of the Greenville and Miami Railroad during its construction, and sixteen years as trustee of the Southern Lunatic Asylum at Dayton.

Dr. Luther Jewett was a native of New England, and came to Trenton in 1834, when he was about twenty-seven years of age. On his first arrival he went into partnership with Dr. Littell; but after awhile he engaged in business on his own account. Trenton and its neighborhood was then almost wholly German, as the Mennonites and other persons from the father-land were on all sides of it, and the Americans were, therefore, driven more closely together than they were elsewhere.

Dr. Jewett formed the life of this society. He was eminently successful as a physician; but he also displayed great ability in the management of his pecuniary affairs, a point in which the medical profession are often remiss. Where other physicians lost from one-third to one-half of their accounts, he only lost a trifling percentage. He had a genius for dunning, and did not, remarkable as it may seem, drive away his patients by it. He remained in that town until about 1840, when he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, a place then on the outskirts of civilization. Dr. Jewett succeeded in that city as well as he had in Trenton, and soon had much money to his credit. His fame was coextensive with that part of the State. After becoming thoroughly settled he went back to Vermont, married a wife, and brought her on. But the variation in the climate and the way of living soon developed a hidden disease, and she died after only six weeks of married life. Dr. Jewett remained in the town till his death, which was about 1865 or 1870, leaving a large property, valued at over \$100,000, behind him. He was a man of many peculiar ideas. Among others which might be specified, he was an Abolitionist. He denied the right of one man to hold another in bondage, under any circumstances, and he enforced his view with earnestness and ability. It needed some nerve to be an Abolitionist in 1836 or 1840, much more than it did twenty years after. He was an excellent story-teller, and did not grieve when he himself was made the point of some witty story. He was the brother of Dr. Jewett, of Dayton, the president of the board of directors of the insane asylum in that place. In personal appearance he was tall and striking.

About the year 1808, Dr. Little, a very aged gentleman, and his son, who was also a physician, came from Connecticut to the neighborhood of Venice. The elder Little enjoyed a very enviable reputation as a surgeon in the East; but, owing to the infirmities of age, did only an office practice after coming to Ohio. The son, though considered a good physician, did not possess the skill and learning of the father. The elder Little died soon after locating in Ohio, and the son married a Miss Coan, whose brother still survives her, near Venice. After a few years he removed to near Miamitown, where he purchased a farm, and combined the practice of his profession with agriculture. The Littles prepared a salve which, it is said, possessed wonderful healing properties.

Dr. Benjamin T. Clarke, whose numerous progeny survive him, came to the neighborhood of Venice, from New York, in 1814. In 1816 the doctor laid out the western division of the village of Venice, calling it, at that time, Venus. He is described as a tall, spare-built man, well-informed on general topics. The doctor continued to practice until his death, which occurred in 1826.

Contemporary with Dr. Clarke was Dr. John Wood, a large, well-proportioned man. He, with his relatives, the Butterfields, emigrated from New York in 1816.

The doctor was very popular, and for a number of years did most of the practice. In 1828 he, with his family, removed to Illinois, where we lose his history. The doctor was a firm believer in the efficacy of large doses of calomel and the lancet. It is said that he abstracted blood with a lavish hand, and made it his practice to bleed his acute cases daily.

Dr. Blackleach, a native of Warren County, succeeded Dr. Wood in 1828. He practiced his profession in Venice many years. In 1839 he was succeeded by Dr. Prather. During his residence several itinerants paid Venice short visits; but their names and histories can not be obtained. The doctor was tall, spare-built, stoop-shouldered, and had very sunken eyes. He was very quiet; but was remarkable for a vein of dry humor. He held almost undisputed sway for many years, removing to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1839, where he continued to live until his death. His daughter still survives him there.

Dr. Prather succeeded Dr. Blackleach in 1839. A short time before leaving his home in Virginia he married a Miss Birkhead. The doctor's sojourn was characterized by turbulence—doctors' wars without number; sometimes maintaining his practice against three competitors. He retired from the contest in 1853, selling his practice to Dr. R. P. Lamb. The doctor removed to the Wabash country of Indiana. He was a medium-sized man, very sociable and well-informed, and a successful practitioner. During his practice quinine, it is said, was first introduced into practice in Venice.

Contemporary with Dr. Prather was Dr. Birkhead, who read medicine with his brother-in-law, Prather, and graduated with honors in the same class with Professor John Davis, of Cincinnati. The competition between Davis and Birkhead for the honors of the class was very close. After graduating he practiced in competition with his preceptor for about one year, when, losing his wife (formerly Miss Euphemia Dick, of the village), he removed west to Missouri, whence he returned a few years later, broken in health. He never succeeded in establishing a large practice, though he remained a number of years.

In 1841, Dr. Bamford, a successful physician and a good citizen, but a man of feeble health, located for a short time.

Drs. Cogley and Haines, of whom very favorable mention is made, were both located in Venice for a short time. The latter, Dr. Haines, is now at Seven-Mile.

Dr. Scott located in Venice in 1847, and married Miss Margaret Dick, who, with her son, still survives him in Venice. In 1851 Dr. Scott removed to Paddy's Run, where he soon established a good practice. A few years later he retired, and removed to his farm near Venice. He was arranging to enter the service as a surgeon in the late war, when he died of typhoid fever.

Dr. R. P. Lamb married Mary Hedges, in Illinois, in 1853. They visited her relatives living in Butler and

Hamilton counties during their wedding-trip. The doctor became infatuated with the charms and beauties of the Miami Valley, and decided to locate in Venice. An offer to sell property and practice, made him by Dr. Prather, was promptly accepted. His social and sympathetic nature soon gave him popularity and patronage. He remained in Venice until his death, which occurred in 1867, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Waterhouse located in Venice in 1854, and established a fair practice. In about two years after coming to Venice he turned his attention to the study of theology, and sometime later entered the Cincinnati Conference as a Methodist minister. He at present resides in Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Stevens, brother of the present editor of the *Obstetric Gazette*, Cincinnati, and son of the pioneer Dr. Stevens, of Warren County, came to Venice from Lebanon in 1858, and remained until the late war began, when he entered the service as a surgeon. Later we hear of him at Princeton, and at present he is at Westchester, at which place his professional attainments insure him success.

Dr. Phelps, a gentleman of considerable culture, who was educated in his native section of country, the South, and who practiced his profession in Louisiana for some years, came to Venice in 1864. But a love for drink blasted a career which would undoubtedly otherwise have been brilliant. He died rather suddenly, it is supposed, from an internal injury received a short time prior to his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Dr. Morris came to Venice, fresh from the scenes of surgical practice in the army, and soon acquired a large practice. The doctor had an itching for surgical cases, which led him to the performance of hazardous and unnecessary operations, in some instances. He performed the operation of lithotomy successfully several times. In general practice he met with ordinary success. He had a large practice, and prospered well in a financial way. He sold his practice to Dr. Joseph Iutzi in 1871. His leaving Venice was the beginning of a succession of misfortunes, which followed one close on the heels of another. We hear of him last as a vender of Morris's Elixir of Wild Cherry.

Contemporary with Dr. Morris was Dr. Moor, who made but a brief sojourn, removing to Groesbeck, Hamilton County, a dozen years ago. Although not very successful in competing with his bombastic opponent, his name and character are remembered to-day in Venice with high respect.

Dr. Joseph Iutzi, a native of this county, and the successor of Dr. Morris, practiced in Venice from 1871 to 1878. Dr. Iutzi possessed very fair professional attainments, and met with good success in his practice. He moved to Richmond, Indiana, and soon established a good practice, and is fast advancing to the front rank among the physicians of that city.

Contemporary with Dr. Iutzi was Dr. S. R. Hamer, who also located in 1871. The doctor had an extensive experience in the army, and practiced several years in the neighboring village, Paddy's Run. The doctor was a very companionable person, and his jovial manner and social disposition soon won him a large circle of friends and a lucrative practice, which he enjoyed until the close of his career as a physician.

In the Spring of 1880 he engaged in the business of dealing in and selling real estate on commission, in Denver, Colorado, where he has prospered very well.

The physicians at present—Dr. C. C. Hoover and Dr. M. O. Butterfield—are both young men, and both graduates of the Ohio Medical College.

Polly Bell, Katy Parker, and Betsey Pottinger were the first midwives in Jacksonburg. Betsey Pottinger came to Ohio in 1802 or 1803, from Nicholas County, Kentucky. Dr. Ellis was the first physician. He left the place in 1820, and located in Indiana, and afterwards was elected auditor of the State.

Dr. Otho Evans, now a resident of Franklin, Warren County, and who has been so since 1827, located at Jacksonburg, April 21, 1821, and remained there six years. At that time Middletown had two physicians, and Hamilton three or four, Trenton one, one at Oxford, one at Camden, two at Eaton, one at Germantown, and two at Franklin. During the six years that Dr. Evans was here, the Miami and Erie Canal was commenced, and Ohio inaugurated the free-school system. The roads were in a terrible condition. There was not a bridge over four feet wide in the township, nor a buggy in the State. About that time the Dearborn wagons, with wooden springs, were introduced. The following gentlemen were students of Dr. Evans: Lewis Evans, Johnson I. Phares, John C. Fali, John P. Haggott, and Pliny M. Crume.

Dr. Lewis Evans located at Middletown, and then removed to Wayne County, Indiana. He crossed the plains to California in 1849 or 1850, and died four or five years ago.

John J. Phares located at Paris, Illinois, but removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, dying, after a day or two of sickness, on October 22, 1842.

Pliny M. Crume was born in Wayne Township, in 1803, about one mile east of Seven-Mile. He married and located at Astoria, Madison Township, whence he removed to Eaton, Ohio, where he died in 1869. Dr. Crume was professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery for several years.

John P. Haggott, who was located at West Chester from 1828 to 1836, formed a partnership with his preceptor at Franklin, and was there twelve years. He then removed to Sidney, Ohio, and edited a newspaper until the war broke out in 1861. On the 3d of October of that year he was appointed surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. At Pittsburg Land-

ing, immediately after the battle of Shiloh, he was attacked with camp diarrhoea, and was removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he died, April 30, 1862.

John C. Fall located at Lewisburg, Preble County, having a lucrative practice for twenty-five years. He became a convert to "small pills," making a failure of it, and dying, in 1876, at Xenia, Ohio, a broken-hearted man. From the day he embraced the new faith disaster followed him.

William Miller came here in 1834 or 1835, and left, in 1855, for Minnesota. He was a paralytic for years, and died in 1876. Dr. Miller advocated the theory that the blood of a black cat would cure shingles.

Dr. Lurten Dunham was here in 1837, but removed to Camden, where he accumulated wealth, and died about ten years ago, from an overdose of chloroform.

Dr. Smiley was here in 1845 or 1846, and bought a farm in section 20, Wayne Township, on "Wayne's trace." He combined both professions, and afterwards removed to Piqua, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Nathan Stubbs was a student of Dr. Miller, and located in Minnesota, where he died in 1865.

Dr. Ayres located on Gregory's Creek, where he died only a short time since. He was a member of the Medical Society.

John S. Gowen was in Jacksonburg a short time, but died in Hamilton a year or two ago.

Drs. Hancock and Pinkerton were also in Jacksonburg.

In 1848 Dr. Lawder went to that village from Germantown, dying of cholera in 1849. In that year Jacksonburg and neighborhood was terribly scourged by cholera, there being nearly thirty deaths; thirteen deaths were in one house. Almost every case was fatal.

Dr. Hibbard died at Seven-Mile of cholera. He was to have been married to Miss Mary, daughter of Colonel W. W. Phares, the week following his death.

Dr. Jones died in 1849 of cholera.

Joan H. Baker, and Messrs. Grant and Pressley, undergraduates, volunteered their services during the cholera scourge. Dr. Baker located at Waterproof, Louisiana, before the rebellion. Dr. Grant located south of Lebanon, on the farm of his wife, and afterwards removed West. Dr. Pressley, while here, was the guest of the Rev. John H. Thomas. Miss Lydia, his daughter, was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and it was a case of love at first sight. Dr. Pressley was an ardent lover, and the tender passion was reciprocated. Dr. Pressley returned to Cincinnati, where he died of cholera in a few days.

Among the Patterson papers bills were found rec-
quired as follows:

Dr. Dumbley and Rigdon, 6 visits, 8 miles, . . .	\$5 00
John H. Thomas, shroud,	3 02
Henry Andrews, coffin (walnut),	8 00
Total amount of funeral expenses,	\$20 62

The coffin was hauled to the grave in a two-horse wagon, the funeral services being held a week or two afterwards. The first hearse was brought to Jacksonburg about 1845.

In 1850 Dr. John Corson opened an office here, remaining until 1863, when he removed to Middletown.

April, 1862, W. A. McCully formed a partnership with Dr. Corson, and remained until the August following, when he was appointed surgeon of one of the colored regiments, remaining until he was mustered out of service, at the close of the rebellion. He located at Trenton, but remained only a short time.

April 1, 1863, Dr. J. B. Owsley succeeded Dr. John Corson.

The earliest physician of Middletown was Dr. Carlton Waldo. He came to that town shortly after the war of 1812, and remained there until the period of his death, which happened on July 31, 1831, then being fifty-one years of age. He was a native of New Hampshire. He was remarkable for calmness and serenity of mind, and died highly respected.

Dr. Andrew Campbell was born at Franklin, Ohio, on the twenty-second day of June, 1807. His parents were pioneers of Revolutionary stock, mainly of Scotch ancestry, and educated beyond the usual attainments of their day. His father died in 1846; but his mother, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, is living on the farm to which she emigrated in the last century. Andrew's youth was spent at Franklin, accessible to but limited advantages for mental culture. He made the best possible use of them, however, acquiring the higher branches of English study and a solid groundwork of classics upon which to build his future professional training. He was an eager student, and his well-thumbed "Virgil Delphini" and other text-books are yet preserved and treasured by his descendants. His mind developed rapidly, and his desire for learning increased with his store of general knowledge; so that, in mature years, he was widely known for varied and extended information, especially upon sciences kindred to his profession.

At twenty-one he entered the office of Dr. Otho Evans, Sr., of Franklin, and attended the usual course of study at the Medical College of Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1830. His intention in choosing this profession was to become a naval surgeon, and his early studies, as well as his subsequent practice, were such as to perfect him in surgery, to which he was exceedingly devoted. He abandoned his early design, however, at his mother's request, and, in the Spring of 1834, opened an office at Middletown. There he soon entered upon a large practice, which he retained until his removal to Hamilton in the Fall of 1848.

During these years of active and laborious practice at Middletown, his reputation as a successful physician was wide-spread, and many students sought his office.

Among those who profited by his teaching, and became a credit to their preceptor, were Dr. Samuel Hyndman, Sr., now deceased, Dr. W. W. Caldwell, and Dr. John Corson.

In March, 1835, he married Laura P. Reynolds, daughter of John P. Reynolds, Sr., an early merchant of Middletown, and by her had two children—Laura S., who died in 1865, and James E., now residing at Hamilton.

Dr. Campbell's removal to Hamilton was prompted by the hope of a less toilsome practice, which his failing health demanded; but the unprecedented labor of the "cholera summer"—1849—and the spread of small-pox in the following winter, drew too heavily upon him. An attack of whooping-cough, succeeded by a long siege of laryngitis and bronchitis, marked the end of his career, and, on the fifth day of September, 1851, at the old homestead near Franklin, he breathed his last.

His character was that of a high-minded, generous man, affectionate in his family, and pre-eminently honorable in all the affairs of life. As a physician he was in high repute for thorough but speedy diagnosis, prompt and skillful surgery, and advanced methods of treatment. In appearance he was prepossessing, having a rather spare and very erect figure, a quick but dignified movement, clear blue eyes, thick, dark hair, and an expressive face, always smoothly shaven, and slightly bronzed by exposure.

The following extracts, taken from the letters of two prominent friends of Dr. Campbell, speak for themselves. One says: "He had a look and bearing which never failed to impress even the most superficial observer with the fact that he was a man of no ordinary cast. Courage, justice, and generosity were his prominent traits. So strongly did they mark him that he could not do a mean or selfish act." The other says: "I have had the good fortune to know some of the most eminent physicians of the day—have been present when they prescribed; but I have yet to meet one who so thoroughly examined all the symptoms, habits of life, temperament, etc., of his patients, or whom I deemed his superior in the profession. He was one of the best, most generous, and self-sacrificing men I ever knew."

One of the earlier physicians of Butler County was Dr. Peter Van Derveer, of Middletown. He was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, on the 12th of March, 1798. His father was Colonel Henry Van Derveer, a substantial farmer, who at one time held a colonel's commission among the volunteers called upon by the government to put down the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. The family came to New York from Holland about the year 1645, and during the Revolutionary war were active partisans on the side of liberty.

The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education, and commenced the study of medicine and surgery in 1817. We find among his papers a certificate show-

ing his attendance at the New York Hospital, and signed by David Hosack, Wright Post, Valentine Mott, and other physicians famous in the history of medicine in this country. His diploma was issued to him by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, and is dated July 9, 1818, and signed by John Vaneleve, president.

Shortly after graduating, he determined to make the West his home, and, with his horse, saddle, and pill-bags, started for Ohio. Early in the year 1819 he came to Middletown, and, after a short delay, passed on to the village of Salsbury, Indiana. Here, however, he remained but a few months, when he returned to Middletown, where he permanently located. The practice of his profession required that he should spend a great part of his time in the saddle. Patients were scattered, the roads and bridle-paths sometimes scarcely marked by a blazing. There were none of the luxurious modes, now so common, for traveling. The physician of that day, in this Western world, had to depend upon his horse to take him to the cabins where duty called; and it was only a strong, healthy body and a heroic spirit that could endure the hardships incident to exposure to storms at all hours of the day and night. His practice was along both banks of the Great Miami, and required that he should frequently cross its waters. When the stream was swollen, it was a somewhat dangerous task, as there were no bridges, and but a single ferry. The writer of this has heard Dr. Van Derveer describe his many escapes from a watery grave, when compelled to swim his horse through its rushing waters to reach patients whose condition required immediate relief. In the year 1822 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Dickey, who lived only about two years after her marriage, leaving a son, Ferdinand. His second wife was Miss Mary Ann Hubble, whom he married in 1826, and with whom he lived until 1849, when she died, leaving several sons and daughters. He had been early in life an attendant upon the Dutch Reformed Church of New Jersey, but never united with any denomination until about the year 1837, when he joined the Presbyterian Church, and remained a consistent member until his death. For a long time he was an elder in the Church at Middletown.

Although belonging to the allopathic school of medicine, he always met the practitioners of other schools with courtesy, and treated all with consideration, especially in the later years of his life, when he never refused to consult with physicians of other creeds.

At the time he settled in Ohio, there were but few graduates of the medical colleges to be found in the woods, and the fact that he carried a diploma, and had been an attendant upon the hospital lectures in New York, gave him a high place in the estimation of the public.

In a newspaper notice of his death we find the following: "If he differed in sentiment concerning a point of pathology, diagnosis, or practice, he expressed himself

with the modesty of a gentleman and the kindly feelings of a professional brother. In his intercourse with his patients his conduct was regulated by the nicest sense of honor; his moral character was cast in the finest and purest mold; his conduct in all phases of life was squared by the strictest rules of honesty and by the nicest regard for the feelings of others."

The exposures and hardships attendant upon the earlier years of his practice told on his once vigorous constitution, and he became feeble, and suffered from ill-health in the latter part of his life. He died on the 17th of January, 1861, at his home in Middletown.

Dr. Joshua Stevens practiced for a long time in Monroe. He was born in the State of Maine, March 21, 1794, and was graduated in 1819, in the College of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1820 came to this State, and settled in the village of Monroe, where he remained until 1847, when he removed to Lebanon, Warren County. During his residence in Ohio he was in the active practice of his profession until about seven years before his death, which happened on the 2d of May, 1871, when he met with an accident which incapacitated him from professional duties, and after that time was an invalid. He had a partner for some time in Dr. Blackleach, and left three sons—Edwin Bruce, Algernon Sidney, and Hudson Blackleach. The two former became physicians.

Ex-representative and treasurer Dr. E. H. Gaston died at his home near Reilly, in September, 1877, of heart disease. He was sixty-five years of age, and was born in New Jersey, coming to Butler County in 1832. In 1859 he was elected treasurer of Butler County. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, an office he filled for two terms with honor. He was a Free Mason, and was buried according to the rites of that order. He left a wife and several children.

Among the settlers who established themselves in the vicinity of Darrtown early in the century was a Mr. Cooper, who migrated from South Carolina because he hated slavery, though otherwise he liked that State exceedingly, and always considered his residence in Ohio as a serious sacrifice to the cause of freedom. One of his sons, born in Butler County, named Elias, became an able surgeon, and moved to San Francisco, where he occupied a prominent place in the medical profession, finally dying there about 1867.

A daughter of the pioneer Cooper, married to a Mr. Lane, gave birth, about 1833, near Darrtown, to a son, who received the baptismal name of Levi Cooper. Under the influence of his uncle Elias he studied medicine, and after completing his education in Europe, became a surgeon in the United States navy. This position gave him much leisure, which was probably his predominant motive in obtaining the appointment, and he devoted himself most industriously to his books, making himself thoroughly familiar with the minutiae of anatomy, physi-

ology, and surgery, besides reading the Greek and Latin classics, and making himself familiar with the literature of France, Germany, and Spain, and accustoming himself to speak the tongues of those nations fluently. About 1860 he left the navy to become the partner of his uncle Elias, and when the health of the latter began to fail, Dr. L. C. Lane assumed his place as professor of surgery in what was then the only medical college on the Pacific coast, speedily developing rare excellence as a teacher. His lectures were fluent, conversational in tone, clear in idea, full of original methods of illustrating his subjects, humorous, pointed, and sometimes eloquent. In his surgical practice he was not less successful than in his lectures. The more the profession and the community learned of him, the more they liked him; and his reputation grew rapidly, until now he is the first surgeon on the Pacific Slope, and the country physicians, from Alaska to Sonora, send their most difficult cases to him. Scarcely a day passes without a number of serious operations. With a very extensive experience in public hospitals (he has been visiting surgeon of several), as well as in his very large private practice, he has an excellent opportunity to learn nearly every thing that can be learned by the constant use of the knife for many years. He, however, does not trust to his observation alone, but every day studies some book on surgery or anatomy—English, German, French, or Italian—so as to keep all the details fresh in his mind and ready for instantaneous use. He is extremely cool in the midst of the greatest responsibility, and full of the most careful consideration for the physical and mental sufferings of his patients. His manner is genial, commanding the highest confidence of all who come into his charge. He has the name of being extremely kind to the indigent, not only attending them without pay, but often providing for their wants until they are able to work. He is a successful author, and is a man of much influence. He had a narrow escape with his life while attacked by pneumonia, in February, 1881, and it was said, by well-informed persons, that there was no man in San Francisco whose death would cause deeper or more wide-spread sorrow.

Dr. John McMechan died at Darrtown, Butler County, Ohio, on Sunday, March 21, 1880, of consumption, aged sixty-nine years and eight months, having almost reached his "three-score years and ten." He was born in Ireland in the year 1810, and came to America with his parents when he was but six months old. Being a very delicate child, and sick when he sailed from the Emerald Isle, his parents expected to bury him in the sea; and, in order to keep him as long as possible from being swallowed by the monsters of the "briny deep," they took the precaution of bringing a coffin and shroud along with them, to be prepared for the trial. But he landed safely with his father, mother, brother, and sisters—Mrs. Margaret Gilmore, of the "Beck," and Mrs. Dr. Winton, of Wabash, Indiana. His father, David

McMechan, settled in Seven-Mile, Butler County, in 1810, and lived there the rest of his life.

At that early day there were no schools convenient where he could have his children educated, and as John was the one he had chosen, of his three sons, to educate for some of the learned professions, he sent him to Hamilton when he was quite young, to go to school, and board with his aunt, Mrs. Margery McMechan, who was a sister of his mother. His aunt had a son named John, and two Johns in one family made it a little awkward; but as one of the Johns was very tall, and the other rather short, they were familiarly called "Big John" and "Little John." Dr. McMechan was very nearly related to the late Mrs. C. K. Smith, and to Mrs. Jesse Corwin, of Hamilton, their fathers being brothers, and their mothers sisters. His father sent him from the Hamilton school to Oxford, to the Miami University, where he was graduated in the second class. One of his class-mates was General Robert C. Schenck, and one of his room-mates was Caleb B. Smith, once Secretary of the Interior. He then went back to Hamilton, studying medicine with Drs. Dunlevy and Rigdon, and began the practice of his profession in 1835. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, in 1851, and married Miss Sarah Bacon, the mother of Dr. J. C. McMechan, of Cincinnati, who was his only child. His mother died when he was but an infant. His father married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Leopold, who survives him. Dr. John McMechan was a kind and genial gentleman, always in a good humor, and making sunshine wherever he went. He was an excellent physician, and had a large practice all over Butler County, and, until the last few years of his life, when his health and energy had failed, was kept very busy. He was a physician for the poor as well as for the rich.

Oxford did not become settled as early as most of the other townships. It was a grant from the general government, and its first inhabitants were squatters, who moved there before they could get a legal title to their lands. They were of the very poorest class, and by no means intellectual or industrious. Neither were they exempt from the common vices, such as drunkenness and horse and hog stealing. The opening of the Miami University began to have its effect, and gradually the first class of settlers began to migrate westward, and a somewhat better class to take their place. The early physicians of the township certainly had a hard time to keep body and soul together. Just who they were can not now be told. The first of whom we can gain any positive information was Dr. James R. Hughes, whose father, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and conducted the grammar-school that preceded the university. Dr. Hughes died on the 8th of August, 1859, and a funeral sermon, which was afterwards published, was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Bishop. He had been a resident there for more than

twenty years, and was for a long time the sole physician of the place. He took a deep interest in the neighborhood, and in every thing that could promote its interests. He was twice married, by the first union having three children. Residents of Oxford can still recollect him, with his old appearance, curved spine, and great hump back. He was the first preceptor of Dr. R. C. Huston.

The next in order, as remembered, was Dr. James M. Corey, who was married three times, and graduated three sons at the Miami University, and two at the Ohio Medical College. Both of these latter are prominent men in their profession at San Jose, California. Dr. Corey was genial and rubicund in countenance and gentlemanly in deportment.

Then came, for a short time, Dr. Pliny M. Crume, Dr. Joel Fithian, and Dr. Edward Schiel, now mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon.

This brings up the list to the year 1840. From that time, and up to 1850, there was the accession of Dr. Thomas Boude, Dr. Waters, Dr. Joseph Waterman, and Messrs. A. McAlister, Benjamin F. Corey, A. MacDill, James Garver, Alexander Porter, C. G. Goodrich, J. H. Morrison, and R. L. Rhea, the latter being now the professor in the Rush College, at Chicago, Illinois.

From 1850 to 1860 there appeared Dr. R. C. Huston, Dr. Henry Saunders, Dr. H. Bodman, Dr. E. L. Hill, Dr. A. Barnett, Dr. R. Brooks, and Dr. John Parks. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 Messrs. Hugh Gilchrist, Judah Hinkley, Dan Trimbley, John Garver, George Munns, and Pinkerton and Smith. This closes the list of members of the regular profession in the village of Oxford up to 1870, since which time may be added Dr. James M. Saunders, Dr. J. B. Porter, and Dr. H. Hinkley.

Outside of the village of Oxford there have, for a long time, been physicians settled at College Corner. About the year 1836 Dr. W. H. Scooby, now of Hamilton, was located there, although a rod or two out of the limits of Butler County. Dr. Brice Pureill was once a Thompsonian, but, after a time, discarded that theory, and used mercury freely, and was no novice in the use of the lancet. In 1841 Dr. Huston first went to the Corner, and in 1842 took in as a partner R. D. Herron, who, at the end of a year, removed to Millville, afterwards going to Montgomery County. After Dr. Herron came Dr. J. B. Kerr and Dr. Campbell, and, in 1851, Dr. A. D. Hawley, to whom Dr. Huston sold his property, leaving him an unincumbered field. But he soon had company. Dr. Pureill, who, a few years before, had removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, returned to College Corner. Then came, one after the other, two of the Chittwoods, John and George. Soon followed Dr. Henry Garver, and, lately, Dr. Z. Hastings.

Of the gentlemen whose names are recorded in the two places of Oxford and College Corner, the following

are dead: James R. Hughs, James M. Corey, A. McAlister, Pliny M. Crume, G. C. Goodrich, Brice Purcill, Hugh Gilchrist, Judah Hinkley, Dr. Smith, H. Bodman, D. Trimbley, Joseph Waterman, Henry Saunders, and Joseph Kerr. Drs. Waterman and Waters were both clergymen, in addition.

Among those of later date who practiced in Hamilton, we find the advertisements, in 1848, of Dr. Andrew Campbell, of Middletown, whose office here was in Campbell's building, south-west corner, and residence Hamilton Hotel; Dr. J. M. Williamson, in Basin Street, in 1846; Francisco Ciolina, M. D., "formerly private physician to Prince Louis Napoleon," in the residence of Mr. S. Suively, in Rossville, in 1847; S. Braden, in Rossville, in 1846, over Mr. J. Curtis's store; Dr. McFarland, one door west of Millikin & Bebb's law office, in 1839; Dr. Riddell, in Rossville, in 1838; Dr. H. Symmes, over Dr. Latta's drug-store, in Rossville, in 1837; Rigdon & Going, in 1852; and Dr. Eli Vance, at the head of the basin, at his drug-store, in 1847.

BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society of Butler County was organized January 1, 1836, Dr. Daniel Millikin being president and Dr. J. Fithian vice-president. Dr. G. W. Riddell was secretary.

After a long interval, in which no meetings were held, the physicians of Hamilton and Rossville met in the office of Dr. Falconer on the 26th of December, 1848, for the purpose of reorganizing. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by Drs. D. Millikin, L. Rigdon, J. Hittell, C. Falconer, W. H. Scobey, William Huber, J. M. Williamson, S. Braden, L. J. Smith, and S. Millikin. The society was entitled the Hamilton Medical Society, and the following were made the officers: President, L. Rigdon; vice-president, J. Hittell; secretary, S. Braden; treasurer, W. H. Scobey; librarian, L. J. Smith; censors, C. Falconer, A. Campbell, and William Huber.

At the next meeting, February 17, 1849, the names of Drs. A. Campbell, William Miller, George Graham, George Wyman, and C. W. Prather were added, and Dr. Van Derveer was elected an honorary member. At this meeting the code of ethics of the National Medical Association was adopted as the code of the society, together with a fee-bill reported by Drs. Falconer and S. Millikin. The president read an inaugural address on the "Races of Men and their Geographical Distribution."

On the 3d of October, 1849, it was agreed to make the meetings quarterly instead of monthly. At the yearly meeting, held in January, 1850, David Christy, of Oxford, was elected an honorary member, and the old officers were re-elected, with the exception that G. Wyman took the place of J. Hittell as vice-president; William Huber as secretary, instead of S. Braden; and J. M. Williamson, J. G. Marshall, and S. Millikin as

censors, instead of C. Falconer, A. Campbell, and William Huber.

On the 3d of April Drs. Falconer and Millikin were appointed delegates to the National Medical Association.

January 1, 1851, Dr. Rigdon was re-elected president, and Dr. Scobey was elected vice-president. Dr. Falconer was made treasurer. In September of that year Drs. Huber, Wyman, and Millikin were appointed a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature, praying for the erection of two additional lunatic asylums, one to be located on the lake shore and the other at Hamilton, and at a subsequent meeting Dr. Falconer was added. Drs. Scobey, Huber, and Rigdon were appointed a committee to prepare a report on the influence of the dams in the Big Miami River on the health of the two towns. This was afterwards read.

At the meeting in July, 1853, resolutions were adopted by the society, looking for their security against persons who never paid. Members were requested to prepare lists of those who would not pay, and a list of incorrigible cases was to be left with the secretary. Transient people were to pay cash.

At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and ordered to be printed. It is there declared to be the Butler County Medical Society, instead of an assemblage of the physicians of Hamilton and Rossville.

At the meeting in January, 1857, the following changes in the fee-bills were adopted: Fifty cents per mile in all cases where twenty-five cents had previously been charged; one dollar per hour for detention in the day-time, in lieu of fifty cents, and making the addition of fifty per cent to the ordinary day charges for night-work imperative, instead of optional. The fee-bill, as amended, was for the first visit, with advice, \$1.25; subsequent visits, \$1; additional visits on the same day, fifty cents; medicines being included in these charges when only small amounts were given.

No meeting appears to have been held between January, 1861, and April, 1863.

In 1865 the society suffered a serious loss in the death of Dr. Loammi Rigdon, its president. Appropriate resolutions were passed, deploring the calamity, and reciting his virtues. At the next meeting Dr. J. A. Coons was elected president. In 1867 Dr. Falconer was chosen to that office.

The society during these years seems to have done its duty in investigations of the county buildings, and in advice to the City Council of Hamilton respecting cholera, the yellow fever, malarious diseases, etc. One report was taken in high dudgeon by the directors of the infirmary.

In July, 1867, the society received an invitation from the Union Medical Society, inviting the Butler County Medical Society to meet with the societies of Preble County, Ohio, and Fayette and Union counties, Indiana, at Oxford, in October. This was accepted; and Drs.

McNecley, Scobey, and Dudley were appointed to make all necessary arrangements. This meeting was held, and similar ones have continued down to the present time, with great advantage to the members.

Dr. Coons, at the next meeting, introduced resolutions in which were set forth the gross incivility with which this society had been treated by the Ohio Medical Society, in defiance of its own rules and of all courtesy, and declaring that the Butler County Society was, therefore, obliged to withdraw, which were adopted. The State society afterwards reversed its plan of action, and the society again joined.

A called meeting in December, 1871, passed resolutions in honor of Dr. John W. Gale, who had died. In 1876 the meetings were changed from quarterly to monthly.

The following is a list of the presidents from the beginning:

1848. Loammi Rigdon.	1874. William Huber.
1866. Israel A. Coons.	1876. F. W. Major.
1867. Cyrus Falconer.	1877. Cyrus Falconer.
1869. W. W. Caldwell.	1878. H. Saunders.
1879. John Corson.	1879. James Macready.
1871. W. H. Scobey.	1880. R. C. Huston.
1872. A. Hancock.	1881. Dan Millikin.
1873. H. Beauchamp.	1882. T. A. Dickey.

MEMBERS OF BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

1848. Loammi Rigdon, died May, 1865.
1848. Daniel Millikin, died November, 1849.
1848. Cyrus Falconer.
1848. William Huber.
1849. William Miller, removed.
1849. George Wynan, removed.
1849. Thomas Graham, expelled.
1849. Andrew Campbell, dead.
1849. S. Braden, expelled.
1849. L. J. Smith, removed.
1849. C. W. Prather, removed.
1849. J. M. Williamson, removed.
1849. S. Millikin, removed.
1849. William H. Scobey.
1849. J. G. Marshall, dead.
1850. W. T. Going, removed.
1850. A. H. Landis, removed.
1851. A. B. Nixon, removed.
1851. Joseph Richardson, removed.
1853. A. Hancock.
1853. John Corson.
1853. C. G. Goodrich, removed.
1853. S. Hanbury Smith.
1853. I. C. Woolley, removed.
1853. Joseph Braden, removed.
1854. A. A. Barnett, removed.
1854. R. L. Rhea, removed.
1854. F. D. Morris, died September 23, 1864.

1854. A. B. Luse, removed.
1855. H. Beauchamp, dead.
1857. R. B. Millikin, honorary member, dead.
1857. J. E. Patterson, removed.
1857. Mason Haines.
1857. J. T. Ellsworth, removed.
1858. W. W. Caldwell.
1858. R. P. Lamb, dead.
1864. J. S. McNecley.
1864. George W. Garver, removed.
1864. Israel A. Coons, removed.
1864. John F. Brown, expelled.
1864. J. B. Owsley.
1865. F. W. Major, removed.
1865. John W. Gale, dead.
1865. Max Scheller, removed.
1865. B. K. Morris, expelled.
1865. Chris. Forster, expelled.
1866. J. B. McDill, removed.
1866. A. B. Luse, Jr., removed.
1866. B. W. Dudley, Jr., removed.
1866. J. Macready.
1866. W. E. Scobey, removed.
1867. S. E. Hyndman, removed.
1867. F. E. Morris, removed.
1868. H. A. Bodman, removed.
1868. R. C. Huston.
1868. H. D. Hizeckley, removed.
1869. Edward L. Hill.
1869. Henry Saunders, dead.
1869. J. C. Patchell, removed.
1869. S. S. Beeler.
1869. Alfred Ayres, dead.
1870. George F. Thomin, removed.
1871. Anton Schreiberzuber, removed.
1874. Jeremiah M. Hunt, removed.
1875. Dan Millikin.
1876. Lee Corbin, removed.
1876. G. F. Cook.
1876. H. B. Stevens, removed.
1877. T. A. Dickey.
1877. A. Myers.
1877. Joseph Intzi, removed.
1878. J. V. Fitzpatrick.
1878. John Cass.
1878. Charles C. Hoover.
1878. R. E. Fryor.
1879. George Silver.
1879. George B. Evans, removed.
1879. George C. Skinner.
1880. C. A. L. Reed.
1880. J. J. Strecker.
1880. John G. Reed, removed.
1881. A. N. Ellis.
1881. C. H. Von Klein.
1882. R. C. S. Reed.

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS IN BUTLER COUNTY AT
PRESENT.

HAMILTON.—C. Falconer, W. Huber, W. H. Secbey, W. W. Caldwell, S. H. Potter, J. S. McNeeley, H. Malory, C. Markt, John R. Brown, S. D. Beeler, druggist; Dan Millikin, A. Myers, druggist; W. C. Miller, druggist; John Cass, J. L. Kirkpatrick, C. E. Walton, J. B. Scott, T. B. Talbot, G. C. Skinner, J. J. Strecker, C. A. L. Reed, A. N. Ellis, C. H. Von Klein, C. S. Vigus.

BETHANY.—Rush Early, M. H. Housworth.

BLUE BALL.—A. W. Her.

COLLEGE CORNER.—George R. Chitwood, A. D. Hawley, John McChristie, J. F. McClean, H. F. Garver.

COLLINSVILLE.—George Silver.

JONES STATION.—R. C. S. Reed.

DARETOWN.—Richard Applegate, — Twitchell.

MCGONIGLE'S STATION.—James Roll.

MIDDLETOWN.—John Corson, T. A. Dickey, John T. Sutphin, Thomas Reed, S. R. Evans, George Evans, S. L. Stewart, A. Wannewich.

MILLVILLE.—W. B. Hair, A. Hancock, W. D. Hancock.

MONROE.—James Macready.

OXFORD.—R. C. Huston, E. L. Hill, H. V. Hinkley, H. M. Lages, H. Sanders, James Sanders, J. N. Brady, J. B. Porter.

ROSS POST-OFFICE.—S. K. Hemier, Chas. E. Hoover.

JACKSONBURG.—J. B. Owsley.

SEVEN-MILE.—M. Haines, R. E. Pryor.

PRINCETON.—W. V. Shaefer.

SOMERVILLE.—G. F. Cook.

TRENTON.—O. M. Corson, A. Eckert, J. Hunt.

REILY.—J. R. Robinson, James Bell, — Berger.

SYMME'S CORNERS.—Elbert Armstrong.

WESTCHESTER.—A. S. Stevens, Jno. Reed, P. Bishop.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

It is no part of the United States did the people spring to arms more willingly, in the Mexican war, than Butler County. The county was Democratic, and the war was a Democratic war. But, although many prominent Whigs held aloof, the masses of the people, uninformed as to the reasons that should induce them to fight or refrain from fighting, only knew that Mexico was in conflict with us, and that our flag must be sustained.

In the month of May, 1846, President Polk called upon the State of Ohio to furnish three regiments of soldiers as its quota of the forces thought necessary to settle the question then in dispute between the United States and the Mexican Government. As soon as the news reached Hamilton the excitement became intense. A public meeting was called in the court-house square

for that night, and Judge Vance made an eloquent and successful appeal for volunteers, announcing that John B. Weller, a young and eloquent lawyer, was ready to organize a company at once. That night and the next day the names were handed in, until the company was full. As soon as formed, the company—afterwards designated as Company I, Second Rifles—went into temporary camp in the old sycamore grove, then standing a half mile below the river bridge. But little drilling was performed, as nearly all the officers were inexperienced, and none more so than Captain Weller, who was elected to that position during the rendezvous in the grove. James George, then county recorder, was elected first lieutenant, and Oliver S. Witherby second lieutenant. George was colonel of the Second Minnesota Regiment in the late rebellion, dying only a few months ago, and Witherby afterwards became United States judge at San Diego, California, where he yet resides.

Company I went from the sycamore grove to Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, embarking on a canal-boat moored near the head of the basin, which, in those days, reached nearly as far as Third Street. The embarkation was witnessed by nearly every man, woman, and child in Butler County, and the cries of the women mingled with the shouts of the men made a strange mixture of grief and jollity. On reaching Camp Washington the new troops were assigned to the First Ohio Regiment, of which I. M. Mitchell was elected colonel, and John B. Weller lieutenant-colonel. George became captain and Witherby first lieutenant. William Wilson, a brother of John K. Wilson, of this city, was elected second lieutenant, and Jonathan Richmond third lieutenant. Ferdinand Van Derveer, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in our late war for the Union, was appointed orderly sergeant. Company I contained about thirteen young lawyers of this city, and it was said, by a local wag, that, during their absence, Hamilton was more peaceable than it had ever been before.

When the First Regiment was fully organized and equipped, it was ordered to New Orleans, the troops embarking on two steamboats, leaving on the 2d of July for the Southern metropolis, where they encamped on the battle-ground where Old Hickory defeated the British in 1815. Here the men rested for three days, at the end of which they were embarked for the sea-shore, and thence upon a steamer for the land of conflict, landing at Brazos Santiago, a small piece of land almost surrounded by water, lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande. They laid in camp at Camp Belknap, fifteen miles distant, for a month, drilling. The regiment then joined General Zachary Taylor in the advance, on his march to Monterey. On the way the regiment endured great privations. Water was scarce, and at times the troops marched a whole day without a drop of that liquid. At Camargo, on the San Juan River, the troops halted to rest. Here they found Lieutenant Witherby, who was

acting as quartermaster, and who had preceded them on a small river-steamer.

Here a laughable incident occurred. Witherby had his tent up and in order, and under his hammock, where it could be kept under his eye, was a barrel of whisky. Orderly Sergeant Van Derveer soon discovered it, and came to the conclusion that Company I needed the stimulant more than the quartermaster did. Calling Clem Murphy, an original character, who came from Rossville, to his aid, the two concocted a plot to possess themselves of the desired luxury. Clem, taking with him a ginalet and several buckets and camp-kettles, crawled under Witherby's tent, inserted the ginalet in the barrel, and ran every drop of the precious fluid into the vessels he had brought with him, without attracting attention. At daylight Sergeant Van Derveer made the rounds, invited each member of the company to come to his tent, and then gave each one a tincupful of the stolen whisky. At daylight the quartermaster awoke from a dreamless sleep, and concluded to take an appetizer before breakfast. He tapped his barrel, opened the bung to allow the air to work, and found nothing. It need not be said that he was angry. The joke leaked out, as Company I was drunk from its captain down to the privates. Witherby soon after resigned, and came home. Sergeant Van Derveer was unanimously elected to fill his position, and thus became a first lieutenant.

From Camargo the troops marched through Ceralvo and Marin to the Walnut Springs, three miles out of Monterey. The regiment was brigaded with the First Kentucky, and was commanded by General Thomas L. Hamer. An immediate attack was then made upon the city of Monterey, garrisoned though it was by eleven thousand Mexican soldiers, under command of General Ampudia, and the United States forces consisted of but three thousand men, all told. Zachary Taylor was in command, and General Worth next. The battle lasted three days, September 19, 20, and 21, 1846. At the end of this time the garrison capitulated, the Mexican soldiers marching out with their arms, leaving their artillery and stores for their vanquishers. The United States troops lost about fifteen per cent of their number in killed and wounded. Of Company I, about a dozen were wounded, including Captain George, who resigned and went home, his place being filled by the election of Lieutenant Van Derveer. John Pearson, of Darrtown, Oscar Boehne and Samuel Freeman, of Hamilton, were killed. After the company was mustered out, Captain Van Derveer exhumed the bodies of the three soldiers, and brought them home for burial. The funeral services were held in the court-house square, which was thronged with people, the services being preached by the Rev. Wilson Thompson, a Baptist preacher, who was very eloquent. The three bodies were buried in one grave in Greenwood Cemetery, and shortly after the interment Robert E. Duffield, a relative of Freeman's, erected a monument

to their memory, which still marks their resting-place. Freeman and Boehne were killed by the Mexican lancers, who were on the plains outside the city during the attack on Monterey.

On the 1st of March Captain Van Derveer wrote to his father that they had had some rare diversion. Lieutenant-colonel Irvin, of the Second Ohio Regiment, was stationed at Marin, thirty miles on the Camargo road, with three companies. The Mexicans, to the number of fourteen hundred, surrounded him, and he sent up for relief. As soon as Van Derveer heard of it, he volunteered to go out and aid them, as did also Captain Bradley, of the same regiment. Together with a similar detachment from the Kentucky regiment, and two four-pounders, they started at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th of February, and at one o'clock at night arrived at Marin. As they approached the town the enemy's pickets fired upon them, a body forming in the chaparral ready for a charge. The Americans immediately unlimbered one of the cannon, and gave them a round of canister, which speedily sent them off. They then entered the town without opposition, though the garrison, mistaking their advance for that of a detachment of the enemy, fired upon them, and wounded one man, though not severely. The garrison were overjoyed to see this re-enforcement, as the enemy were all around, and must have taken them in a short time. The best houses were selected for quarters, a number of hogs were slaughtered, and the men took whatever they could find in the drinking way. This done, they slept till daylight, which was only an hour or two later.

In the morning a considerable quantity of stores and camp equipage, which they could not carry along with them, was burned, and the troops started on the return with Colonel Irvin. During the day numbers of lancers were seen hovering around them; but they were careful to keep out of reach. They returned to a ranch called Agua Frio, seventeen miles distant, where they stopped and made supper, and laid down for the night. But just after dark they received intelligence that there were three hundred of the enemy in front and six hundred in the rear. Their position was a bad one; and so arms were taken up again, and the men started on, Van Derveer's company being the advance guard. They marched until two in the morning, momentarily expecting an attack. By that time they were so wearied that they determined to fight all Mexico rather than march any farther. A guard was stationed, and the soldiers laid down in the road and went to sleep. By daylight they were again marching, and were within three miles of Monterey when an express overtook them, and said Colonel Morgan, of the Second Regiment of Ohio, was at Agua Frio, surrounded by the enemy, and unless speedily re-enforced would be cut off. The colonel had several companies with him, and was on his way to Monterey. The troops immediately turned about, and started on a

trot to assist him, going thus for ten long miles, and at every valley stepping quicker. Just before he was reached, or when three-quarters of a mile off, Van Derveer's feet gave out, and he borrowed a horse, going on rapidly in advance. When he was a quarter of a mile ahead of the party he suddenly met about one hundred and fifty lancers. Two or three men were with him; but they all judged discretion the better part of valor. The Mexicans stood looking at their enemies for five minutes, and the Americans gazing at them; but, seeing the party approach, the Mexicans rode off. Captain Van Derveer went rapidly up to the brow of a hill, and three hundred yards below it saw Colonel Morgan, with his companies formed in a hollow square, having just repulsed one attack, and awaiting another. As soon as the Americans were seen, the command of Colonel Morgan prepared to give them a fire, mistaking them for some of the enemy. When this was seen, the men pulled off their caps, and, swinging them about their heads, gave a hearty hurrah. After this had been done twice, the party at bay perceived the difference between an American yell and those of the heathenish Mexicans. They returned the shout, and the new troops charged down the hill at full speed.

"I have seen," says Captain Van Derveer, "persons who exhibited joy at an event—mothers at the restoration of a lost child; but the joy of these men exceeded any thing I have ever witnessed. They broke ranks, ran to us, laughed, yelled, and almost tried to hug us. It was then ten o'clock, and they had been marching in square ever since daylight, the enemy harassing them at every moment. Our party soon approached, and the enemy at the same moment commenced a fresh attack upon Morgan's rear. I jumped off my horse, took command of the company, hurried with the remainder of our men to the point of attack, and opened upon them a hot fire. They were in the chaparral, so we could scarcely see them. We had a beautiful little fight for twenty minutes; but the rascals would not stand. They killed Major Graham, the quartermaster, and two artillerymen, and wounded one or two others; but nearly every one of their bullets went over our heads. They always fire too high. We do not know how many of the enemy were killed, as we had not enough curiosity to go into the chaparral for examination; but some friendly Mexicans reported that their loss during the whole expedition, in killed and wounded, was nearly three hundred—a statement which I think exaggerated."

When the enemy retreated, the troops returned for Monterey, Company I forming the advance guard, being fortunate enough to have this post of honor during the expedition. They arrived safe in Monterey before sundown. On the way back, Major Giddings, with five companies of the First Regiment, was met, coming to assist their detachment; but they were too late, and were not needed. Captain Van Derveer's company had

marched eighty miles, and fought the enemy on two meals and four or five hours of sleep. When they arrived at Monterey they found that all the troops had left town and gone into the citadel. The company's tents were lost, and not wishing the men to lie in the open air after so many hardships, leave was obtained, after much solicitation, to go into town. A large and commodious house was selected, which was called the "Butler Barracks." It was on the Grand Plaza. The inhabitants, almost to a man, had left the city, and all the other troops were in the citadel, a mile off, so that it might be said that the "Butler boys" were the only inhabitants of Monterey.

Here the regiment remained during the battle of Buena Vista. The regiment was ordered to that battlefield in anticipation of being needed, but was sent back at once. At the end of the year for which they had enlisted the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and mustered out, Company I reaching Hamilton about the 20th of June, when a reception and banquet was prepared for them in the court-house yard, which drew an immense concourse of people, proud to honor their soldiers, fresh from the field of battle.

Two weeks after, a great Fourth of July celebration was held at Middletown, attended by a large number of the citizens of Middletown and vicinity. A procession was formed at ten o'clock, A. M., under the direction of the marshal, in the following order: Band of music; the Middletown Guards; the soldiers of the late and present war; chaplain; the reader of the Declaration and orator; the ladies, and a large number of citizens from town and country. The procession marched to a beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. Shobal Vail, adjoining town. After prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Lawder, the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. G. E. Wampler, which was followed by a highly interesting address by the Rev. Samuel Adams, of Sharon, Hamilton County. After the address, the presentation of a beautiful sword, from the citizens of Middletown, to Captain F. Van Derveer, of the "Butler Boys," was made, as a slight tribute of respect to the worth of this meritorious and gallant young officer. David Heaton, Esq., on behalf of his fellow-citizens, presented the sword in a neat and appropriate address, which did honor to his "head and heart." The reply of Captain Van Derveer was in a happy and appropriate strain. To add still farther to the pleasures of the day was the presentation of a beautiful rifle to each Messrs. Francis Collins and Oscar Loring, two of the "boys," who served with honor to themselves and credit to their State, in the war with Mexico. The task of presentation was again imposed upon Mr. Heaton.

After the above ceremonies were over, the company repaired to a sumptuous repast prepared by Messrs. Young & Marlett, of the Union House, to which they did ample justice. The cloth having been removed, reg-

ular and volunteer toasts were drunk, amid the hearty cheers of the company and the roar of the artillery. Among these were: "The immortal memory of Lafayette;" "Generals Scott and Taylor--The glorious victories which they have achieved place their names high on the list of military heroes;" "The Army and Navy--Recent events have demonstrated that they are the two strong arms of our national defense;" "Patrick Henry--The orator of the Revolution;" "The surviving soldiers of the Revolution--In more sacred reverence should they be held as their numbers diminish." Volunteer toasts were offered by V. D. Enyart, Captain Van Derveer, Miss Sarah Drake, and others.

John F. Holloway, a young man about the age of twenty-three, died suddenly of fever at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Raybary, in July, 1847. He had just returned from the hardships of a campaign in Mexico, where he was a member of Captain Van Derveer's company. He had undergone the dangers and fatigue incident to a soldier's life, and came home to give his friends a hearty welcome. A large and respectable procession, together with a military escort of the "Butler Blues," who performed their part well, considering the inclemency of the weather, accompanied the corpse to the grave.

After the return of the regiment, one of the men, named Leigh, was buried near Miltonville, the funeral being attended by an immense number of people.

In the First Regiment there were many gallant young men, ambitious to distinguish themselves and attain promotion by deeds of chivalry and daring. Among others were Captain Carr B. White and Lieutenant James P. Fyffe, both belonging to the company from Brown County, raised by General Tom Hamer. While the regiment was stationed at Monterey, a misunderstanding arose between the officers on account of White being elected captain over Fyffe, who was thereby relegated to the first lieutenancy. The affair became so serious that, finally, it culminated in Fyffe sending White a challenge to mortal combat. The invitation was promptly accepted; but, on account of the well-known prejudices against dueling of General Taylor, it was determined to await the mustering out of the regiment, which was to take place the following June. The original challenge has been lost; but Lieutenant James F. Harrison, adjutant of the regiment, bore the *cartel*, and delivered it to Captain Ferdinand Van Derveer, of the "Butler Boys," who acted as second to White. The terms were fully agreed upon at once, every effort to make friends of the parties proving unavailing. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

"MONTEREY, MEXICO, May 17, 1847.

"DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request, I hereby give you, in writing, a statement of the preliminary arrangements entered into between you and myself

concerning an affair wherein Lieutenant Fyffe and Captain White are the principals. Time, 1st of June; eight o'clock in the morning. Place, battle-ground below New Orleans. Weapons, pistols. Distance, fifteen paces.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"F. VAN DERVEER.

"LIEUTENANT F. J. HARRISON.

"Any alterations may be made by consent of both parties. F. V."

At the expiration of the term of service of the regiment it was ordered to New Orleans, to be mustered out. It was found inconvenient by the parties to go to the old battle-ground, so that it was determined to watch for an opportunity to wipe out old scores on the way North. In the mean time Lieutenant Harrison was compelled, on account of illness, to decline acting in the matter, and Lieutenant James Moore, of the "Butler Boys," a brother of Colonel Thomas Moore, of Hamilton, was selected by Lieutenant Fyffe to be his second in the affair of honor.

While the regiment was lying at New Orleans Captain White had purchased a pair of long dueling pistols, carrying a very heavy ball. Lieutenant Fyffe had no pistols; so the parties mutually agreed to use White's. Neither of the principals had had any experience in practicing with these weapons, and thus went to the field, in that respect, equally unprepared. The whole regiment left New Orleans for home about the 10th of June, 1847. One morning, as they were coming up the river, it was ascertained from the captain of the steamer that the boat would lie to for wooding on the Arkansas shore, for probably two hours. It was at once agreed upon that this would be the proper place to settle all difficulties between the belligerents. It was just after day-break, and very few of the passengers were up as the party quietly went ashore and rendezvoused in an old cotton-field a few hundred yards from the river. There were present, besides the principals and their seconds, only Colonel John B. Welier and surgeon Chamberlain, known in the newspapers of the time as "Old Medicine."

The pistols were duly loaded in the presence of all parties, and cuts drawn as to the choice of positions, and who should give the word. Lieutenant Fyffe was placed with his back to the river, giving White the advantage of the eastern light. Captain Van Derveer won the giving of the word. The parties stood at twelve instead of fifteen paces, as at first agreed upon, each with his right side toward his adversary, and the pistol arm hanging by his side. The arrangements having been completed, Captain Van Derveer gave the command: "Are you ready? One, two, three—fire!" At the word "fire," both parties instantaneously leveled, and discharged their weapons, and both missed. Colonel Welier and Dr. Chamberlain then proposed to the principals to settle their difficulty without another exchange of shots. This good advice finally prevailed; explanations were made,

mutual concessions followed, and, after shaking hands, all parties returned to the boat. It was a matter of great satisfaction to their friends that their duel was a bloodless one. White was afterward colonel of the Twelfth Ohio in the late war, Fyffe colonel of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, and Harrison colonel of the Eleventh Ohio. Lieutenant James Moore died a few years after his return from Mexico. Dr. Chamberlain died about the same time. Colonel Weller died in New Orleans in 1878. Colonel Van Derveer is the only one of the dueling party now alive.

But four members of the company are now living. Their names are James B. Millikin, General Ferd. Van Derveer, James Lanthan, and Cicero Birch.

Lieutenant Richmond, one of the "Butler Boys," was colonel of an Illinois regiment in the late war; George Webster was colonel of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and was killed at Perryville; Alfred A. Phillips, who was a corporal in this company, was a major in the Ninety-third Ohio.

The company whose exploits have been mentioned was known as the "Butler Boys No. 1," and another company was afterwards organized here called the "Butler Boys No. 2." The first call was made by William P. Young, who afterwards became major of the Fourth Regiment, of which the new troops formed a part. His invitation for recruits was as follows:

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

BUTLER BOYS No. 2.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on the governor of this State for eleven companies—ten of infantry and one of cavalry. An effort is being made to raise one company from this county. Those wishing to volunteer now have an opportunity, and are requested to report themselves immediately to William P. Young, in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, and as soon as a sufficient number are enrolled for a company an order will be issued to meet at Hamilton for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

WM. P. YOUNG.

HAMILTON, April 27, 1847.

They do not appear to have been on the road before July. They went down the river to New Orleans, and thence to Matamoros. After a pleasant passage, they arrived there on the 18th of July. They were informed by Colonel Davenport, who was in command at that post, that they were to relieve the Tenth Infantry, which they were willing to do, on condition that they should be relieved in turn by the next troops that ascended the Rio Grande. This, he said, was contrary to his orders. Colonel Brough protested strenuously against such a course of procedure, on the ground that it was not founded in justice. Colonel Brough immediately called a meeting of the officers of the regiment, at which a protest, or rather a request, was drawn up, and signed by the officers, that they should be relieved in turn, which was immediately dispatched to head-quarters. They had preceded the Indiana regiment in crossing the gulf, and were pushing for-

ward to get as near head-quarters as possible, when they were stopped there, the Indiana regiment passing up the river. Colonel Brough soon received an answer to the dispatch from General Taylor, stating that the Fourth should be relieved by the next troops on their way up the river. They were then daily expecting the New Jersey battalion, on the arrival of which the regiment would take up its line of march for the upper Rio Grande, and perhaps for General Taylor's head-quarters. That old hero said, in his answer to Colonel Brough, that it was his intention to have some of the troops from each State under his command with him in case of an advance on San Luis Potosi, which, when he wrote, it was expected would be in the forepart of September.

The day before, the entire regiment was in the highest spirits, expecting daily to strike their tents, and take up the line of march for the head-quarters of the old hero, and to accompany him to death or victory; but the next day both men and officers were somewhat chaffallen. Their curses were not loud, but deep. It was said by many who had viewed the regiment, that it was the best one that had passed up the river. There was considerable sickness in the companies; but it was principally owing to the change in water and climate. There had been but three deaths in the regiment since it left Camp Ohio.

The "Butler Boys No. 2" were considered one of the best companies in the regiment. Lieutenant Pfeiffer had tendered his resignation, and would return home shortly. It was also said that Lieutenant-colonel Werner was going to resign. He fell from his horse shortly after their arrival, while on battalion drill, from which he had not entirely recovered. He thought he would not be able to stand the campaign.

Major Young wrote on the 30th of August:

"In two or three days the Fourth Regiment of Ohio volunteers will be *en route* for Jalapa. Three thousand men go from General Taylor to join General Scott, and on this line there will be no forward movement. It is supposed that General Taylor will resign and go home this fall, as he will be left only with a garrisoning force on this line.

"We have no news from General Scott; but yesterday the Mexicans had a report that he had been compelled to fall back to Puebla, and were offering to bet on it two to one. It is not believed. We have had no mail for twenty-one days."

The health of the regiment had been very good, and only eight men had died since they entered the service. Daniel Snyder, private, of the "Butler Boys No. 2," died on the 29th of August, at Matamoros. The company were in good health generally, and had suffered very little from the climate.

He wrote again from the camp near Vera Cruz, September 19, 1847, that in three-quarters of an hour they would be on their march to the city of Mexico, and

would, perhaps, have to fight their way from Jalapa to that city. "The last news here, last evening, was that General Scott was in a small plaza in that city; that Mr. Trist's propositions had all been rejected, and nothing to do now but to fight it out. The fighting has been continued so long that we expect to be up before the city is taken. General Scott has met with great loss. From report, the First Infantry has been cut nearly to pieces. I have been searching for the grave of Lieutenant Daniel McCleary, but have been unable to find it or hear much about such affairs. During the Summer seven hundred soldiers have died in Vera Cruz with yellow fever and vomito. The 'Butler Boys No. 2' are in better health now than since they left home. I have one of the finest horses in Mexico, and will bring him home with me if he lives till the close of the war. We have every thing that is good in this city, from oysters to sherry-cobblers. There is some difference between this line and the Rio Grande. It is two hundred and eighty miles to the city, and in fourteen days I expect to be near the Halls."

The brigade, under the command of General Lane, arrived at National Bridge on September 23d, and remained for a day. The march was very slow, and when they would arrive at the city was not certain. General Scott was in the city, but nothing else was positively known. On the 22d one of the train was shot by a party of guerrillas just as the rear guard were leaving the encampment. A battalion of the Fourth Ohio, with Colonel Brough and Major Young, had not yet marched, but were formed and on the road. They fired a round into the bushes; but the Mexicans had departed. The day before they had a chase through the chaparral after a party of lanciers, but were left far in the rear. On the 22d, after going into camp, a body of five hundred lanciers were seen about two miles to the right, and the cavalry, and a battalion from the Fourth Ohio under Major Young's command, and a battalion from the Indians with Colonel Gorman, and General Lane in command of the whole force, were sent out. The troops marched about two miles toward Cerro Gordo to head them off, but without success, and returned to camp without fighting. They had had several such fights. The march was very hard on many of the men. Sergeant Fenter managed to keep up, with hard work. Four of the "Butler Boys" were left at Point Isabel, and one at Vera Cruz. The health of the regiment was good.

The following list of deaths is taken from the muster-roll of Colonel Brough's regiment of Ohio volunteers:

On Muster-roll for July.—Henry Marshall, private, Company A, died June 29; Horace Train, Company E, July 15; John J. Clark, private, Company C, died July 6.

On Muster-roll for August.—John Prichard, private, Company I, died August 1; Daniel Snyder, private, Company A, died August 19; Laurenz Jetzee, private,

Company A, died August 1; John Croseman, private, Company C, died August 24; Engelbert Grab, private, Company A, died August 28; Fisher L. Hart, captain, Company C, died August 31.

On Muster-roll for September.—E. H. Newton, private, Company C, died September 3; Henry Steinmet, private, Company B, died September 16; George Cullanan, first lieutenant, Company B, died September 17; W. Jacobs, corporal, Company K, died September 20.

On Muster-roll for October.—Andrew Antrican, private, Company D, died October 12.

Later Deaths.—George Bird, Company G, died November 1; William Boober, Company F, died November 3; Daniel Mowry, Company C, died November 5; Jacob Cramer, Company D, died November 5; William Johnson, Company D, died December 1; Amos Smith, Company H, died December 2; Richard George, Company E, died December 5; Thomas Moats, Company H, died December 5.

During the later months of the season no intelligence was received from them. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated February 1, 1848, was received, in which it was said that the troops had arrived there on the 27th, with the train from the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell. Captain J. A. Smith left Puebla on the 18th. Before he left all was bustle and excitement, information having been received that they were to be relieved by the Fourth Tennessee Regiment. He received an order from Colonel Brough, ordering him to Vera Cruz on regimental business. When he left Puebla the Fourth Ohio was enjoying reasonable health, though there was some sickness, and occasionally a death. The company had lost five men by death on this line—Jacob Fenter, Amos Smith, Samuel P. Davis, John Campbell, and Thomas Moats; and Casper Sacks was missing after an expedition to Tlaseala, and was supposed to have been taken prisoner. Fenter died at Vera Cruz on the 10th of January, of the yellow fever. Davis and Campbell were discharged, and died on their way to Vera Cruz. Smith and Moats died at Puebla.

It was thought that there would be no general movement of the army for some time. Captain Smith was told that peace was much talked of at the headquarters of the army, and it was said that Generals Scott, Butler, Patterson, Lane, etc., had all expressed the opinion that peace would be had within three months; but upon what they predicated their opinions was not known.

There were a number of officers of the army there going home, some having resigned, and others having been on the recruiting service, though they would probably not sail for several days, as there was a strong northerner blowing at that time.

Captain Smith left Vera Cruz on the 8th of February, and arrived at Puebla on the 21st, traveling the greater part of the way with one other American and some Mexicans, though they all arrived safe and without interrup-

tion. The train with which he started from Vera Cruz arrived on the 24th. It left for the City of Mexico on the 26th. Lieutenant-colonel Moore, Captain Kessler, Lieutenant Ressler, and three privates obtained leave to go up to the city with the train, but did not start until the following day, calculating to overtake it the same evening. When they were at about four miles beyond St. Martine, and about twenty-eight from Puebla, they discovered a party of Mexicans in the road before them. Not seeing any arms about them, they did not apprehend much danger, although they had not gone far until they discovered that the whole party of Mexicans were well armed. At this moment one of the party cast his eyes to the rear, and discovered that there was another party advancing upon them. At this critical moment Colonel Moore ordered his party to face to the rear, knowing that the only possible chance of escape was to cut their way back to St. Martine. At this time the Mexicans fired upon them, Captain Kessler receiving a severe wound in the left shoulder, which disabled him very much from managing his horse. Colonel Moore ordered a charge. When they arrived within a few paces of the Mexicans, they saluted the latter with a volley from their pistols, and dashed on. Colonel Moore, Lieutenant Ressler, and one other made their way through, but soon discovered that Captain Kessler and the other two were surrounded. The colonel ordered a halt, for the purpose of going to the rescue of the unfortunate party, though it was soon discovered that the whole party would be murdered if they were overtaken; so they went on in full speed to the village, being followed to the very outskirts of the town by the Mexicans. They immediately went to the alcalde, and put themselves under his protection, and as soon as possible dispatched a messenger to Puebla to inform the American troops of their situation, who arrived there about ten o'clock at night. As soon as possible, Colonel Brough and Colonel Gorman, with several officers and men from both regiments, and a few dragoons, were on their way to the rescue. They reached St. Martine about five in the morning, and were informed that Captain Kessler and two others of the party were missing, and supposed to be killed. They immediately left for the scene of action, but did not succeed in finding the enemy as expected. Previous to their arrival at St. Martine, a party of Mexicans had been sent out to see if they could discover the fate of the missing; and, to the mortification of every American and to the disgrace of every Mexican, they were found dead, their persons stripped entirely naked, and so horribly mutilated that it was hard to recognize them. Their bodies were brought back. Captain Kessler had a golden medal with him, which the Fourth Ohio and Fourth Indiana Regiments had made for the purpose of presenting to Brigadier-general Lane as a token of the high respect which they entertained for him. This also was taken by the Mexicans. Colonel Moore thought that

his party had killed or wounded two or three of the Mexicans. The detachment which went to the rescue succeeded in finding a few Mexicans, and capturing two of them.

The "Butler Boys No. 2" were generally well, with the exception that the mumps had been in the camp, which caused a number of the boys to complain for a few days. Two of the company were discharged, and would return to Vera Cruz with the next train.

They returned home in July, 1848, and were enthusiastically received in Cincinnati and this place. A supper was given to the "Butler Boys No. 2" on the last Saturday in July, to the entire satisfaction of the very large number present. The supper itself was prepared by Messrs. Cory & Millikin, of the Butler House, and was in the best possible taste. After the cloth was removed, there was a loud and enthusiastic call for Major Young, who responded in a neat and appropriate speech. Captain Richmond afterwards briefly but handsomely thanked the audience for the honor done him and the boys of his company.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, made by a committee consisting of B. Debolt, S. Vannatta, D. C. Crows, J. W. Crows, and H. C. Hunt, the citizens of Madison and the adjoining townships met at Miltonville on Saturday, the 9th of September, 1848, to give a public reception to the returned soldiers of that place, who had been sustaining our flag and our national honor against the hostile arms of Mexico.

A procession was formed by Marshals T. G. Berry and S. Carle, which was headed by the officers of the day, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Antrim as chaplain, and Isaac Robertson as orator, followed by the Middletown Guards, commanded by J. M. Hitt, and the Wayne Guards, commanded by J. Snyder. Then came the eight soldiers, followed by a choir of twelve young ladies, who were most appropriately dressed in white, garlanded with blue trimming and cedar branches. Other ladies and gentlemen also joined the procession, and marched with them to a grove on the premises of David Paulin, where suitable preparations had been made for the services of the day.

The officers of the day and the chaplain and orator were seated on a high stand. In the rear of the aisle were the eight soldiers—John Vannatta, Davis W. Ball, William Dine, Stephen Shroyer, Jabez Antrim, W. Wickle, James Davidson, and C. Harris—and back of them were the twelve young ladies, forming an arch, partly surrounding the volunteers. The services then commenced with a warm and fervent prayer from the Rev. Dr. J. Antrim, and, at the request of the marshal, the choir sang some verses, composed by Dr. Eckert, in such a manner that tears were seen to flow from many eyes. An address was then made by Mr. Isaac Robertson, of Middletown, concluded by some remarks to the young soldiers who were the guests of the day, which

were responded to by William Dine, one of the soldiers. The services then concluded with a song by the choir, to the tune of "Hail, Columbia."

The procession then marched to Vanscoy's Hotel, where a splendid repast was prepared, and, after a luxuriant feast, thirteen regular toasts were drunk, amid deafening cheers and musketry.

Among those who lost their lives in Mexico was a gallant young volunteer from Rossville, Daniel McCleary, of a well-known family. The news of this young officer's death produced a deep and painful sensation among his friends in Butler and Montgomery counties. Lieutenant McCleary was the eldest son of Andrew McCleary, of Rossville. He had won the esteem and friendship of a large circle with whom he had become acquainted. High-minded, honorable, gentlemanly, and intelligent, he was qualified to adorn the sphere of society in which he moved. But, on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he closed his business connections in Dayton, where he then was, and, responding to the first call of his country for volunteers, repaired to the Rio Grande. He arrived at the seat of war in time to take part in the storming of Monterey, and bore himself with distinguished gallantry throughout that memorable battle. He had no regular connection with our military forces at that time, but fought as an independent volunteer. Shortly after this he returned to Dayton; but the stirring scenes of a soldier's life had thrown a spell around his gallant spirit, which was not to be broken. Obtaining a lieutenant's commission from the authorities at Washington, he was soon at Vera Cruz. But an insidious and fatal foe was in waiting for him there.

On the 18th of June he was attacked by the vomito, and on the 23d he yielded up his young life to the deadly malady. His career was a short one; he was scarcely twenty-four years of age.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, held, on the sixth day of August, at the head-quarters of the regiment in Puebla, Mexico, on motion of Colonel Morgan, Lieutenant-colonel Howard was called to the chair, Captain King appointed vice-president, and Lieutenant Goodman secretary.

On motion of First Lieutenant Brodhead, adjutant of the regiment, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their sympathy with the friends of the late Daniel McCleary, and the chairman appointed Adjutant J. L. Brodhead, Captain D. Chase, and Lieutenant Thomas B. Tilton as the committee.

The committee, through their chairman, then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we have heard with heartfelt sorrow of the sudden death of one of the youngest of our number, Lieutenant Daniel McCleary.

"*Resolved*, That in this early death of Lieutenant Daniel McCleary in the commencement of his military

career, and before the opportunity of achieving that success of which his courageous and manly character gave such sure indication, the service has lost a gallant and chivalrous officer, and we a brother and a friend.

"*Resolved*, That our intercourse with our deceased brother and associate was such as to leave upon our minds no other feelings than those of profound sorrow and regret at his early death. He was, to all who knew him, a friend in the truest sense of the word—a man whose frank and manly bearing won all hearts, and of whom it can be truly said,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the family and friends of our deceased brother our earnest and sincere sympathy—a sympathy springing from hearts that knew and appreciated his worth, and even now wrung with his untimely fate.

"*Resolved*, That, in token of our high regard for our deceased comrade, we wear crape on our sword-belts for the period of thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the officers of this meeting, and forwarded to his relations."

The meeting then adjourned. The proceedings were signed by Lieutenant-colonel J. M. Howard, chairman; Captain E. A. King, vice-president; and Lieutenant J. B. Goodman, secretary.

These resolutions were transmitted to the family, together with a long letter of condolence. The body was exhumed, and was brought here at the end of January. The ceremonies on the occasion of the burial, on the 5th of February, 1848, were appropriate, and conducted in a becoming manner. He was buried with military honors. Several military companies were present, besides a large number of citizens from different parts of the county. An appropriate sermon was preached at the residence of his father by the Rev. David MacDill. Afterwards a procession was formed, which marched to the graveyard, where his body was deposited in its last resting-place. It was a solemn scene. The marshal was General William J. Elliott, and the assistant marshals Major J. M. Millikin, Captain N. Reeder, and Wilkeson Beatty. The secretary of the committee that took charge of the funeral was James George.

The following soldiers of the Mexican war are buried in Greenwood Cemetery:

Daniel McCleary, 1st, died of yellow fever in Mexico, June 23, 1847, aged 24 years, 6 months, and 7 days; also Lieutenant of the 15th Regiment.

William H. Sinnard, 3d, July 3, 1853, aged 23.

William P. Young, 3d, August 18, 1861, aged 41. Born in Oxford.

William H. Wilson, 1st, June 22, 1862, aged 41 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

Joseph Garrison, 1st, killed by a fall, December 9, 1865, aged 45 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

John Holloway, I 1st, died July 28, 1848, aged 26 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

J. S. Freeman, I 1st, Fairfield Township, killed in battle September 22, 1846, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

Oscar Boehne, I 1st, Fairfield Township, killed in battle September 22, 1846, aged 20 years.

John Pierson, I 1st, Fairfield Township, killed in battle September 22, 1846, aged 28 years.

(These three men—Freeman, Boehne, and Pierson—are buried in one grave.)

John G. Denzer, I 1st, November 13, 1848, aged 33 years.

John L. Wilkins, I 1st, June 14, 1874, aged 46 years and 7 months.

James Moore, December 28, 1860, aged 42 years.

Peter Leflar, of Fairfield Township, May 1, 1856, aged 56 years.

THE REBELLION.

THE Mexican War ended, as we have seen, with complete victory by the United States, and we now had no enemy nor any foreign controversy. War seemed far distant. Our boundary troubles, which for several years had seemed likely to result in bloodshed, had been amicably closed two years before the beginning of the contest with Mexico, and the small portion which remained unadjusted, respecting the channel between Vancouver's Island and Oregon, was, by the wisdom and patience of General Scott, quietly composed. Our differences with Spain respecting Cuba had passed by, and nothing remained for us to do except to sit under our own vine and fig tree and watch the development of the country. Yet the seed of discord was there, and war was soon to break out among us on an unexampled scale. The remote cause was negro slavery; the immediate cause was State rights, so called, pushed to an unnatural and dangerous extent—a length never dreamed of by those who were most strenuous in opposing the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and certainly not by those who favored it.

The baneful effects of slavery were seen everywhere in the South. The fields of Kentucky, even at this day, do not compare with those of Ohio. Liberty of speech was inhibited, strangers from other States were forbidden to sojourn in Southern towns in cases where it was suspected their views of the peculiar institution differed from those of their neighbors, the press was muzzled, the pulpit not allowed to speak on one of the most flagrant violations of morality ever committed, and all these ultra views were sustained by a phalanx of Congressmen who could be depended upon in any emergency. No such unanimity existed among the representatives from the free States, and it was impossible to conceive of their being so completely of one mind as those who dwelt South of Mason and Dixon's line, for differences of opinion always spring up in a free government. What

mild dissent might have been allowed at the beginning of the century, when Jefferson uttered his philosophic doubts, and Madison and other Virginia statesmen hoped that emancipation might come some day, had entirely disappeared. The recruits never disclosed any individual ideas. The two strong men of the South who entertained latest a difference of opinion, Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton, disappeared from the scene before the final struggle. After them came Davis, Yancey, Slidell, Wigfall, and others, who breathed forth the real views of the people of the South. Slavery had been used to aggravate their people at every election until they had resolved to embrace civil war rather than endure the slightest interference in the Territories, the District of Columbia, or in regard to the return of fugitives.

Nor in this respect was the North unblamable. Demagogues among us steadily fanned the feelings of enmity of the Southern people to those who only wished to do justice to a poor, ignorant, and weak class of the American people. In some of the States free colored men were not permitted to sojourn; in others it was a State's-prison offense for the two races to marry, never reflecting that nature itself would prevent them, and here in Butler County the bitterest prejudices prevailed. Any man of color who attempted to settle in Rossville was speedily driven out by a mob. Should any one of that race go South he was liable to be taken up and sold, as being presumptively a runaway, and the most distinguished colored citizen of the county at present, a man always free, and whose abilities and acquirements are at least equal to those of any other man in Butler, was forced to pretend, in order to prevent being enslaved in New Orleans and other places where he traveled in his youth, that he was an Indian.

It is difficult to speak coolly of the years before the Rebellion—more difficult than to do so of the great struggle itself. The last was the effort of a people to free itself from what it regarded as oppression, but the true stain on the character of the people of the South is the long course of injuries practiced upon a defenseless people, and the crime against free speech and liberty thereby engendered. With the toil of a dozen of these wretches, who slept in dirty cabins, ate the rudest food, and wore the coarsest clothes, the master dressed in broadcloth and fine linen; with a dozen more his wife maintained her state; and with the spoil of a hundred the family visited Saratoga or the White Sulphur Springs, the sons were sent to college and the daughter to boarding-schools, the parents enjoyed the luxuries of life, and the children were brought up to follow in their footsteps. Yet the same man would not have accepted a gift of five dollars from another white man, and would have resisted with his life any attempt to wrest from him a penny of his property. His moral sense, by a long course of tampering, was degraded. Walpole saw nothing wrong in giving a bribe to members of Parliament, nor did

they in receiving it, and the nobility in France resisted the payment of all taxes and sustained the privileges of their order until they fell under the ruins of the monarchy. Daylight came to the Southern masses only at the close of the war.

It would be unprofitable to relate the chain of events that preceded the beginning of the American conflict. In general terms the war may be traced to the compromise measures of 1850, and to the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Fighting began in Kansas in 1855. A little later John Brown made his attack upon Harper's Ferry, and failed. Sumner had been beaten over the head by a bludgeon, his assailant reaping a great increase of popularity. The fugitive slave law was occasionally and spasmodically enforced through the North, each recovery making an anti-slavery majority in the neighborhood. Finally, as the result of the election of Abraham Lincoln, South Carolina seceded, and was followed by other States. Major Anderson maintained his position in Charleston Harbor with difficulty, and at last, after removal from one of the islands to another, was attacked by the Secessionist forces under General Beauregard.

The *Intelligencer* of this city, in its next issue after the fall of Sumter, says:

"The news of the fall of Sumter, and the call of the President for 75,000 volunteers to defend the country against the organized forces of traitors and rebels, has fired the Northern heart to a pitch of indignant enthusiasm never before equaled since the days of the Revolution. From every city, town, village, and hamlet comes up the enthusiastic response to the call of the government for aid to sustain the integrity of the Union, and uphold its Constitution and laws. The public sentiment of the North is assuming a unanimity of tone and temper that will strike terror to the hearts of the traitors of the Southern Confederacy and their misguided dupes. It is wonderful what a revolution a few days have wrought in public opinion in the free States of the republic. The partisan has emerged in the patriot, and now Democrat and Republican alike feel and proclaim that the honor of the stars and stripes must be preserved at all hazards; that the very existence of the government is involved in enforcing obedience to its legally constituted authorities, and in holding possession of its public property. Judging from all we see and hear at home and abroad such now seems to be the almost universal sentiment. The daily papers are literally filled with telegraphic dispatches from every quarter, giving brief notices of the proceedings of public meetings of the people, which show that the North is waking up to a sense of the awful peril in which our institutions are involved by the great rebellion, and that it is rushing with one accord to the rescue."

For the next Monday a war meeting was called at Beckett's Hall. It was organized by the appointment of

Josiah Scott as president, Israel Williams as vice-president, and E. A. Dalton as secretary. It was largely attended by persons of every shade of sentiment, Democratic and Republican.

John W. Wilson, A. F. Hume, Minor Millikin, N. C. McFarland, Thomas Millikin, John H. Falconer, Israel Williams, John S. Wiles, and Ransford Smith addressed the meeting, urging it to sustain the Union and maintain the dignity of the United States flag. By all the speakers party was forgotten, and only the country remembered. Judge Scott in alluding to the very natural repugnance which all feel against going to war with their countrymen, said substantially, "Why is it worse to war against a domestic than against a foreign foe? Foreign nations may have no cause for gratitude toward us, but these rebel States, who owe all their prosperity and greatness to the fostering hand of the general government—like the viper warned into vitality in the bosom of its benefactor—have turned their deadly fangs upon their own country with the wicked design of destroying it. What punishment can be too severe for such ingratitude and outrage?"

The following resolution was introduced by John W. Wilson, and was passed unanimously—the meeting numbering two thousand five hundred persons:

"Whereas, War has been commenced against the government of the United States, and the honor of our national flag tarnished by being lowered to traitors,

"Resolved, That we will, with all the means in our power, maintain the government and flag of the United States."

On motion of E. G. Dyer, a committee of three from each ward of the city, for the purpose of organizing military companies and procuring arms, was appointed. The names of the committee were as follows:

First Ward.—Thomas Stone, S. K. Lighter, W. C. Rossman.

Second Ward.—Captain Humbach, Captain Van Derveer, H. H. Wallace.

Third Ward.—E. G. Dyer, C. Morganthaler, R. L. Weston.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is expedient for the present Legislature to appropriate one million dollars for furnishing and equipping the military of this State, and our senator from this district and our representative from this county be requested to give their aid and support to the passage of the same."

The meeting, with three cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, then adjourned.

The next week a more formal meeting was held. Owing to the short notice which was given for the previous one many of our citizens were unable to attend, and scarcely any from the country. The following call was issued:

MEN OF BUTLER,

Rally! Rally!

At a mass-meeting of the citizens of Hamilton, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite every man in Butler County to meet in Hamilton, on Wednesday, April 24, 1861, to take counsel together, and adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable in this alarming crisis of our country. Armed rebels have stolen the property of the general government, have attacked and battered down one of its strong forts, and taken a gallant garrison prisoners, have trampled and trailed our glorious flag in the dust, and now, in the pride of their success and madness of their treason, are making preparations to capture and destroy the Capital, at Washington, and to utterly overthrow and subvert our government.

We, therefore, invite every man in Butler County, without distinction of age, sect, religion, or party, to meet in Hamilton on the day above named, and take such measures as may be thought advisable to aid our government to suppress and punish treason, to protect our Capital, to wipe out the insult offered to our glorious flag, and to sustain and defend our blessed and beloved Constitution. Distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. Come one, come all!

THOMAS MILLIKIN,	WILLIAM S. PHARES,
ALEX. F. HUME,	E. A. DALTON,
JOHN W. SOHN,	H. H. WALLACE,
	<i>Committee.</i>

It was duly held, and was large and enthusiastic. A national salute was fired in the morning and again at noon, and the stars and stripes were gayly floating from hundreds of houses all over the city. At one o'clock the meeting was organized by appointing as president, Judge Fergus Anderson; vice-presidents, Robert Gibson, Fairfield; John K. Wilson, St. Clair; Robert Beckett, Hanover; James S. Chambers, Milford; William H. Roberts, Oxford; Colonel William Stevens, Reily; Absalom McKain, Morgan; Samuel Dick, Ross; John Cox, Union; Peter Murphy, Liberty; Colonel Hendrickson, Lemon; Jacob Banker, Madison; John S. Witherow, Wayne; James Rossman, First Ward, Hamilton; Thos. Connaughton, Second Ward; Christopher Morganthaler, Third Ward; secretaries, Israel Williams, Fred. Landis.

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed: Thomas Millikin, N. C. McFarland, Alex. F. Hume, Ferdinand Van Derveer, W. H. Miller, Milton Cooper, Wm. H. Smith, George Jacoby, Abraham P. Cox, and John S. Earheart.

While the committee were preparing resolutions the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Gaylord, Christy, Gilmore, L. D. Campbell, and others, during which the committee on resolutions returned with the following preamble and resolutions, through their chairman, Thos. Millikin, who remarked in presenting them that they were principally copied from the resolutions adopted at the great Union meeting held in New York City a few days before.

"Whereas, The Union of the States, under the guidance of Divine Providence, has been the fruitful source

of prosperity and domestic peace to the country for nearly three quarters of a century; and

"Whereas, The Constitution, framed by our Revolutionary fathers, contains within itself all needful provisions for the exigencies of the government, and in the progress of events, for such amendments as are necessary to meet new emergencies; and

"Whereas, An armed combination has been formed to break up the Union by throwing off the obligations of the Constitution, and has, in several of the States, carried on its criminal purpose, and finally, by assaulting Fort Sumter, a fortress of the United States, occupied by a slender but heroic garrison, and capturing it by an overwhelming force, after a gallant defense, thus setting the authority of the government at defiance and insulting the national flag; and

"Whereas, The government of the United States, with an earnest desire to avert the evils of civil war, has silently submitted to these aggressions and insults with a patient forbearance unparalleled in the annals of history, but has at last deemed it due to the public honor and safety to appeal to the people of the Union for the means of maintaining its authority, of enforcing the execution of the laws, and of saving our country from dismemberment, and our political institutions from destruction; therefore,

"1. *Resolved*, That we are sacredly bound by every sentiment of honor, of affection, of duty, and interest to maintain and preserve our national government, the most equal and beneficent hitherto known among men, unbroken and unsullied for our generation, and to transmit it to our posterity; and that to the maintenance of this sacred trust, and in support of that government, we devote all that we possess, and are prepared to shed our blood and lay down our lives.

"2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States, the basis and the safeguard of the Federal Union, having been framed and ratified by the original States, and accepted by those which subsequently became parties to it, is binding upon all; and that any resumption by any one of them of the rights delegated to the federal government, without first seeking a release from its obligations through the concurrence of common sovereignty, is unauthorized, unjust to all the others, and destructive of all social and political order.

"3. *Resolved*, That when the authority of the federal government shall have been re-established, and peaceful obedience to the Constitution and laws prevails, we shall be ready to confer and co-operate with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress, or in convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the protection of every right, yielding ourselves, and expecting all others to yield to the will of the people, as constitutionally and lawfully expressed.

"4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all good citizens, overlooking past differences of opinion, to contribute by

all means in their power to maintain the Union of States, defend the Constitution, to preserve the national flag from insult, and uphold the authority of the general government against all acts of rebellion everywhere, which, if longer unresisted and unpunished, would inevitably end in breaking down all the barriers erected by our fathers for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and involve the country in universal anarchy and confusion.

"5. *Resolved*, That we urgently insist that the representative in Congress from this district shall, at the session thereof to meet on the 4th of July next, cordially and promptly support and vote for all proper measures, and all necessary appropriations of money and supplies of men to enable the general government to execute its laws and maintain the rightful authority of the Constitution, and to suppress and punish the present rebellion and treason in the South, and to punish treason in every State and Territory in the whole Union.

"6. *Resolved*, That we deny the right of any State to assume the position of armed neutrality as between the federal government and any State or States in rebellion against its authority; and to refuse to furnish its proper quota of men to aid the federal government to enforce its laws and maintain the authority of the Constitution everywhere in the Union, when properly and legally called upon by the President so to do; and we deny the right of any State to refuse to allow the federal government to transport its soldiers over its territory for any lawful purpose, and to any place in the Union; and we condemn and denounce the conduct of all such States as have refused to respond to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the South, and to allow the volunteers of other States to pass over their territory, as recreant to their duty, and as affording aid and comfort to rebellion and treason.

"7. *Resolved*, That as soon as it is authorized by law, we request that our county commissioners shall levy a tax of sufficient amount upon all the property in the county to furnish all needful support to the families of volunteers during their absence in the service of their country.

"8. *Resolved*, That we recommend that all able-bodied men in the county shall immediately form themselves into military companies, procure arms, elect officers, and thoroughly drill themselves, and stand ready to obey any call of their country that may be made upon them for their services.

"9. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of all attempts to control by violence the honest expression of opinion by any of our citizens upon the exciting subjects of the day, but we recommend that in the present excited state of our country all abstain from discussions calculated to excite ill feeling or party prejudice.

"10. *Resolved*, That Major Anderson, by his prudence prior to the attack upon Fort Sumter, and for his gallant

and heroic defense of that fort, is entitled to the thanks and admiration of the whole country."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens in the neighborhood of Jones's Station was held on Monday evening, April 22d. Milton Cooper was chosen chairman and J. C. Long, secretary. A call for funds for the purchase of a flag, etc., was promptly responded to, after which the following preamble and resolutions, presented by C. F. Warren, were read and unanimously adopted as expressing the sentiments of the meeting:

"*Whereas*, A state of war exists and the destruction of our government is threatened by a band of armed traitors; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That as loyal citizens we will use all the means in our power to sustain the government and the honor of that flag under which we have lived for eighty years in unexampled prosperity. That banner, which like one of old proclaimed wherever it was seen a great cause before it, and a powerful nation behind it, must be sustained, and no less honored and respected—the nation's pride and citizens' defense.

"*Resolved*, That we look upon the reasons of the rebels as only pretexts for usurping the government, maturing a treason of thirty years' standing, which was nipped in the bud in 1832, and must be again met in 1861, and taught to know that the patriots of this country will never yield the birthrights handed down to them by their fathers either to foreign or domestic foes.

"*Resolved*, That while we hail the people of all nations seeking home on our soil as brothers, so long as they assist in defending our flag, we are no less ready to take up arms against traitors whenever or from whatever section they may appear."

After the adoption of the resolutions Mr. G. W. Jones being called for, replied in a few remarks, in which he expressed his regret at the unhappy condition of our country, and his determination to defend it at any cost. The meeting concluded with three hearty cheers for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

The citizens of Port Union and surrounding country met at the hall, on Saturday evening, April 20, 1861, and organized by calling Philip Nash to the chair, and appointing A. J. Foster, secretary.

The objects of the meeting were made known by E. Bone in a brief address, stating the condition and demands of the country, after which Dr. Reed presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, Wicked and designing persons have sought and obtained control of the government of some of the States of this Union, which States are now in rebellion against the general government; and

"*Whereas*, It is uncertain what effect the prompt and energetic measures now being inaugurated by the administration to put down the same may have upon some of the remaining loyal States; and

"Whereas, Threats have repeatedly been made that in the event of the border slave States seceding and joining their fortunes with those who are trampling our country's flag in the dust, that the cities, towns, and country along the Southern boundary of our State will be overrun and made the special objects of their hatred; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we have heard of such threats with profound regret, and while we deprecate war, with its terrors and devastating consequences, we will not shrink from its rugged issues when forced upon us.

"Resolved, That we pledge our fortunes, our honor, and our sacred lives to defend the stars and stripes, and protect our country from all lawless raids, come from whatever source they may. And be it further

"Resolved, That to more fully carry out the foregoing resolutions, we will form ourselves into a home protecting company, and that we appeal to the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, and cordially invite them to join with us in preparing and being prepared to meet whatever emergency may be forced upon us."

Patriotic remarks were made by D. Stiles, J. M. Thompson, Dr. Reed, and others, taking strong grounds in favor of protecting the whole country, and sustaining the government against all enemies at home and abroad.

Thirty names responded to the call for members to the company, after which the meeting ordered a copy of the minutes to be furnished the Hamilton papers, with a request that they be published, and adjourned to meet the next Monday evening for organization of a military company.

In the mean time the volunteers had not been slow in coming forward. Companies sprang into existence all over the State. The first from this county that reached Columbus in time to go into the first regiments was the Jackson Guards, Captain J. P. Bruck. This was company K, First Ohio, and the regimental organization was made on the 18th of April. There were no arms, ammunition, or clothing, but it was determined to hurry the men on to Washington, where they could be provided for. Its earliest action was at Vienna, and it covered the retreat at Bull Run, afterwards being reorganized for the three years' service.

Captain Rossman immediately organized the Hamilton Guards, and left for Columbus on the 21st. An immense congregation assembled at Beckett's Hall on Sunday, the 20th, to hear a discourse by the Rev. William Davidson. The sermon was able, patriotic, and eloquent, and was listened to with earnest attention, and often with deep emotion. He spoke of the cause in which the loyal States were engaged as just and righteous, and said that if the war of the Revolution was holy, this was thrice holy, if that was sanctified this was thrice sanctified. History left no record of any war where the people were called upon more imperatively to take part in its prosecution than this people in defense of their government

against the traitors who were then in array against it. If they were not subdued our government was a nullity, and anarchy would reign supreme. At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Richardson made a few pertinent remarks, followed by a brief address from Mr. McMillan. Miss Kate Emmons presented one of the volunteers with a Bible and a revolver, and Mr. Ezra Potter, on behalf of the citizens of Hamilton, presented Captain Rossman one hundred dollars to be expended at his discretion for the benefit of his company.

The previous day the young ladies of this city presented the guards with an elegant silk flag. The ceremonies took place in the public square, and were opened by an impressive and earnest prayer by Rev. Mr. Lowrey, after which Miss Kate Campbell presented the flag with the following appropriate address:

"*Hamilton Guards*,—Your country demands your services, and you are promptly honoring her call. Traitors have made war upon our government and seek to overthrow our noble institutions secured to us by the wisdom, the toils, and the blood of our venerated forefathers. Your sisters can not share your dangers in the field, but their hearts will go with you. They present this banner as a token of their earnest sympathies with you, and with the sacred cause of freedom and justice in which you go to fight. It is the same emblem of constitutional liberty under which Washington and all our national heroes fought and conquered. Stand by it with your lives, if necessary. Let no rebel hands bring reproach upon its honored folds; let its stars ever remind you of your duty to the Union, and its stripes keep you thoughtful of the punishment due to fratricidal traitors. Take it, soldiers, and carry it on to victory. And may the God of battles watch over and protect you; and may he preserve our country and our Constitution to be the protectors of the oppressed of all lands to generations yet unborn."

Captain Rossman received the flag on behalf of the guards, and responded as follows:

"*Young Ladies of Hamilton*,—Our country, which for so long a time has been the home of peace and liberty, is now rocking in the storm of civil war. Armed desperadoes have insulted our flag and defied our government. Men have been found in this country base enough to strike the mother who reared and protected them. The wounded government demands reparation. In obedience to that call we shall soon march to the scene of war. Going out from you, we desire to take with us this work of love and patriotism at your hands, and if the ardor of the company can be augmented I can only wish that their patriotism may be as bright as the stars, and their loyalty as unfading as the colors of the flag which has been so handsomely presented. We accept this flag, and in the coming contest, if one little band can do aught to maintain the honor of our government, what man in the Hamilton Guards but will, in that con-

test, strike with renewed ardor by the remembrance of this day's honor? We shall plant it on the outer wall, and its post shall be to us the post of honor.

"Some, perchance, in this company, in defense of that flag, may fall. Some of us, whose hearts beat high with proud hopes, and who are emulated to do deeds of glory, will return no more. But if a sacrifice from the guards is demanded to procure constitutional liberty and our Union, that sacrifice shall be cheerfully given. Yet they will not die; but from their ashes, as from the ancient phoenix, will arise their names, and in letters of living light will they be enrolled on a page of an immortal history. We accept this flag, and we promise to bring it back with no lost laurels, no tarnished fame. Its symmetry may be destroyed by the elements and by the strife, but these, in your estimation, will be but honorable scars.

"In conclusion, ladies, all that strong arms and stout hearts can do to maintain it, all that your patriotism can infuse into our hearts to defend it, all that the high hopes and good wishes of this city can stimulate us to vindicate, all the courage of a righteous cause, and of truth and liberty can give us to protect, all these shall, we trust, nerve every arm and heart in this company to vindicate the high confidence reposed in them by the young ladies of Hamilton, in the compliment to their patriotism and readiness to defend their country, signified in the presentation of this flag to the Hamilton Guards."

After Captain Rossman had concluded John W. Wilson, one of the company, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of the cause in which they were engaged. His remarks were full of the true Revolutionary fire, and were loudly cheered by the multitude on the ground. When he sat down a company of amateur musicians, under the lead of Mr. Boynton, sang the Star-spangled Banner, after which ex-Mayor Smith called for three cheers for the flag, three for the volunteers, and three for the young ladies, which were all given with a will, and the assemblage adjourned. The soldiers left home on Monday, a large crowd being at the depot to see them off.

A company of volunteers from Oxford passed through Hamilton on Monday, the 22d. A large number of the students volunteered, and the school was almost broken up. A list of those who served in the war, who had previously been in that college, may be found under the head of Miami University.

Two military companies were ready to march from Middletown that week, and another full company of volunteers was ready in Hamilton. The following were the officers: J. W. C. Smith, Captain; John Sutherland, 1st Lieutenant; L. M. Leflar, 2d Lieutenant.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Collinsville on the 25th of April, which was addressed by Isaac Robertson, C. K. Smith, and Rev. Mr. Davis. Another meeting was held in Okeana, on the 4th of May, 1861, which was addressed by Isaac Robertson.

David W. McClung, who is now surveyor of the port in Cincinnati, was appointed quartermaster at Camp Dennison.

The following companies were speedily accepted from Butler County:

Hamilton.—Jackson Guards, Captain Bruck; Hamilton Guards, Captain Rossman; Butler Pioneers, Captain Smith; Infantry Company, Captain Humbach; Hamilton Rifles, Captain Miller.

Outside of Hamilton.—University Rifles, Oxford, Captain Dodds; Infantry Company, Middletown, Captain Hilt; Infantry Company, Middletown, Captain McClelland.

In addition to these, forty Germans of Hamilton attached themselves to a Cincinnati Company, and were at Camp Harrison. These went out on the 18th of April. They were known as Company B, 9th Ohio.

Some of these companies were very large, as for instance Captain Dodds's, one hundred and fifty-two men, and Captain Rossman's, one hundred and eleven men.

Two other companies were forming in the city, a cavalry company by Minor Millikin, and an infantry company by John S. Earhart, the latter to be composed of men of five feet seven inches and upwards in height, together with an infantry company at Princeton, and an artillery company at Middletown. Add to these a company of home guards for each of the three wards of the city.

Henry C. Campbell, George Camp, James Willis, James Whittaker, Albert Whittaker, and H. H. Adams, were honorably discharged on the 27th of April, by order of Captain W. C. Rossman.

Twenty-five families of those who had volunteered for the country's defense were being supported by the citizens of Hamilton and the surrounding country. The store house was directly opposite the court house, and contributions were received by D. D. Conover, chairman.

There were then in the camp three companies from Hamilton, one from Middletown, and two companies from Eaton. Captain Hilt's company from Middletown had left. While there a presentation of a flag was made to the Butler Pioneers, and also to the company of Captain Humbach.

Port Union sent up a liberal supply of good things to the relief committee for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

The Butler Pioneers, after spending a week in the hotels of Hamilton, and being drilled in the streets, removed to Camp Hamilton, or the Fair Grounds, on the 23d of April. They were the first troops there. The ladies of Hamilton had presented them with a splendid flag, accompanied with an eloquent and patriotic speech from Mrs. Ryan. Captain J. W. C. Smith made an appropriate response.

On arrival at camp they found the change any thing but pleasant. The first two or three nights were very

cold for that season of the year. They had but little straw for bedding, and but few of the soldiers were so fortunate as to have blankets of their own. The unfortunate shared with the fortunate, and it was laughable to see a half dozen trying to sleep under one blanket. The consequence was a great deal of shivering, only a little sleep, and a great deal of catching cold. They were not forgotten by the ladies of Hamilton, lending blankets and supplying a shirt to each, and the farmers brought in immense quantities of straw. The halls and cattle stalls of the Fair Grounds were suitably fitted up for sleeping apartments, and after this the volunteers rested well. The eating department was conducted by Straub, Reutti & Co., for thirty-five cents per day, and tables were put up so that four hundred could eat at a time.

This was a three-months' company, and as the complement had been filled it did not go out to the war. Many of the men afterwards served in the three-year regiments.

Colonel W. H. Miller, commandant at Camp Hamilton, issued the following orders on May 9th:

"Sentinels will pass out no soldier without a written pass from the commandant, and such pass will not be given except upon the statement of the captain that the absence is necessary.

"Citizens will be permitted to pass out at any time by sentinels, if known to be such; otherwise not permitted to pass without the orders of some commissioned officer in the camp.

"Before 12 M. citizens will not be permitted to pass into the camp without a written pass from the commandant, but may be admitted during the afternoon upon the order of any commissioned officer in the camp.

"Persons connected with the subsistence department are exempted from this order, and will be passed in and out without delay."

The following officers were detailed for duty: Captain Thomas Morton, of the Eaton National Guards, to act in the absence of the commandant; Samuel L'Honnemiedieu, Hamilton Rifles, Adjutant; N. T. Peatman, Butler Pioneers, Sergeant; Major John Sutherland, Butler Pioneers, Quartermaster; J. W. Sater, Eaton National Guards, Assistant Quartermaster; James McClelland, Middletown Veterans, Surgeon; W. Palmer Dunn, University Rifles, Secretary of Commandant.

In an order of Colonel H. B. Carrington, Adjutant-general of the State, organizing the militia, he assigns fifteen companies as the necessary quota from Butler.

The Eleventh Regiment and the right wing of the Third Regiment were ordered to Camp Dennison on Monday, the 29th of April. The train had thirty-three cars, and was cheered in every village or hamlet it passed through. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved from every farm-house along the road, showing the sentiment of the people.

At half-past one, says one of the volunteers from the

Third Regiment, the train stopped in the midst of a level tract, surrounded by high hills. This they were told was Camp Dennison. There was no tent or hut, and not even a board of which to make a shelter—nothing but corn fields and wheat fields. There were no shade trees, not as much as a hickory sprout in a fence corner. Reluctantly leaving the cars, they formed and marched through the plowed field. Soon after a lumber train arrived, and the soldiers were told to take off their coats and carry boards across a twenty-acre field, there to build their quarters. The crowd reached the cars, and there was a struggle for a place. The more modest were disposed to hold back, until they thought of the night soon to come. One young theological student, who understood human nature, mounted the cars, took plank after plank, crying the name of his company at the top of his voice. Numbers of them were soon by his side, and before long all were sufficiently provided. The men were tired and hungry; they had had nothing to eat since morning, and the commissariat broke down, as it always does in new organizations.

It began raining before sleep reached them, but the next day all was fair. On Friday it rained all day long. Over four hundred buildings were put up in all—seven to one of the companies from Butler County. The fare was not exactly the kind to please epicures. Bread, rice, beans, salt pork, and coffee constituted the table. As one grim humorist remarked, three-fourths of the pork was pure fat, the remainder all fat. Still the soldiers enjoyed themselves. They laughed and cracked jokes, and met the situation with good humor. Their friends at Hamilton did not neglect them, and sent forward bountiful supplies of provision and clothing.

Monroe was not behind the other towns in its patriotic acts. It sent a large number of young men in the Middletown company—nineteen on the first call—and supplied them with blankets, shirts, pocket money, and so on. They requested the commissioners to levy a tax for the aid of the families of volunteers, and raised by subscription over a thousand dollars to meet pressing necessities. The home guard there numbered over one hundred men, who drilled from four to six nights per week.

CITY COUNCIL.

The following important resolutions were passed Monday evening, November 17th:

A LOAN OF MONEY TO THE COUNTY FOR RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

"Whereas, The attention of this council has been called to the fact that considerable suffering now exists among the families of our soldiers in the service of their country from this city, and still more suffering is apprehended from the rigors of the approaching winter; and

"Whereas, We are further advised that the county commissioners assert that they have no means at their

command from which to grant the necessary aid that should be immediately rendered to such families; therefore,

"Resolved, That we hereby tender to said county commissioners, to meet the want above indicated, a loan of the sum of two thousand dollars, from the funds now in the city treasury, for such time as may be required, not to exceed fourteen months, and upon payment of six per cent interest for the use of the same.

"Resolved, That the city clerk furnish to said commissioners a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions at his earliest convenience. Also, a resolution granting to Messrs. Long, Black & Allstatter the pump of the old fire-engine Water Witch, to be fixed up at their manufactory for fire purposes."

The young men of Hamilton and vicinity, between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years, formed a company to be known as the Young Guard, and were drilled by Lewis D. Campbell, ex-member of Congress, and formerly captain of the Butler Guards.

Wm. H. H. Russell and others formed a military company, drilling at Jacob's Hall. Gov. Dennison had, on or before the 20th of May, accepted Captain J. W. C. Smith's Pioneers as one of thirty-three companies outside of the regular regiments.

At Camp Hamilton the Pioneers had some amusement in hanging Jeff. Davis in effigy. The ceremonies were imposing. Jeff. was appropriately represented as a negro, and was upborne by four men at the head of a squad of about fifty, ably commanded by Benjamin Franklin Stevens, as captain, and Thomas Benton Hart, as lieutenant. The procession moved from camp at 2 P. M. for Hamilton, marching through the principal streets. It halted at Squire Wiles's, who pronounced the sentence of the law upon Jeff. He was not worthy of a soldier's death by being shot, but must be hung by the neck until dead. The procession then returned to camp and proceeded to put the sentence of the court in execution. An Adams officiated as hangman. The drop soon fell, and Jeff. was suspended between heaven and earth, dying without a struggle. Shouts went up from the multitude, groans were given for all traitors, and cheers for the Union.

A large portion of the early drilling of recruits was done here by Captain John McCleary, son of Andrew McCleary, of West Hamilton. He had been admitted into the regular army, and was at home on a leave of absence when the civil war broke out. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in the class of 1854, and was appointed a second lieutenant in 1855. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1860, and captain on the 17th of May, 1861. He was breveted as major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, and afterwards was creditably employed as an officer in command of a post in South Carolina during the reconstruction period. He was a participant in the battles of Antietam, September 16 and

17, 1862; crossing of the Potomac at Shepherdstown, August 18, 1862; Skinner's, at or near Leetown, Virginia, September 20, 1862; Snicker's Gap, November 3, 1862; Fredericksburg, 13th and 14th of December; Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Major McCleary died on the 25th of February, 1868. He had been complaining a little for a day or two, and kept in his room. On the morning of his death, he wrote an order which he gave to his servant for his breakfast, but when the boy returned with it he found McCleary insensible and bathed in blood. The doctor reached him immediately, and tried to rally him, but it was of no avail, and he went off unconscious and without pain. The cause of his death was the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta, opening into the oesophagus. His remains were carefully embalmed and sent home, under the charge of an officer. The ladies of the army decorated the coffin most beautifully with flowers. Major James P. Roy, commanding the military post of Charleston, South Carolina, issued a general order announcing Major McCleary's death. The deceased had, he said, been continuously in the service of his country for fourteen years. "In the performance of his duty during this period, a large share of which has been checkered by events memorable in history, he has borne his part with a fidelity only equaled by that modesty of deportment which distinguished his personal character. On the frontier, in warfare with the savages, in marches across the continent, in the arduous and hard fought campaigns of the army of the Potomac in the late stupendous war, no superior has found him deficient in courage and capacity, and no comrade has known him but to respect him. His record has been uniformly that of a duty officer, a conscientious soldier. Of irreproachable morals and unsullied honor, his private character has been that of a retiring and estimable gentleman. In him the army loses a valuable officer and his associates a trustworthy friend."

The commandant of the other detachment of his regiment, then stationed at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee nation, Brevet-major M. Bryant, also issued a feeling order in respect to the decease of Major McCleary. He said:

"Major McCleary entered the service in 1854, having graduated that year from the United States Military Academy. He served several years on the western frontier and in California, where he performed arduous and gallant services in campaigns against hostile Indians, and in the late war, participating in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, from Yorktown to Gettysburg, receiving the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services in the latter battle.

"A high-toned and estimable gentleman, a gallant and true-hearted soldier, has gone to his rest, leaving behind him a bright example of soldierly bearing, and of a conscientious and upright performance of duty,

worthy the emulation of the comrades who now mourn his loss. As a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

The Butler Grays, organized at Princeton, under command of Captain Murphy, was one of the best in the county. A splendid flag was presented to it by the ladies of Princeton and vicinity, through Miss Mollie Urnston.

The Reeder Cadets, who were young fellows from the ages of fifteen to seventeen, organized under the supervision of Captain N. Reeder. Their officers were Charles Potter, Captain; Thomas Shafer, First Lieutenant; F. A. Lighter, Second Lieutenant; and Joseph Wyman, Orderly Sergeant. They received many gifts from the citizens of Hamilton.

The Butler Pioneers suffered much from shortness of tobacco. As their money had given out they could get no more. But the establishment of a sutler afterwards enabled them to get as much as they wanted, and have the value deducted from their monthly pay.

B. F. Miller and F. W. Keil began recruiting for a new company, and a roll was also left at Heppards's store, in Collinsville, and with W. S. Lewis, New London.

The three months' recruits returned home in July and August, and were warmly received.

The University Rifles returned from their campaign in Western Virginia on the 8th of August. They were welcomed home by the military companies of the city and a large crowd of citizens, who greeted them with a salute of artillery and musketry, and the cheers of assembled thousands.

A fine company, under the style of Union Rifles, composed mainly of citizens of Union Township, left Oxford, on the 8th of August, for Camp Dennison.

Captain Stone's company of three years volunteers, the Anderson Grays, went into camp at the Hamilton Fair Grounds on the 10th of August. Captain Thoms, of Seven-Mile, had a company partly ready.

On the 15th of August, 1861, there were at Camp Hamilton three companies, the Anderson Grays, the Butler Blues, and Captain Reeder's. The last two were not full, but were being rapidly filled up.

Captain Stone's and Captain J. S. Earhart's companies were sworn into the service of the United States on Tuesday, the 20th of August. Captain Fred. Hesser left Hamilton for Camp Dennison on the 22d, with seventy or eighty good fighting men, to join the Porschner regiment, which was to join Fremont's column immediately.

By an arrangement of the commissioners the families of such volunteers from Butler County as had been sworn into the public service could obtain relief by application, as follows: Those living in the townships of Morgan, Reily, Oxford, Milford, Hanover, and Ross apply to J. J. Owens; in Wayne, Madison, Lemon, Lib-

erty, and Union, to William Davidson; in St. Clair and Fairfield Township, and in the city of Hamilton, to James Giffen.

The location of Camp Hamilton was changed in August from the Fair Ground to the common at the head of Third Street, on the old cricket ground. This was done principally to secure a good parade ground, where there would be no obstruction to drill.

Dr. Mallory began raising a company in Hamilton in September. He had forty-two names on his roll.

Charles Murray was also getting up a company of cavalry. The company, when completed, would be commanded by Captain White, a graduate of West Point, and for twelve years a captain in the regular army. The company was to be attached to Colonel Taylor's regiment, which was to be ordered to St. Louis.

W. H. Wade was engaged in recruiting for a cavalry company. It was nearly full, and only a few men more were wanted. It was to be under the command of Captain Hunt, late of Burdall's dragoons, well known for their effective service in Western Virginia.

One of the earliest companies raised was by William Clement Rossman. It was attached to the Third Ohio Infantry, its colonel being Isaac Marrow, of Columbus; its lieutenant-colonel, John Beatty, of Morrow County; and its major, J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke County. The regiment was at first at Camp Jackson, but afterwards at Camp Dennison. The three months' service had expired before they were called upon to take the field, and a great portion of the regiment re-enlisted. On the 20th of January they were supplied with arms and ammunition, and ordered to Grafton, Virginia, being the first three years' regiment to leave the State. At Rich Mountain, although present, the regiment was not engaged, as the fighting was in the rear of the fortifications. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and afterwards assisted in fortifying the passes of the Alleghenies.

The rebels, under General Robert E. Lee, attacked their position at Elkwater Junction, on the 11th of September, driving in the pickets as they advanced. Colonel John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, Virginia, was killed in this contest. It returned to Cincinnati on the 28th of November, re-embarked for Louisville, and thence marched to Camp Jenkins, four miles distant, where the army of the Ohio was organized. It was placed in the Third Division, General Ormsby M. Mitchel commanding. It went into Winter-quarters at Bacon Creek. Colonel Marrow here resigned, and promotions followed throughout the entire regiment.

From this camp, which it left on the 22d of February, 1862, it went to Bowling Green, entering that place just as the rebels left it, and then going to Nashville. It took an active part in all the events of that stirring and brilliant campaign, including the capture of Murfreesboro, and the occupation of Shelbyville and Fayetteville. In the battle of Bridgeport the Third acted its part. In the

latter part of August General Bragg, with the rebel army, made a bold push towards Louisville, Kentucky, and Buell concentrated his forces in that direction. The march northward was extremely fatiguing. The roads were very dry, and there was scarcely any water, but they reached Louisville on the 25th of September.

Shortly after, in marching out, it was a part of the forces that engaged with the rebels at Perryville. It fought bravely and valiantly, nearly one-third of its number being brought to the ground. Color-sergeant William V. McCoubrie was shot down while carrying the flag a little in advance of the guard, and five others subsequently shared the same fate. The last hero who held the standard aloft was a beardless boy of seventeen, David C. Walker, who successfully carried it through the action, and was made color-sergeant on the field by Colonel Beatty. General Rousseau, after the close of the action, rode up to the regiment and thanked it for its gallant conduct. Its loss in the action was two hundred and fifteen killed and wounded.

In the battle of Stone River it took a noble part, being commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Lawson. It engaged very early, maintaining its line until, upon the edge of a cotton field, the whole tide of battle seemed to roll down from the right and launch itself upon the center, where the Third was. It then began to give ground, stubbornly, delivering its fire steadily and effectively, though receiving two volumes for one. It was long exposed to a galling fire, and lost heavily. The second day it was occupied in guarding a ford, but on the last day it was again under fire. This was the end of the battle, and the rebels then retreated to Shelbyville.

In April, 1863, the Third was detached from the army proper, and in company with the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Eightieth Illinois, and two companies of the First Alabama cavalry, was dispatched to destroy the Rome Iron Works, and the foundries and arsenals also situated there. On the 30th of April the command was attacked by General Roddy, with a large cavalry force. After a fierce contest the enemy were soon routed, but General Forrest was near by, and soon after made a fresh attack. After a severe engagement he was compelled to retreat.

Shortly after, the rebels again engaged, the Union troops losing a large number of men. The horses and men were both worn out, and it was determined to send forward two hundred and fifty of the best mounted men to destroy the iron works and Rome. Ferry-boats could not be found at the Catoosa River, the troops going up the road four miles to a ford, which wet their ammunition. Forrest came up again, and demanded their surrender, which they were compelled to yield.

They were immediately sent to Belle Isle, and from there to Libby Prison, the officers being retained there until a late period in the war. The men were paroled, and afterwards exchanged. They were stationed at vari-

ous places until the conclusion of their term of service, many of the officers and men then re-enlisting in other regiments.

Henry Smith, of Captain Rossman's company, Third Ohio Volunteers, died at Annapolis, Maryland, February 21, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Stone River. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, and removed from there to Richmond, Virginia, where he was exchanged. His remains were brought to this city.

Alexander Schmidtman entered into the service of his country as a soldier soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was a faithful member of Company F, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, until the failure of his health. He took part in several of the severest battles fought during the war, among which was that at Pittsburg Landing. He was then taken sick, patiently suffering during his protracted illness. He died September 7, 1863, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The First Cavalry was organized in the Summer of 1861. A large number of men desired to join this regiment, and the officers were consequently enabled to use discrimination in the selection of recruits. It was mustered into the service on the 5th of October, at Camp Chase, and three of the companies were soon after assigned on detached service in West Virginia. Several lost their lives, and among them was Seeley Mensch. He was an earnest worker in the organization of the company, riding regularly to drill from Seven-Mile after his day's work, and shrinking from no labor or trouble in getting in men and horses. He left for his father's home in Michigan, where he intended to leave his infant child, on the express condition that he should be telegraphed if any thing occurred, and on being notified that they were about to depart he immediately joined them in camp. During the short time spent in Carthage in the laborious drilling incident to the preparing of men and horses for immediate service, Mensch was most efficient and industrious, responding with ready acquiescence to the entirely unexpected order to leave for Virginia.

During the four weeks' campaign, immediately following the departure from Clarksburg, in which, it is safe to say, no dragoons ever saw harder or more exacting service, Mensch was always the ready, cheerful, and brave soldier. In the midst of perplexing irregularities of the company in the arrangement of messes, the distribution of the equipments, and the incidental dissatisfaction and chafing of the men against each other, while learning camp duty and camp life, he did much by his conciliation and kindness to settle all into regularity and content. When by the severe picket and guard duty to which the company was exposed, as the only cavalry in the brigade, the men were so worn out as to be really unfit for further service, Mensch was always willing and ready to volunteer in the place of some weaker, though not so severely tasked comrade. If there was any scout-

ing promising danger, or any midnight expedition looking towards a skirmish, Mensch asked to go. He was one of their best couriers, riding fearlessly, but with discretion. He was present in the arduous march around the flank of the enemy entrenched at Rich Mountain, and was in the fight afterwards. He was under the fire of the enemy for nearly an hour without flinching, although not permitted to fight, only regretting that the logs, rocks, and trees prevented his being at the cannon's mouth. He was in that section of his company that rode next morning first of all the army into the camp of the rebels. He was patient in difficulty, cheerful under hardship, fearless in assault, cool in danger, forbearing with his comrades, respectful and obedient to officers, and perfectly brave. His was an intelligent and active bravery too. He understood perfectly well what he joined the army for—what he wanted to accomplish, and why he wanted it. He fought on principle, recognizing the magnitude of the issues at stake and the duty which presented itself to him as a citizen and a man. There were no hostile soldiers near the camp, and no dangers anticipated. He was fired upon by murderous citizens skulking in the bushes.

On the 9th of December the regiment went to Louisville, where it arrived on the 11th, being the first regiment of cavalry to enter that department. It remained in Louisville and Lebanon until the 28th of February, when it moved to Nashville. In the meantime Colonel O. P. Ransom and Lieutenant-colonel T. C. H. Smith had resigned, and the command devolved upon a new colonel, Minor Millikin, a native of Butler County. On the 14th of March, the First Cavalry took the advance of the column moving towards Columbia, encountering and putting to flight the rear guard of the enemy. The regiment marched through Tennessee with General Thomas's division, arriving at Pittsburg Landing just after the battle of that name had been fought. It participated in the advance upon Corinth, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and afterwards joined in the pursuit of Beauregard's army. During this pursuit it had four sharp engagements with the enemy, with, however, but little loss. During June the regiment was constantly employed in scouting and reconnoitering, and a detachment from Tusculum, under command of Colonel Emery, had a severe engagement about the 1st of July with Roddy's rebel command. Although successful, the detachment suffered severely, losing among others Captain Emery, mortally wounded.

On the 15th of July Captain Writer, with a squad, was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry under General Anderson. Two of the men were captured and four injured, and the captain was severely wounded. On the 25th of July companies E and K, commanded by Captain Eggleston, with two companies of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry, were attacked by a large body of rebel cavalry under General Anderson. They held out

for a considerable time, but were finally compelled to retire, the enemy having captured the infantry, Captain Eggleston, and twenty-one of the cavalry. On the 1st of August the regiment moved for Decherd, Tennessee, arriving there on the 5th. Colonel Millikin, with six companies, moved to McMinnville soon after, while four companies, under Captain Patten, went on a scout to Fayetteville, where on the 19th Lieutenant Rhea, of Company I, and six men were captured. Considerable skirmishing was done, and in October the regiment, or portions of it, participated in an engagement near Shepherdstown, and in the advance on Perryville. On the day after the last battle the regiment was reunited, and remained so until its final discharge, a period of three years.

General Morgan and his band of guerrillas becoming troublesome, the First Ohio and the First Kentucky cavalry were sent in pursuit of him, following him many miles through the center of the State. With other troops with whom they were brigaded they met Morgan's command of twenty-five hundred men at Gallatin, routing it, and capturing twenty-five prisoners. In the advance on Murfreesboro it moved out on the Franklin Pike, reaching that town in the afternoon, and routing the rebel force stationed there. On the 29th it encountered and defeated Wharton's brigade of rebel cavalry. On the evening of the same day the brigade and regiment took position upon the extreme right of the army, and held it throughout the struggle. On the 31st the brigade covered the retreat of our infantry, falling back slowly. Colonel Millikin had received no orders from his brigade commander applicable to such a case, and took the responsibility of sending orderlies to the various regimental commanders of the brigade, requesting them to support him in a saber charge upon the advancing foe. The occasion was pressing, and Colonel Millikin, without waiting for a response, wheeled his men into line, and threw it upon the enemy, driving them a quarter of a mile. The rebels gathered and closed in on his rear, making his situation one of extreme difficulty. Perceiving his danger, he turned his men about, and they fought their way through, but among those who lay dead on the field was the gallant young commander, Minor Millikin. Besides him, Major D. A. B. Moore and Lieutenant Condit were killed, and Adjutant Scott and Lieutenant Fordyce wounded, together with many non-commissioned officers and privates. The command of the regiment devolved upon Major Langhlin, under whom it continued to fight until the battle of Stone River was complete.

In June it did much skirmishing and reconnoitering, and captured large quantities of rebel stores. This it continued in July, and in August several hundred horses and mules were captured. On the 2d of September it went in the direction of Rome, Georgia, meeting the enemy, and driving them from their position after a contest of an hour. The loss was ten killed and wounded.

On the 19th the First arrived on the Chickamauga battle-field, and after being engaged the whole morning, were ordered, under Lieutenant-colonel Cupp, to charge the enemy's line. The mistake of issuing such an order was quickly perceived, and was immediately countermanded, but not before the two hundred and fifty men had started under a deadly fire. One moment more and scarcely one could have been saved. Lieutenant-colonel Cupp was killed, and one-fifth of the rank and file were among the killed and wounded. He was universally beloved, and was brave to a fault. The command now devolved upon Major T. J. Patten, under whom the regiment fell back to Chattanooga:

On the 26th of September General Crook's division, of which the First Cavalry was a part, was dispatched to guard a line on the Tennessee River of fifty miles in length. On the 1st the rebel General Wheeler, with eight thousand cavalry, broke through this weak defense. His advance was met by a battalion of the First, under Major James Scott, and a severe engagement followed, in which Captain Conn, of Company B, was wounded and twenty-five men of the battalion were wounded and captured. The rebels compelled them to retire, but General Crook soon took up the pursuit and drove them for a long distance. On the 10th the rebels succeeded, with a remnant of the overwhelming force that had crossed the Tennessee in triumph eight days before, in recrossing that stream. They were weakened, demoralized, and disheartened; they had lost their artillery and more than a thousand prisoners, and had been five times routed by a force of less than half their numbers.

On the 18th of November, with five hundred men in its ranks, the First Cavalry moved towards Chattanooga, arriving there on the morning of the 22d of November. On the evening of the same day General Sherman, having already moved his forces across the river above the town, the First Ohio and five other cavalry regiments, under Colonel Long, crossed over under cover of the infantry, and made a raid in the rear of Bragg's position, which for its brilliant success and happy termination is unsurpassed in the annals of the cavalry. The results were the destruction of twenty miles of railroad and the largest percussion cap and torpedo manufactory in the Confederacy; two hundred wagons burned, six hundred horses and mules, and five hundred prisoners captured. Only twenty men were lost. On this raid the First had a severe engagement with the enemy at Cleveland, losing fifteen men, but inflicting on the enemy a loss of at least fifty.

On the 27th of October Colonel Long's division marched towards Knoxville, having several severe skirmishes by the way, and capturing many prisoners. Then it went on a raid into North Carolina, bringing back only one hundred and twenty effective men, instead of the five hundred it had had a month before.

At Calhoun, a town on the Hiwassee River, December 16th, the rebel General Wheeler, with twenty-eight

hundred men, attacked a wagon train lying upon the opposite side of the Tennessee River, guarded by infantry alone. Perceiving their danger, Colonel Long, with sixty-five men of the First Cavalry, immediately crossed over, and charging the enemy, in connection with the infantry, completely routed the rebels. Leaving the infantry, the little band of cavalry pushed forward four miles, scattering the rebels, and inflicting upon them a loss of twenty-five killed and eighty wounded, and capturing one hundred and thirty-one prisoners. This brilliant affair cost the cavalry but one man killed and three wounded. Taking into account the disparity of numbers, it is almost impossible to find a parallel in the history of modern warfare.

About this time Colonel B. B. Eggleston returned from recruiting service in Ohio, and assumed command of the regiment. In January and February the men nearly all re-enlisted, and came up North on a month's furlough. Those who did not re-enlist continued with Long's brigade the whole Winter.

On the 1st of April, 1864, the First was again reunited at Nashville, Tennessee, recruited to full ranks. On the 22d of May it joined Sherman on his celebrated march. It was in a severe engagement at Moulton, resulting in the complete defeat of General Roddy, who, with a force of six regiments and a battery of artillery, had attacked Long's brigade. The First lost in this about twenty killed and wounded. In front of Kenesaw the regiment had frequent and severe skirmishing, in which it lost about thirty men. The regiment accompanied General Kilpatrick in his raid around Atlanta. When surrounded by the enemy at Lovejoy's Station the First Cavalry particularly distinguished itself by holding in check for some time a force from Cleburne's rebel infantry division, with a loss of fifty men. Among the killed was Captain W. H. Scott. The brigade commander, Colonel Eli Long, was severely wounded in this affair, which devolved the command of the brigade upon Colonel B. B. Eggleston, and the regiment upon Lieutenant-colonel Thomas J. Patten, its old and tried chief. When General Hood attempted to cut Sherman's communications the First Cavalry followed in pursuit.

On the 13th of October it carried the advance of Garrard's division in the fight near Rome, Georgia, resulting in the complete discomfiture of General Armstrong's division of rebel cavalry. The regiment, with others, was then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to be entirely refitted for the field, arriving there on the 17th of November. On the 22d of March the cavalry, which had been at Chickasaw Landing, on the south side of the Tennessee, moved out, and on the 26th Company A, of the First, struck a body of rebels at Jasper, and routed them. On the 27th they forded the Black Warrior River; 29th burned a large iron furnace, and drove Patterson's cavalry across the Catawba River; 31st, about noon, the pickets were attacked at Mountvallo, but were

charged and routed by the Fifth Iowa. They proved to be a part of Lyon's brigade of Forrest's cavalry, which were here found in strong position defending the road and ford. Lyon was dislodged, and again put upon the retreat.

On the morning of the 1st of April the regiment again took the advance, and Forrest's pickets were driven out of Randolph, and considerable skirmishing continued all day, until at last the head of the column struck Forrest's command in position near Ebenezer Church. The First Ohio was on the right, and the enemy's battery, of three guns, was on a wooded hill by the church, directly in front. After a severe struggle all along the line the First took the battery of artillery, and Forrest's famed horsemen were routed in twenty minutes from the main attack. Here fell the gallant Frank P. Allen, the quartermaster's sergeant of the regiment. On the 2d of April Selma was taken; the 9th the command began crossing the Alabama; 12th and 13th it rested in Montgomery; 14th, took up its march towards Columbus, Georgia; 15th, Buford's division was driven ahead of us, and on the 16th the advance met the enemy near Crawford, Georgia, and charged them nine miles across the Ogeechee River. About a mile and a half from Columbus the first battalion of the First Ohio encountered the enemy, drew sabers, and charged down the hill into the town of Girard, under the fire of twenty-five guns that had been worked until then. The regiment was also engaged in the night attack upon Columbus, the capture of the works, and the saving of the two bridges which opened up Columbus, its arsenals and factories, and gave, as the result of one of the most desperate night assaults ever made, twelve hundred prisoners and ninety-six cannon. On the 22d Macon was entered, when the troops heard of the surrender of Lee. The regiment then garrisoned Georgia and South Carolina until the 13th of September, when it was mustered out, paid off, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th day of September, 1865.

Colonel Minor Millikin, whose death we have noticed above, was the son of John M. Millikin and Mary G. Hough. He was born on the 9th of July, 1834. An account of his early training is given on a preceding page. We can not describe his character better than in the following words of Professor David Swing, the great preacher of Chicago, who was intimately acquainted with him:

"The battle of Murfreesboro has brought to this region some realization of the sadness of war. The desolation of which we have read so much, we are at last compelled to see face to face. The tears of the widow fall before our own eye, and the home once so happy becomes the asylum of almost broken hearts.

"The dispatch which announced the death of Colonel Millikin announced the fall of a gifted man, a brave soldier, an ardent patriot. The soul of Minor was of

the intense school. What he was, he was thoroughly; whom he loved, he loved deeply; whom he disliked, he disliked cordially; and this intensity of feeling led him early to grasp his sword in defense of the government and country he loved, and against the Confederacy he despised. The character of Colonel Millikin can not be pictured at a stroke. His mind was many sided. To the taste for literature he added a love of the practical in ordinary life. He was philosophic and romantic, ready to lecture upon reform or to weave together such thoughts as might win for one the title of a poet. He loved that progress which comes by a better education, and he loved also that progress of ideas which comes through the sword. He was ready to teach kindly a little child or to meet his foe with terrible force upon the battle-field. Talented, original, independent, brave, he was also affectionate and religious. He had some faults, but far more virtues, and the deformity of the former fades from our sight while we look upon the beauty of the latter, just as the spots upon the sun are not remembered while we stand in the fields of June. But his heart, so strong and yet so kind, so patriotic, so chivalrous and mindful of duty, has grown quiet. Amid the clash of swords and the awful din of the battle-field of Murfreesboro, Minor Millikin fell, and for his country yielded up his young life."

James M. Allen, formerly of his regiment, in the *Ohio State Journal* paid the following tribute to his character:

"I know nothing of his parentage, but if the blood of the Puritans did not run in his veins (which I think probable) their spirit at least animated his soul. That sterling love of truth and justice, that nice regard for right in business transactions, that prompt and thorough doing of what ought to be done, that constant outlooking for the path of duty (which clearly seen, men's opinions to the contrary, were as chaff before the wind), that ever present recognition of God's law and special providence, that unswerving obedience to the almighty ought, so that if he saw he ought to do, to speak or not to speak, that ought was his Shekinah, and finally, that plain steady piety, which made his tent a 'house of prayer,' are manifest characteristics of the man I mourn.

"Quick to perceive and relieve sorrow; free, but humble in the social circle; liberal, but exact in business; economical in his living; strictly temperate in his appetites and habits; free from vulgarity; affable and polite; these were qualities that made him an agreeable associate, while the others would make him a strict disciplinarian, a rigid commander, a fearless warrior, and, if the path of duty led to a dozen batteries, to them would he go without a quiver of hesitation. The scarcity of such men in our army makes his loss doubly severe."

Another friendly hand thus writes of his military career:

"Among the first levy of three months' men he entered the army as first lieutenant of cavalry. In the

first campaign of Western Virginia he saw severe service, and acquired a reputation for bravery and fidelity. At the expiration of this term an unsolicited appointment as major of the First Cavalry was conferred upon him. Scarcely had the regiment been set to active service before he was promoted to the colonelcy, just then vacated. The title to this position, which was not reached without opposition, he had since made good—fairly and fully winning it by diligence, zeal, and the exhibition of more than ordinary capacity. The great esteem in which he was held by his superior officers is acknowledged by all who know their opinions, and these opinions were not concealed. More than once was it intimated that yet higher promotion would soon be conferred. The high place which he held in the affections of the officers and men of his regiment was the result of the uniform courtesy and real kindness which accompanied the most rigid discipline, combined with a consistent and high toned morality; and both commended to the true soldier by daring and skill. In all the expeditions of greater or less importance with which he was intrusted, the men of the First Ohio Cavalry followed their colonel with confidence, and were rewarded by success. But all the previous instances of this were eclipsed by the history of the 31st of December. At early morning the regiment was called to arms. Its position was on the advance of our right wing, under General McCook. While the second major had just given the command to fall in, the regiment lost his valuable services, and he was deprived of life by the explosion of the first shell fired by the enemy. Left thus, without the assistance of a single field officer, Colonel Millikin led his regiment through the enemy, by whom they were quickly surrounded. During the whole day he maneuvered the regiment with the greatest coolness, gallantry, and skill, and beyond this there was, on that day, a peculiar tenderness in his care for the regiment, and a peculiar gentleness in the tone of his orders, which more than once brought tears to the eyes of his brave men. Their battle-field was but two miles and a half in width, and was fought over from four o'clock A. M. to three P. M. Forced-back by superior numbers, every inch was stubbornly contested. Three separate and successful charges were led by the colonel in person. Alas! the third was only too successful. The regiment formed the center of the charging column, and pierced the center of the enemy, but the right and left supporting regiments failing to drive the foe, the gallant First was speedily flanked. It was at this point, while occupying an exposed position, that a squad of the enemy made a bold dash, distinctly to capture him. They reached and surrounded him. The demand for his surrender was made, but though one of his own men cried out, 'O, colonel, do give up; they'll kill you,' it was answered only by the heavy swinging of the colonel's saber. With a cut to the rear, one assailant was cloven down, and with a stroke to the front another; but just

as valor seemed ready to be crowned by success the fatal shot was fired. The ball, supposed to be from a carbine, entered the neck and severed the jugular vein. Unconsciousness must have immediately ensued. The body was recovered within thirty minutes, stripped of overcoat, saber, and valuables while in the throes of death, and life ended with one gasp as it was committed to the ambulance. Thus was death braved and met by as lofty courage as ever inspired a soldier, whether the records of this war or others be searched.

"Colonel Millikin had entered the army from principle at the first, and at the same high behest he continued in it to the end. His cup of earthly happiness was filled by a circle of warmer friends than most men know, by ample means, by literary plans and pursuits, and by an affectionate family. The persuasion of being in the line of duty was his constant solace, and he sought to make it such to those whom he loved as his own life. In his private character the same qualities which made Colonel Millikin liked as a good officer were even more conspicuous. Here there was firmness, but no rudeness; there was lofty purpose unaccompanied by petty ambition; there was the tendency to the exaction of all duties from others characteristic of a strong mind, but it never became tyranny. Indeed, it was not the least remarkable of his traits that he combined the most gentle and delicate feelings with the greatest strength of character. A more thoroughly honest man than Colonel Millikin did not breathe. He hated dishonesty of every kind and of every shade with a perfect hatred.

"It was within the circle of warm friendship that his peculiar power and influence were felt. He universally secured respect, even from opponents. It is thus that one writes who was once a chaplain to the regiment: 'Brave, strong, noble, full of life and hope and love, happy himself, and making others happy, filling so nobly and well his part in the world, who that knew Minor Millikin, though only to respect him while living, will not mourn that he is dead? For us who knew him better and loved him there will be more than transient regret.'

"Colonel Millikin's mental powers were rapidly maturing into a gratifying fulfillment of earlier promise. None were able more fully to transfuse the soul into whatever was to be written. The productions of his pen were children of his heart always, and bore witness to their parentage. Lectures or letters, addresses or editorials, every thing was terse, vigorous, and strong, yet smooth.

"Colonel Millikin possessed that true courage which distinctly apprehends danger, but in the strength of high principle defies it. This appeared every way, but in none more clearly than in the habitual preparation for death which he sought to maintain. In camp, near Nashville, on the 9th of December, he thus prefaced his will: 'Death is always the condition of living, but, to the

soldier, its imminency and certainty seems also the condition of his usefulness and glory. It has been my habit to keep a will, but as my last is uselessly long, and, as to my human gaze, life seems less than likely to stay long with me, I write now another.'

"The remains were brought home. It was his high wish, expressed in his will, that he should be buried without pomp; that a slab of native stone, plainly engraved, might mark his resting place; that over it wild vines might grow unrestrained; 'and then,' it was added, 'let it be forgotten that I am there.'"

The first entire regiment that went out from Butler County and vicinity was the Thirty-fifth. Nearly all of its members came from this county; it suffered more severely than any other, and many of its men are now residents of this vicinity. On the field of Chickamanga the dead of Butler County lie thickly. Companies A and F were recruited in Warren County, H in Montgomery, E, and part of G, in Preble, and the others in Butler County.

It was organized at Hamilton during the months of August and September, 1861, although some of the companies had been begun earlier. On the 26th of September the regiment broke camp at Hamilton and moved to Covington, Kentucky, and, on the same night, under orders from General O. M. Mitchel, took a train on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and placing parties at all the bridges along the road through Harrison and Bourbon Counties made the headquarters of the regiment at Cynthiana. It was at this time apprehended that the rebels would burn these bridges before troops could reach them; but by seizing the telegraph offices at every point on the way the movement was a complete surprise, and entirely unsuspected until guards had possession of every bridge.

Afterwards the regiment was removed to Paris, where it remained until the first days of November, when it marched to Somerset, and reported to Brigadier-general Schoepff.

At the battle of Mill Springs they were not actively engaged, having been ordered by General Thomas to remain at Somerset. Here they were brigaded with the Eighteenth Regulars, Ninth Ohio, and Second Minnesota, under the command of Brigadier-general Robert L. McCook, remaining with the last two regiments during their entire term of service. This was one of the brigades long composing General George H. Thomas's division. After the battle of Mill Springs the regiment marched to Louisville, and thence took steamer to Nashville. Soon after, Buell having organized the Army of the Ohio, they marched to Pittsburg Landing. Thomas's division, being the rear guard, did not get up in time for the fight at Pittsburg Landing.

The Thirty-fifth participated in some of the skirmishes during the siege of Corinth, and was among the first to enter the works at that place. Afterwards they marched to Tusculum, Alabama, and about the last of July,

1862, to Winchester, Tennessee. It was on this last march that General McCook was killed by rebel guerrillas, near New Market.

Shortly after began that memorable race between Buell and Bragg, the goal being Louisville. From Nashville northward the regiment made about twenty-eight miles per day. In the movement on Bragg, the fight at Perryville, and the pursuit to Crab Orchard, they have an honorable part. After Buell had been superseded by Rosecrans the division, then commanded by General Speed S. Fry, marched to Bowling Green, and thence to a camp near Gallatin, Tennessee. In February, 1863, Colonel Van Derveer was assigned to the command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-colonel Long assumed command of the regiment. All through the campaign, which began at Murfreesboro and ended at Chattanooga, the Thirty-fifth was in the front of the marching and fighting. In July of that year Lieutenant-colonel Long resigned, and Major Boynton was promoted to the vacancy, Captain Budd receiving the majority. From this time until it left the service the regiment was under Colonel Boynton's command when he was able to do duty, but for much of the time was under the command of Major Budd and Captain L'Honniedieu.

Captain John S. Earhart died at the headquarters of General Brannan, at Winchester, Tennessee, August 10th, at eleven o'clock. His remains reached Hamilton Friday morning the 14th, and were buried from the Presbyterian Church at four o'clock P. M. of that day, with military escorts and honors.

On the first day of the fight at Chickamanga, says Reid in his "Ohio in the War," the Thirty-fifth and the other regiments composing Colonel Van Derveer's brigade were stationed on the extreme left of our line, where they engaged, and, after several hours of a fair, stand-up fight, repulsed and beat back three several attacks of Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, the pick of the rebel army. On the next day, September 20th, they were again brought early into a tation, and with the rest of the brigade made a charge upon Breckinridge's division, which at that time had passed entirely around the left of our fortified line. The conflict, like that of the previous day, was severe and desperate in the open field, and without any protection. Here was presented the uncommon spectacle of two armies charging each other at the same instant. That of the enemy was disorderly, and with but little attention to discipline, while our men moved as if on drill, and under complete control. The brigade had been moving through the woods in two lines, the first composed of the Second Minnesota and Eighty-seventh Indiana, the second of the Thirty-fifth and Ninth Ohio. Suddenly, emerging from an open field, they found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from artillery and musketry, under which they changed front, and, in pursuance of orders, laid flat on the ground. The enemy were then about one hundred and fifty yards dis-

tant, and charging on a run. When the distance was decreased to seventy-five yards, the first line rose and delivered their fire. Immediately the order was given: "Thirty-fifth and Ninth, pass lines to the front! Brigade, charge!" The order was executed promptly, and the rebel line hurled back for almost half a mile at a double-quick, finally making a stand in the woods, where they were effectually protected by their reserves. For more than an hour an obstinate contest was kept up, most effectually ending the attempt to flank the federal line upon the left. When the order was given to return to the position occupied by the brigade previous to the charge it was done in order, by passing lines to the rear, each regiment delivering its fire as it retired.

At half-past two on that day the brigade was reported for duty to General Thomas, who was then holding a ridge to the rear and right of the line of the morning. Here the Thirty-fifth was placed in the front line, where it built a slight work of wood and stone, less than a foot in height. Behind this it remained until the last enemy had retired, repelling repeated charges of the most formidable and desperate character. Line after line of fresh troops of rebels were sent to the attack, always meeting the same reception, always beaten and crushed. Late in the day anxious inquiry was made for ammunition, but the wagons had been ordered to Chattanooga. Then men and officers could be seen searching the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded, and finally, when the brigade commander ordered them to hold their places with the bayonet, these heroes laughed, and promised to stay there.

When night came the Thirty-fifth was formed on and facing the left of the line, and when it was too dark to recognize friend from foe a force of the enemy appeared before them. Those who had ammunition fired, and the enemy precipitately retreated. Those were the last shots fired on the battle-field of Chickamauga by either side. Not a single musket was heard afterwards; and the whole army having marched on the road towards Rossville, Van Derveer's brigade, the last to leave the field, under orders from General Thomas, followed.

In the two days' fight at Chickamauga the Thirty-fifth Ohio lost just fifty per cent of those engaged. Colonel Boynton was conspicuous during the whole fight for his gallantry and the skill with which he managed his men, and the regiment was highly commended in the reports of that action.

Lucius B. Potter sent home a letter descriptive of the battle, in which he says the brigade, after marching all night on the 18th, and going without breakfast the next morning, was engaged over six hours on the 19th, and then bivouacked on the battle-field without blankets or fires, although a white frost covered the ground. On the 20th they were engaged from ten A. M. until seven P. M. In no case did the Third Brigade, or any part of it, re-

treat until ordered so to do, although the entire right wing was crushed and driven back. At one time, on the 19th, the brigade repulsed an entire rebel division twice within an hour and a half. On the 20th the brigade charged and drove back a greatly superior number for a third of a mile at the point of the bayonet. Even when the ammunition gave out the old Third stood its ground, and maintained its position until relieved and ordered back. The musketry was terrific, and was pronounced more severe than in any other engagement during this war. Men who were at Stone River said that battle was a skirmish by the side of this. The loss of the regiment was as follows: Killed, 21; wounded, 146; missing, 27; total, 194. Most of the missing were known to be captured. Both of the surgeons were in the hands of the enemy, having remained to care for the wounded. The regiment took into the fight 394 officers and men. Of this number 194 were lost. From this it can be judged whether the regiment fought or not. The loss of the brigade was 843, and of the division 2,353.

During the two days' fighting they were never driven back, never gave an inch until ordered, and repeatedly repulsed and drove back four times their number. The Ninth Ohio retook a battery which had been captured from the regular brigade. The brigade captured a good many rebels, the exact number not being ascertained. Colonel Boynton in his report said: "To have belonged to the Third Brigade will be the crowning glory of your old age." And not a soldier's heart but swells with pride at the thought of the deeds done by Colonel Van Derveer's command during those two bloody days. Colonel Van Derveer, said Mr. Potter, would undoubtedly get his "star." No braver or cooler man was ever seen in action. The manner in which he handled his brigade won the admiration of his superior officers.

Colonel Boynton did nobly, and had doubly endeared himself to his men. Not an officer in the regiment flinched. Mr. Potter's horse was killed in the first fight, being shot through the belly with a minie, and a bullet grazed Potter's hat band.

Dr. A. H. Landis, in the *Hamilton Telegraph*, furnishes a list of men confined in Libby Prison at the end of November, 1863. He was captured at Chickamauga, and was in prison forty-four days:

"Lieutenant Cottingham, E; Higgins, D; Vannatta, C; Surface, E; Strickler, A; Leach, A; Lohman, K; Martindale, I; Brook, I; Clark, G; Rohrer, B; Gillian, K; Warner, E; Evans, E; Harrison, F; Shellabarger, C; Jackson, E."

After the return of Surgeon Landis he wrote a long letter giving a description of the cruelties practiced in Libby Prison:

"On Saturday, September 19th, soon after the commencement of the battle of Chickamauga, I was ordered by the medical director of my division to the division hospital. It was on Cloud's farm, and at that time nearly

two miles north of the left wing of our army. Early on Sabbath morning, in consequence of repeated flank movements on our left by the rebels, our hospital became exposed to a fire of shell and solid shot. The most of these deadly missiles passed over us, but some fell in our midst.

About eleven o'clock a line of rebel skirmishers were seen to emerge from a wood about four hundred yards distant, followed by a large force of Forrest's cavalry. All the ambulances we had were loaded with wounded and sent to Chattanooga, and many of the slightly wounded were sent on foot. The enemy continued to advance until they ascertained it was a hospital, when a squad of them rode up, and for the first time we were in the hands of the rebels.

"Soon afterward Granger's forces approaching from toward Chattanooga, the rebels fell back, and we saw no more of them until the following morning, when they took us into custody, and from that time on we were prisoners. Generals Forrest, Cheatham, and Armstrong honored us with their presence. General Forrest told us to go ahead and attend to our wounded, and we should not be molested. He also told us that our wounded yet on the field should be removed to the hospitals and receive precisely the same treatment that their wounded received; also that parties had been detailed to bury the dead on both sides. In a conversation I had with Dr. Fluellan, medical director of Bragg's army, the following day at Cheatham's division hospital, he made the same promises. These promises may have been in good faith, but from observation I know—and every other medical officer who fell into their hands knows—they were not realized.

I was over a portion of the battle-field three days after the battle, and the rebel dead were buried and ours unburied, and nearly all of them were stripped of their pants and shoes. Their appearance was most revolting, having been exposed three days to a September sun; they were so swollen and changed in appearance that recognition was impossible. I found also at least three hundred of our wounded, all suffering from the gnawings of hunger. Every last wounded rebel had been removed. Some of our men were in cabins, some had been gathered in groups and laid on the ground, and some were still in the fields and woods, where they were wounded, in the immediate vicinity of the dead bodies of their comrades. To the credit of the rebels, they did furnish them some rations the following day. Some of these poor fellows remained in this condition for eight days.

"The question might be asked, Why did we not have them removed to our hospital? We had no ambulance, no wagon, no vehicle of any kind, and the rebels refused to furnish us any; in addition, we had a contract already at one hospital of such magnitude that our energies were taxed to their utmost. Our provisions ran out at our

hospital two days after our capture, and then starvation stared us in the face. Finally, after two days' entreaties, we were furnished with fresh beef, hard bread, bacon, and corn meal. The bacon and hard bread were good in quality, but very deficient in quantity. The beef was of Pharaoh's lean kine, but we were glad to get it. Some of the corn meal was musty and scarcely fit for the swill barrel.

"Monday, September 28th, General Rosser sent us rations, and from that time, as long as we remained at Chickamauga, Uncle Sam was our commissary, and we fared sumptuously.

"Friday, October 2d, our wounded having been paroled and sent through the lines, we were taken, eighty in number, seven of whom were surgeons and the remainder enlisted men, to Chickamauga Station, seven miles distant, where we took the cars for Atlanta. We reached Atlanta the following evening, and were lodged in the prisoners' barracks. These barracks consist of about two acres of ground, inclosed by a board fence twelve feet high. The few blankets the privates and non-commissioned officers had were taken from them on entering that filthy hole, and those poor fellows, while they remained there, were without blankets or overcoats, and spent the cold frosty nights with the earth for a bed and the sky for a blanket.

"There were two board shanties in these barracks, in which were about forty of our wounded, all of whom were lying on the floor with but a single blanket, and all of them suffered terribly from cold during the night. Dr. Ashman, one of our surgeons, repeatedly asked the surgeon in charge for straw, and in response received some glorious promises, but the straw never came. Major Morely, of Tennessee, was in those barracks, and had a fifty pound ball and chain for his bed-fellow. He was at the time, dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and finally died. Surgeon Young, of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, who remained several weeks at Atlanta with our wounded, told me that the major had to wear the ball and chain until within twenty-four hours of his death. Two days after our arrival at Atlanta forty surgeons, captured at Chickamauga, and several hundred other prisoners arrived.

"October 6th, all the surgeons but those who remained with our wounded and enlisted men, numbering in all three hundred, were put aboard the cars for Richmond. We passed through Augusta, Georgia; Hamburg, Branchville, and Columbia, South Carolina; and Salisbury, Raleigh, and Weldon, North Carolina, and reached Richmond, Sabbath, October 11th, and all the surgeons were lodged in Libby Prison.

"Libby is a substantial brick building, one hundred and fifty feet long, and one hundred and ten feet wide, and three stories high besides the basement. The upper two stories are each divided into three rooms, and in these six rooms, before our release, were over one thou-

sand prisoners, all commissioned officers. The following sign is on the outside of the building:

LIBBY & SON,
Ship Chandlers and Grocers.

"Each room has a sink, immediately contiguous to it, and the stench coming therefrom is almost unendurable. The windows were all unglazed when we arrived, and at times we suffered terribly from cold. The most of them were still open when we left, and as the mercury may fall to zero any day in Richmond during the Winter, no one knows what tortures the inmates of Libby may have to endure the coming Winter. Three days before our release the officers in charge of Libby were so obliging as to furnish two stoves for each room, but strange to say, we suffered with cold just as we did without them, for the simple reason that we were not furnished with a single stick of wood, and such will probably be the case through the Winter, as they sometimes refused to furnish us a single stick of wood to cook with for nearly a whole day at a time.

"At one time some of our soldiers, who had been wounded at Chickamauga, were quartered in one of the lower rooms of Libby, immediately under one of the rooms occupied by us. Through a small opening in the floor they told us they had been without food for twenty-four hours, and implored us for something to eat. We had little to spare, but what we had we divided with them. Captain Turner, officer in charge of the prison, heard of it, and arrested three officers and reprimanded them severely, and ordered that the men should go forty-eight hours longer without food for the crime of talking to the officers. Whether this order was enforced or not we never could learn, as the boys were removed to other quarters. Some of our soldiers came to one of the lower rooms of Libby daily after rations. Some men were barefooted, some bareheaded, and I once noticed one poor fellow barefooted, bareheaded, and without a shirt. We never were allowed to ask them any questions in reference to their treatment, but the mere appearance of their faces told us starvation and exposure were closing the work of death. November 20th, I saw twenty of our boys at work on the street, cleaning one of the gutters, and nine of them were barefooted.

"I will here mention an act of brutality that occurred at Augusta, Georgia. When we reached Augusta we had with us a wounded man, who had become so ill that his surgeon, Dr. McGavrin, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, proposed to Lieutenant Bass, officer in charge of us, to leave him in the hospital. Lieutenant Bass presented the case to Captain Ruess, commandant of the post. The captain refused to receive him into the hospital, but told Lieutenant Bass to knock him in the head.

"I might extend this communication *ad infinitum*,

and relate some of the horrors of Belle Island, the terrible mortality among our men at Richmond, the manner in which we were tortured by the lice in Libby, also the quality and quantity of our rations. But this is unnecessary, as those facts are all embraced in a report, adopted unanimously, and published by the surgeons released from Libby Prison. 'Sparta knew the names of the men lost in her cause at the pass of Thermopylæ,' but America will never know how many of her noble sons perished in the dens of Richmond.

"The manner in which most of us were swindled out of our money at Richmond makes theft and highway robbery honorable. There is no state-prison in North America that can belch forth a more infamous pack of liars and thieves than the officers in charge of Libby Prison. When we entered the prison we were told by Captain Turner that we must hand over our greenbacks and gold and silver, if we had any, and should we need money while in prison we should have Confederate money at the rate of seven dollars for one, and when released or exchanged our money should be refunded in kind; and if we refused to hand it over, we would be searched, and if money was found it would be confiscated. This proposition was so fair that about nine-tenths of us deposited our cash in the Libby Bank. When we left, November 24th, they commenced paying us off in Confederate money. A few who had small sums deposited received greenbacks, but a large majority had either to take Confederate money or nothing.

"Of the cleared land we saw traveling from Chickamauga to Richmond, a distance of nine hundred miles, I do not think more than one acre in twenty was tilled this year. What little was tilled was in corn, except a few cotton fields. I do not think the corn would have yielded over five bushels to the acre."

During the Fall of 1863 the Thirty-fifth lay with the rest of the army at Chattanooga, and frequently engaged in skirmishes before that place. They were on the front line at Mission Ridge, and were among the first to reach the enemy's works on the crest, from which they drove the rebel force and captured three pieces of artillery. Early in the fight Colonel Boynton was severely wounded while leading his men up the height, when the command devolved upon Major Budd. Next morning the enemy was pursued to Ringgold, Georgia.

The Thirty-fifth took an active part in the storming of Mission Ridge, capturing three twelve pounders and two flags. Lieutenant-colonel Boynton received a flesh wound in the thigh, which disabled him for several weeks.

The following letter from W. H. Sharer, of Company B, dated December 2d, 1863, will be found full of interest:

"Well, here we are, snug in camp again, after a flying trip to Ringgold, Georgia, and back, which we completed on the evening of the 29th of November, and to

tell the truth, after writing on the 25th of November, about four o'clock P. M., I thought it was somewhat doubtful whether I would ever get back to camp or not.

"Colonel Van Derveer was ordered to take his brigade and move to the left, which he did immediately, and, after some maneuvering, we were thrown into line, and marched toward Missionary Ridge. After gaining good ground, within five or six hundred yards of their first line of works, at the extreme foot of the Ridge, we were halted, and laid down, not thinking for a moment that they would attempt to charge the Ridge. The brigade now was in two lines, with the Second Minnesota as skirmishers. The signal to advance, which was six guns, was soon heard, the sound of which had not died away before I saw the Second Minnesota take the first line of the enemy's works, and the graybacks flying toward the top of the Ridge. By this time we had advanced into an open field, where the rebels began to try their batteries upon us. We were ordered forward on the double-quick, and I thought the rebels were loading and firing double-quick the way the shells flew around and among us. I saw one burst in the very midst of Company E, and saw several men stagger, but strange as it is, not a man was hurt from it, and I believe all reached the first line in safety. After resting, for we were all out of breath, we were again ordered forward under a most desperate fire. Shot, shell, grape, canister, old musket barrels, ram-rods, and everything else flew around thickly. Lieutenant-colonel H. V. N. Boynton, commanding the Thirty-fifth, was wounded shortly after leaving the first line of works, but I am happy to say not mortally. He thinks he will soon be able to lead us again. As soon as we gained the top the rebels fell back on our left, where they concentrated, and a desperate fight was the result. But darkness coming on enabled them to escape next morning.

"After burying the dead and taking care of the wounded, we started in pursuit, and came up to the enemy just in time to see them driven from Ringgold, Georgia, and out of Taylor's Gap. Here the Seventh Ohio lost heavily; all their officers but one were killed or wounded as they attempted to charge Taylor's Ridge. This was on the 27th. On the 29th we marched back to camp, and now all appears quiet. The loss of the Thirty-fifth was five killed and twenty-eight wounded."

At the storming of Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, November 25th, Sergeant William C. Stokes, of Company C, son of James M. Stokes, was killed. He was in his twenty-first year. At the same place and time, Simon Kumler, private in Company C, son of Jacob Kumler, was killed. He was in his twenty-second year. The former was shot through the head and lived but three hours, the latter shot through the abdomen and living twenty-four hours. They were young men of unusual promise, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew them.

In February, 1864, the regiment was engaged in the first battles at Buzzard's Roost, near Dalton, after which they were stationed at Ringgold until the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. They were with Sherman from the initiation of this movement until the expiration of their term of service, which occurred while lying before Atlanta. They were engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, and several other of the fights of that bloody contest.

The Thirty-fifth was mustered out in August, 1864, at Chattanooga.

In their term of three years, says a high authority, the regiment never turned its back upon the enemy, and was never driven from a field.

The following is a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment:

Colonel.—Ferdinand Van Derveer, commanding brigade after February 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-colonels.—Charles L'H. Long, resigned July 13, 1863, on account of disability. Henry V. N. Boynton, July 13, 1863; wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25th; resigned September 8, 1864.

Major.—Joseph L. Budd.

Adjutants.—George B. Wright, resigned September 18, 1863, on account of disability. John Van Derveer, promoted to captain of Company C, March 19, 1864. James H. Bone, September 24, 1863; promoted to captain Company D, March 17, 1864. James E. Harris, April 10, 1864.

Surgeon.—Perkins A. Gordon, resigned November 2, 1863, on account of disability.

Assistant Surgeons.—Francis D. Morris, resigned August 8, 1862, on account of disability. Charles O. Wright, resigned June 18, 1864. Abram H. Landis, mustered out September 27, 1864.

Chaplains.—John Woods, resigned November 19, 1862. Joshua C. Hablit, resigned February 19, 1863.

Sergeant-majors.—Benjamin Clark, reduced to the ranks May 1, 1862, for continued absence. John Adams, May 1, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant October 4, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga. Lucius B. Potter, October 14, 1862.

Quartermaster's Sergeants.—Joseph F. Sanders, promoted to second lieutenant November 27, 1862. Martin Betz, November 29, 1862.

Commissary Sergeants.—George W. Leitch, discharged for disability June 30, 1862. Joseph S. Claypoole, promoted from sergeant Company C, July 1, 1862; second lieutenant September, 1862. Lorenzo Brown, October 1, 1862.

Hospital Stewards.—Samuel Hart, discharged September 10, 1861, for disability. Mordecai Cleaver, January 1, 1862.

Principal Musicians.—William H. Bussard. Clark J. Castator.

Ordnance Sergeant.—James D. Ratliff.

Company A.

Captains.—Joseph L. Budd, promoted to major July 9, 1863. Lewis F. Daugherty, promoted from first lieutenant August 9, 1863; killed in action at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.

First Lieutenants.—James H. Bone, promoted from second lieutenant August 9, 1863; promoted to captain March 30, 1864, and assigned to Company D. James Sabin, promoted

from sergeant to first sergeant July 1, 1862; second lieutenant, August 9, 1863; first lieutenant, March 30, 1864.

First Sergeants.—Selby Wiley, promoted from ranks September 21, 1863; died from wounds received in action at Pine Ridge, Georgia, June 16, 1864. George W. Keever, killed at battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Sergeants.—Thomas Starry, promoted from corporal September 3, 1863. Albert S. Mercer, promoted from the ranks July 1, 1862. Samuel A. Spurgeon. Archelus D. Strickler, from corporal, August 20, 1862. John Linber, discharged August 9, 1862, for disability. Oliver H. Parshall, promoted to captain, and transferred to Company F, September, 1861. Perry Gregg, promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to the Mississippi marine service.

Corporals.—John W. Bogar, October 1, 1862. James L. McLain, January 1, 1862. Thomas Gillespie, July 1, 1862. Albert S. Booth, July 1, 1862. Ira Lackey, August 30, 1862. John B. Shay, May 1, 1863. Thomas G. Strickler, killed at battle of Chickamauga. John D. Smith, discharged April 1, 1862. John Adams, promoted to sergeant-major. Lemuel B. Stump, assigned to Company K.

Company B.

Captains.—Thomas Stone, resigned June 6, 1862. Ransford Smith, from first lieutenant June 6, 1862; resigned February 28, 1863. Jonathan Henninger, first lieutenant February 24, 1863; captain, May 12, 1863.

First Lieutenant.—Samuel L. Houser, corporal, October 16, 1861; sergeant, October 16, 1862; second lieutenant, February 24, 1863; first lieutenant, May 12, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.—William H. Eacott, resigned January 30, 1863; Robert B. Davidson, promoted from corporal to sergeant October 2, 1861; first sergeant, February 24, 1863; second lieutenant, May 12, 1863; first lieutenant, Company I, April 1, 1864.

First Sergeant.—Alonzo Fisk, May 12, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga.

Sergeants.—George W. Kimble, from corporal, February 24, 1863. George W. Leitch, commissary sergeant, August 20, 1861. Robert C. Nicholas, assigned to Company K; promoted to lieutenant September 2, 1861. Robert J. Livingston, corporal, October 2, 1861; promoted February 24, 1863; assigned to Company K. James D. Rateliff, corporal, November 12, 1861; sergeant, March 12, 1863; assigned to Company K.

Corporals.—John West, January 20, 1862. David W. Brady, reduced to ranks from sergeant; made corporal February 28, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga. Enos Wilson, September 24, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga. George Baur, May 12, 1863. Jacob W. Houser, July 16, 1863. William G. Mass, February 28, 1864. Solomon W. Smith, died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, November 14, 1863. Abraham S. Bell, discharged for disability September 16, 1861. James W. Coppage, discharged for disability April 5, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee. George N. Lewis, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga. Alonzo Runyan, transferred to invalid corps April 30, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga.

Company C.

Mustered into service August 20, 1861, and entered Kentucky September 26, 1861. This company entered the field 102 strong—commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates—and received four recruits during term of service. The losses were 16 discharged for disabilities; 2 dis-

charged to accept promotions; 13 died of diseases; 2 died of wounds received in action; 6 killed in action. Sixty-seven commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates were mustered out at expiration of service at Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1864. It was at the battles of Mill Spring, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Chapel Hill, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzards' Roost, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and Siege of Atlanta.

Captains.—John S. Earhart, detached as topographical engineer on General Steadman's staff; died at Dechart, Tennessee, August, 1863. John Van Derveer, never with the company; detailed as quartermaster of regiment. Fred. W. Keil, first lieutenant; promoted to be captain June, 1864.

First Lieutenant.—Benj. F. Miller, second lieutenant; promoted to be first lieutenant February, 1864.

Sergeants.—Leonard Allen, first sergeant, discharged. Jos. S. Claypool, sergeant; promoted to be second lieutenant. Jas. E. Hains, sergeant; promoted to be first lieutenant and adjutant of regiment. Jas. A. Huginin, sergeant, discharged. Saml. M. Hippard, sergeant; promoted to first sergeant. Mark B. Price, color sergeant.

Corporals.—Wm. Beachler. Jno. Van Dine, discharged for disability. W. C. Stokes, promoted to sergeant; killed at Missionary Ridge. John M. Davis, promoted to sergeant. Francis Barnett, discharged for disability. Jno. Haller, promoted to sergeant. Jos. Zeller, discharged to enter regimental band. Benj. F. Keil, promoted to sergeant; killed at Chickamauga.

Regimental Appointments.—Lucius R. Potter, promoted to sergeant-major. Frank A. Lighter, regimental postmaster. Jno. M. Bradstreet, commissary sergeant.

Discharged for Disabilities.—Alfred H. Burr, October 28, 1861, Cynthia, Ky. Isaac H. Davis, May 3, 1862, Nashville, Tenn. Alex. P. Richardson, May 18, 1862, near Corinth, Miss. Jno. S. Davis, July 24, 1862, Tusculumbia, Tenn. Benj. F. Arnold, July 24, 1862, Tusculumbia, Tenn. Fred. D. McKasson, October 1, 1862, Camp Dennison. Hezekiah Carl, October 6, 1862, Louisville, Ky. Jno. W. Embody, October 6, 1862, Camp Dennison. Benj. F. Fox, October 11, 1862, Camp Dennison. Francis Barnett, October 11, 1862, Camp Dennison. Hayward Woodhurst, February 18, 1863, Camp Dennison. Jno. R. Emons, February 20, 1863, Camp Dennison. W. B. Milliker, March 9, 1863, Triune, Tenn. Leonard Allen, March 11, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Chas. E. Bickmore. Daniel Cooper, for wounds received at Chickamauga.

Died of Disease while in Service.—Jonah Dickey, November 19, 1861, Paris, Ky. James Dickey, March 10, 1862, Somerset, Ky. Isaac R. Henry, March 16, 1862, Nashville, Tenn. Jos. Robinson, April 14, 1862, Indian Creek Hospital, Tenn. Geo. Hine, April 23, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Saml. Parker, May 17, 1862, Seven-Mile, Ohio. Jas. A. Huginin, February 13, 1863, Winchester, Ohio. Jno. Haller, November 23, 1863, Nashville, Tenn. Jesse G. Matthews, January 12, 1864, Louisville, Ky. John Wolverton, January, 1864, Jacksonburg, Ohio. Squire H. Vanatta, 1864, on his way home from rebel prison. John S. Earhart, captain, August, 1863, Decherd, Tenn..

Killed in Action.—Benj. A. Reed, Chickamauga. Henry C. Ray, Chickamauga. B. F. Keil, Chickamauga. Wm. C. Stokes, Missionary Ridge. Simon Kumbler, Missionary Ridge. Peter Kapp, Missionary Ridge.

Died of Wounds received in Action.—Jos. H. Vannatta, in field hospital, Chickamauga. Cassius C. Brown, Nashville, Tenn., wounded at Chickamauga.

Company D.

Captains.—Nathaniel Reeder, dismissed the service by general court-martial, August 24, 1863; for absence without leave; afterwards reinstated. James H. Bone, first lieutenant Company A, July 19, 1863; adjutant, September 24, 1863; captain, March 19, 1864, and assigned to Company D, April 12, 1864.

First Lieutenants.—William C. Dine, resigned February, 1863. Julian H. Fitch, September 4, 1863. J. Adams, second lieutenant, October 16, 1862; first lieutenant, March 19, 1864. J. F. Saunders, second lieutenant, November 19, 1862; first lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

Sergeants.—Albert S. Morgan, discharged for disability, March 28, 1862. Tipton W. Clary, discharged for disability, December, 1863. Clark S. Thompson, discharged, September 23, 1864, on expiration term of service. John S. Shedd, died March 14, 1864, at Hamilton. Joseph W. Myers, promoted to first sergeant. Hiram Shedd, April 1, 1863.

Corporals.—William Walters, deserted. David S. Pegan, seriously wounded at Chickamauga. Hezekiah Campbell, discharged for disability, March 28, 1862. William B. Long. Charley S. Wilson. John Spencer, seriously wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Samuel Russell.

Died.—Corporal D. S. Pegan, at Ringgold, May 7, 1864. C. Willson.

Company E.

Captains.—William H. C. Steele, mustered as captain of Company E, May 16, 1864; in command Company G, from May 16, 1864. David M. Gans, died at Eaton, Ohio, November 25, 1863.

First Lieutenant.—Edward Cottingham, captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.—Levi P. Thompson, wounded September 19, 1863, and taken prisoner; paroled October 4th.

First Sergeant.—William B. Mikesell.

Sergeants.—Moses Thompson. Benjamin F. Kemp. William S. Ware. John W. Dunkins, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, October 10, 1863.

Corporals.—Andrew I. Stakbake, wounded at Mission Ridge. Philip Bladner. Charles C. Gavin. William Wilson, captured September 17, 1863. John W. Cottingh, killed at Chickamauga. William H. Bowles, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, October 24, 1863. Charles H. Thompson, died at Chattanooga, September 27, 1863, of wound received at battle of Chattanooga. Joseph Larrison.

Company F.

Captain.—Oliver H. Parshall, promoted from first sergeant of Company A, September 5, 1861; killed at Chickamauga.

First Lieutenants.—Joseph C. Thomas, resigned November 3, 1862. Thomas M. Harlan, January 1, 1863; killed at Chickamauga.

Second Lieutenant.—Joseph H. Taylor, January 1, 1863.

Sergeants.—James Jackson, June 19, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga. James H. Frost. Joseph Harris, wounded at Chickamauga. Morris Gratz, reduced; wounded at Chickamauga. Samuel M. Denny, February 3, 1862; discharged November 9, 1862. John D. Vinson.

Corporals.—Thomas W. Rose, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga. Benjamin F. Boatman, died October 20, 1863, from wounds received at Chickamauga. Sock Harlan. William Hamilton, promoted to sergeant, November 1, 1862. John D. Cornelius. Jesse K. Randall, died in hospital, De-

cember 3, 1861. Henry Richster, deserted from hospital. John W. Kemp. Wesley Randall. Franklin Drake. Andrew J. Griffin.

Company G.

Captains.—Samuel L'Hommedieu. William H. C. Steele, promoted to captain May 16, 1864, and assigned to Company E.

First Lieutenant.—Levi P. Thompson, promoted from second lieutenant, Company E, June 8, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—George T. Earhart, resigned October 17, 1862, by reason of disability. John Adams, promoted from sergeant-major, September 26, 1861.

Sergeants.—John H. Huber, November 20, 1863. James Cloney, January 20, 1862.

Corporals.—Lester Shaw, September 25, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga. Calvin Levingood, October, 1861; taken prisoner at Chickamauga. Thomas Conklin, June 9, 1864.

Killed.—Peter A. Byers, corporal, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. William Newsock, corporal, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Died.—Ephraim A. Day, sergeant, at Chattanooga, September 26, 1861. William O. Paine, corporal, at Louisville, Ky., January 5, 1864. James M. Wyrick, sergeant, at Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Discharged.—Nelson Thompson, corporal, for disability, March 19, 1862. Lorenzo Brown, transferred. George W. Gover, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Company H.

Captains.—Michael S. Gunckel, resigned on account of disability, October 24, 1862; afterwards paymaster. Samuel Martindale, October 24, 1863; dismissed by general court-martial, August 21, 1863. Theodore D. Mather, first lieutenant, October 24, 1864; captain, March 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant.—David W. Schaeffer, second lieutenant, October 24, 1862; first lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

First Sergeant.—John Giller, October 24, 1862.

Sergeants.—William B. Campbell, killed at Chickamauga. Charles Hamilton, reduced to ranks. Henry A. Bradford, reduced to ranks; killed by a shell at Bridgeport, Ala., September 30, 1863. John A. Ladd, February 9, 1863. Edward S. Weakley, July 1, 1862. Richard Miller, October 12, 1862. Andrew Ball, November 1, 1863.

Corporals.—Charles T. Shipman, reduced, November 4, 1861; deserted, November 1, 1862. William Britton, transferred to invalid corps. William Earhart, reduced, June 1, 1862; deserted, June 10, 1862. Barney Covens, reduced December 1, 1862. David Huber. Martin Miller. Abia Z. Hoffman. John G. Schmeltzer. James Gunckel. Andrew J. Hetzler.

Company I.

Captains.—Henry Mallory, resigned February 17, 1862. Andrew J. Lewis, promoted from first lieutenant to captain February 17, 1862; resigned, January 2, 1864, on account of disability; wounded at Chickamauga. Phil. Rothenbush, promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant February 17, 1862; captain, March 30, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga.

First Lieutenant.—Robert B. Davidson, promoted from first sergeant Company B to second lieutenant Company B, May 12, 1863; first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, assigned to Company I.

Second Lieutenant.—William Andrew, resigned March 23, 1863.

First Sergeants.—W. H. H. Kinkle, reduced to ranks November 4, 1862; died February 20, 1864, at Hamilton, Ohio.

Isaac L. Fisher, November 6, 1862; transferred to invalid corps, August 25, 1863. William K. Van Horn, August 25, 1863; wounded November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tennessee.

Sergeants.—John A. Whitaker, reduced to ranks August 9, 1862; transferred to invalid corps, December 1, 1863. George Jenkins, reduced to ranks November 6, 1862; deserted November 6, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky. John S. Giffen, August 9, 1862; died, November 6, 1862, at Hamilton, Ohio. John M. Fenton, May 25, 1863, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20th, dying in prison. Aaron Moore, May 25, 1863. Louis D. Herman, May 25, 1863. Daniel Castator, May 25, 1863. George Bourrell, November 6, 1862.

Corporals.—William Elarson, transferred to invalid corps November 1, 1863. Moses J. Wetzel. John Hull, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1862. John P. Brooks, wounded, captured at Chickamauga. Robert Blair. John Seits. John Miller. Charles Bitner. Jeremiah Boatman.

Wounded.—Captain A. J. Lewis, at Chickamauga. First Lieutenant Phil. Rothenbush, at Chickamauga. First Sergeant W. K. Van Horn, at Mission Ridge. First Sergeant John M. Fenton, captured at Chickamauga. John Kapp, at Chickamauga. Archey McLeod, captured at Chickamauga. Alexander Sterret, at Chickamauga. Richard Hernan, at Chickamauga. William McLaughlin, at Chickamauga. Michael D. Garver, at Kenesaw Mountain. John P. Brooks, corporal, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. John Brooks, private, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Daniel Castator, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Charles Daugherty, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Robert Dine, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Stephen H. Elkins, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Emanuel Gratz, died at Stevenson, Ala., October 19, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga. Frank W. Hillman, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 11, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga. Thompson Legget, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. John Oliver, taken prisoner at Chickamauga. John Smith, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863, of wound received at Chickamauga. Henry Willis, at Chickamauga. John Miller, taken prisoner at Chickamauga. David Richardson, taken prisoner at Chickamauga; died at Belle Island. Abraham Martindale, taken prisoner at Chickamauga; died at Belle Island.

Deaths.—John Hull, March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. James K. P. Garver, July 15, 1862, at Hamilton, Ohio. Isaac Shellhouse, January 29, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn. Jackson Harlmaek, February 8, 1862, at Somerset, Ky. Sanford P. Stitzel, June 30, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn. James H. Sirode, January 2, 1863, at Hamilton, Ohio. W. H. H. Kimble, February 20, 1864, at Hamilton, Ohio.

Deserted.—Thomas H. Price, November 4, 1862; sentenced by court-martial to be shot to death; the President mitigated his sentence to imprisonment during the war at Dry Tortugas, Florida. Willison Curnons, September 29, 1862; sentenced by court-martial to be confined at Jefferson, Ind., penitentiary during the war. Patrick Doil, Cynthiaana, Ky., September 29, 1861. George W. Jenkins, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Wm. Lewellen, Bowling Green, Ky., November 4, 1862. Solomon Mandelbaum, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Wakefield Martindill, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Charles Schneid, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Jacob Houser, absent without leave, April 20, 1862.

Company K.

Captain.—Joel K. Deardoff, died October 8, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

First Lieutenant.—Lewis Lambright, wounded at the storming of Mission Ridge.

Second Lieutenant.—David Stiles, brigade quartermaster after July 3, 1862.

First Sergeant.—Richard H. Ford, wounded and paroled at the battle of Chickamauga.

Sergeants.—Thomas C. Pearson, wounded at Chickamauga; died in hospital of small-pox at Nashville, December 11, 1863. James M. Denny. Jacob Leibes, reduced to ranks May 28, 1862, at his own request; discharged for disability June 18, 1862. James Blair, taken prisoner at Somerset, Ky., December 8, 1861; returned to duty February 22, 1862. Miles M. Hale, January 10, 1862; deserted, August 31, 1862. Harvey Elliott, May 24, 1862; killed at Chickamauga. Henry B. Steller, May 28, 1862.

Corporals.—George W. Gilmore, killed at Chickamauga. Charles R. Howard, discharged for disability May 18, 1862. William C. Mullinix, died in hospital at Corinth, June 22, 1862.

During the Summer of 1861 a number of other organizations were begun, but no other regiment than the Thirty-fifth went out from this county that season. Captain Peter Murphy organized a company of some sixty rank and file for State service in Liberty Township. They were all provided with uniforms and performed their tactical operations with skill and accuracy.

On the 16th of May the Butler Pioneers reached ninety men, who had enlisted for three years. They left on the seventeenth for Columbus, going to Camp Jackson. There proved to be a misunderstanding about the orders to move, and they returned to Camp Hamilton at midnight. On the 1st of June, Second Lieutenant F. M. Leflar was the recipient of a sword, given him by his friends in Hamilton. The presentation speech was made by Robert Christy. Mr. Leflar responded briefly as follows:

"Sir, this valuable present indicates a feeling of respect and affection for me of which I feel altogether unworthy. It creates within me a feeling of pleasure and gratitude which I am unable properly to express. Be assured that it will inspire me with renewed courage. In the defense of our country I shall endeavor to use this sword in a manner that will be no disgrace to its liberal and patriotic donors."

June 9th the Butler Pioneers went to Camp Jackson, Columbus. Previously they were entertained by M. C. Ryan and Dr. McElwee.

Mr. E. G. Dyer forwarded one hundred dollars to the Jackson Guards, stationed at Washington, to be divided among the men, which was done.

Company F, Second Regiment, were quartered on the 24th of June at Grafton, Virginia. On the way they were treated with great kindness. At one village the people turned out in crowds, and bountifully supplied the soldiers with bread and butter, cakes, pies, and other

delicacies. On their way they met a company from Oxford. In West Virginia they had their first experience in a march of any length. They found the accouterments were heavy. It was pretty hard work to carry a knapsack as full as it would hold, and forty rounds of ammunition, with a belt for bayonet and caps, a haversack with two days' rations, a plate, knife, fork, cup, and spoon, and gun weighing ten pounds; this formed a good load for a strong man.

A company called Anderson Grays was organized and uniformed in Hamilton as a reserve company of Ohio Volunteers. It was under the command of Captain Stone, of the First Ward, and exhibited remarkable proficiency. On the 8th of August, 1861, the Butler Pioneers, or Company A, Twenty-sixth Ohio, were at Summersville, West Virginia. They had seen some service. The company had volunteered to break up a nest of rebels, some twenty miles from the regimental camp. They were gone three days, returning successfully and bringing back with them two prisoners of Wise's army, one a lieutenant. General Garrison was getting up a battalion of infantry. His camp was established on the grounds of William Beckett, south of the depot. The first company was nearly full. As fast as the companies were filled up they were to be sent to Camp Fremont, at St. Louis.

September 12th C. H. Murray had over fifty recruits for Captain White's Cavalry Company, Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry. Wilkeson Beatty and J. A. Zeller had begun recruiting a company for the Fiftieth Regiment. Robert Cullen had received authority to raise a company for the Fiftieth. A. J. Lewis had also received the same authority.

Captain Margedant, of the Engineering Corps, won the most favorable mention from the press for his enthusiasm, personal exposure, and admirable services in reconnoitering, at constant personal risk, the enemy's lines. Forty men were in the Ninth Regiment which left under Captain Margedant, and about twenty-five men, under Lieutenant William H. Miller, attached to the Twelfth. It also contributed about forty men to the regular army.

Companies were in process of formation, on the 19th of September, as follows:

Infantry.—Captain Beatty, Captain Huber, Captain A. J. Lewis, Captain C. D. Smith, Captain Cullen.

Cavalry.—Captain White, Captain William Moore.

Charles Murray's company went to Camp Dick Corwine on the 26th of September with nearly a full company of cavalry. This was the fourteenth company from the county.

A national fast was observed on the 26th of September, 1861.

The company of cavalry which left Hamilton for Camp Corwine held an election on the 28th of September for officers, with the following result: Clement Murphy,

Captain; C. H. Murray, First Lieutenant; and Alexander C. Rossman, Second Lieutenant.

From Hamilton several families sent more than one member to the army. Among them were four sons of James Whittaker; three sons of Mrs. Castator; W. H. H. Kimble and two sons; J. Houser and two sons; L. W. Morris and two sons. Henry S. Earhart had two sons in the army.

Colonel L. D. Campbell was appointed colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and a recruiting office was opened at Miami Hall.

Recruits were taken in Hamilton for the Martin Guards of the Fifty-eighth Regiment. N. C. McLean, Colonel; William H. Martin, of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, Lieutenant Colonel; and Robert Reily, of Cincinnati, Major. W. T. Tibbitts was the authorized recruiting agent.

The recruiting for the Sixty-ninth progressed rapidly.

Louis Ferree Berry, son of Philip and Rachel S. Berry, died at Camp Gauley, West Virginia, of congestive fever. He was in the three months' service, and afterwards enlisted for the three years' service. He served in a number of skirmishes and displayed a gallantry and coolness wonderful in one so young. He was probably the youngest of the victims from this county in the civil war, lacking, at the time of his death, one month of sixteen years of age.

Captain Murphy's company of cavalry visited Hamilton on the 6th of November, and were handsomely entertained by the Sixty-ninth.

Robert Cullen, captain, was engaged in Hamilton in recruiting men for Meagher's Zouaves, Fiftieth Regiment, to be composed exclusively of Irishmen.

John Fitch, a member of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment, died in the hospital at Camp Foster, near Macon, Missouri, on the 29th of November, 1861, aged twenty-four. He was from Butler County. He was buried with honors. Colonel Groesbeck led the regiment to the graveyard, three volleys were fired over his grave, and the chaplain, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, made an eloquent address and offered up a fervent prayer.

Eleven hundred and forty-one men were enlisted in Butler County under the calls of the first year.

The civil war had many opponents in this county, and the first year had not passed without vigorous protests from them. The first burst of enthusiasm had silenced every voice, but in the course of two or three months objectors could again be heard in every part of the county. The Democratic party was divided into two camps, but the peace faction obtained the preponderating influence in the convention, which was duly held on the 2d of August, and they used their power. M. N. Maginnis was the leading spirit. He introduced a set of resolutions denouncing the war and reaffirming the principles of the resolutions of 1798, of the most ultra kind. They were warmly received, and were passed. But the

sober sense of the party asserted itself afterwards, and the convention reassembled on the 21st, at which the previous resolutions were disavowed, and a more moderate series were passed. Many of those who had not been present previously were on hand, and the yeomanry were also in attendance, and it is safe to say that the latter meeting more thoroughly reflected the feelings of the Democracy than the former one did. There were then two newspapers published in Hamilton which were nominally Democratic, but they really differing as far as the poles. In the one controlled by Dr. McElwee the most undisguised denunciations of the war, its leaders and the abolitionists, were to be found. To be a friend of the Union, as it was likely to be reconstructed; was bad enough; but to have a sympathy for a man with a colored skin was enough to cause a citizen's name to be written down among the most infamous of the human race. The Union Party, as the Republicans entitled themselves for this campaign, appealed to every patriotic sentiment of the country, and canvassed each township with great spirit, and came very near carrying the election. Two of the ticket were elected, the rest being defeated.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was not wholly from this county. Besides Butler, it counts upon its lists the names of Darke, Montgomery, Preble, Harrison, and Fairfield. The first call for recruits was as follows:

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

"If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—John A. Dix.

CAMPBELL'S REGIMENT.

The governor of Ohio has authorized the undersigned to recruit the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry for service for three years or the war, and has established the rendezvous at Hamilton. It is important that this duty should be promptly executed, and I therefore invoke the active aid of all patriotic people. The vile traitors who have sacrilegiously defied the Constitution of our country, trampled the stars and stripes in the dust, and attempted to dis sever the Union purchased by the blood of our fathers, are now rapidly approaching the borders of our State in battle array. These infamous miscreants bring in their train desolation and woe, and we can no longer hope for peace to our country or safety to our homes and firesides except by flying speedily to arms. Already our sister State, Kentucky, whose gallant sons came to our relief when we were weak, and watered the soil of Ohio with their best blood in the war of 1812, supplicates us for aid. Let us not prove ungrateful to them in this their hour of peril, or forget our high duties to ourselves and to posterity. Let the alarm cry be sounded and—

To Arms! To Arms!!

Recruiting officers have been appointed by the adjutant-general, and volunteers will be paid and subsisted from the date of enlistment.

The fair-grounds and buildings of the Agricultural Society will be immediately occupied as an encampment, where companies, squads, or single volunteers will be received and provided for.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, O., October 5, 1861.

The people responded enthusiastically. Recruiting went on all the latter part of 1861, and on the 19th of February the regiment, which had been organized in camp near Hamilton, took the railroad for Camp Chase. It was under the command of Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, long and favorably known as the congressman from this district. On the 19th of February the Sixty-ninth was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there on the 22d. It went into camp on the grounds of Major Lewis, and was reviewed by Andrew Johnson, the warm personal friend of the colonel, then the military governor of Tennessee, and afterwards the Vice-president and President of the United States. On the 1st of May it went to Franklin, where it acted as the guard for forty miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. The rebel women of Franklin were especially bitter, and on one occasion evinced their venom against the national dead buried in the cemetery by dancing on their graves. Colonel Campbell issued an order commenting in severe terms upon this indignity, and warning the people of Franklin against a repetition of such dastardly insults.

The regiment returned to Nashville on the 8th of June, going from that place by rail to Murfreesboro, and joining an expedition across the Cumberland Mountains. It returned to Murfreesboro at its close, having given a good illustration of its powers of marching. The troops suffered severely, and the rations proved to be in very short supply.

On the 20th of June it again entered Nashville, where it remained, doing provost duty until the last of July, Colonel Campbell acting as provost marshal. General Morgan, the rebel cavalry officer, made a descent upon Gallatin while the Sixty-ninth was in Nashville, and that regiment, with the Eleventh Michigan, went out to meet them, which they did with success, driving the enemy away, but losing one man, Isaac Repp, of Dayton. This was the first loss of the Sixty-ninth in battle.

Colonel Campbell resigned on the 9th of August, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-colonel William B. Cassilly. When Bragg's army attempted a flank movement towards Louisville, the Sixty-ninth and other regiments were left in Nashville as a garrison for the city, a duty that proved very arduous, as there were not enough men to do it properly. Skirmishes were constantly taking place, and the men were becoming inured to military duty.

December 26th the regiment moved, with the army under General Rosecrans, towards Murfreesboro. On the first day of the battle of Stone River the regiment was engaged with the enemy, taking position in the advance line of General George H. Thomas's corps. It became involved in the disaster on the right, and was compelled to fight its enemy back to the Nashville Turnpike, suffering severely both in killed and wounded. On Friday, January 2d, the Sixty-ninth took part in the brilliant and desperate charge across Stone River against Breckinridge's rebel corps, in which the enemy were

driven back with heavy loss. In this charge it captured a part of the famous Washington Battery, from New Orleans, the flag being taken by Sergeant Frederick Wilson, of Company E. The fight lasted until after dark, and proved to be the end of the battle, as on the morning the rebel army was not to be seen. Many were killed and wounded.

Colonel Elliott wrote, shortly after the battle of Murfreesboro, as follows:

"We have passed through a terrible struggle, lasting five days. Most of that time it was raining hard and we were without tents and blankets, and had but little to eat. But the Sixty-ninth passed through all this without a murmur, and with few exceptions both officers and men behaved with great gallantry and bravery. I did not see an officer who had not done his whole duty, and I doubt if a braver set of men can be found in this army. Our loss, though not large, we feel deeply. The wounded are as well cared for as circumstances will admit of, and we hope soon to be able to provide for all their wants. But, amid the confusion, death, and carnage, it is hard to do any thing. It is but fair to add that the enemy treated all of our men who were wounded and taken prisoners most kindly. Some of the Sixty-ninth I found in private houses and tenderly waited on. Below find a list of killed and wounded:

"KILLED.

"Captain Councillor, Company H, whilst bravely leading his company; at the same time and place, Sergeant McGilgan, Company B; Corporal Allbright, Company E; Corporal J. C. Brown, Company G; Private H. Aikens, Company D; December 31, Benj. Stewart, Company A.

"WOUNDED.

"Colonel Cassily, arm; Major Hickey, horse shot and fell on him; Captain W. Patton, Company G, in back and foot; Adjutant Boynton, leg; Captain Devor, Company D, neck, slightly; Lieutenant Hicks, Company A, arm; Lieutenant Tucker, Company B, shoulder.

"Company A.—First Sergeant J. S. Scott, shoulder (missing); Corporal D. S. Tetrick, leg (prisoner); Private Lewis Hulse, leg; W. Coulson, ankle; J. Bragg, leg; J. Simpson, arm (prisoner); R. Marchant, leg; W. McLellan (prisoner); Geo. Ballard (missing).

"Company B.—W. Porter, cheek (prisoner); J. Bulger, hand; D. Stebbins, ankle.

"Company C.—Captain Geo. B. Hubbard, hand; W. Longfellow, side; P. Birch, cheek, slight; J. R. McGill, shoulder, slight; V. Hellierick, shoulder, slight.

"Company D.—Sergeant Tipton King, hand; C. C. Wilson, thigh; Henry Stolte, thigh; Henry Zumi, hand; Abram Hawkins, shoulder.

"Company E.—Sergeant Thomas Perry, hand; James Rea, side; Geo. A. Davis, arm (prisoner); Isaiah Venable knee; Nathan Jones, face and shoulder.

"Company F.—Sergeant George Shedd, shoulder; Corporal Jesse M. Hovens, leg; John J. Simmonds, foot.

"Company G.—Corporal F. Buck, arm; Corporal George Fritz, leg (prisoner); Jacob Holler, neck; Joseph Howell, hand; Frank Castor, head; Joel Wagoner, shoulder.

"Company H.—Sergeant G. W. Estridge, thigh; Corporal Jacob Brobeck, abdomen; C. Weiderlich, back; C. Peterson, thigh.

"Company I.—Sergeant J. C. Clark, hand, slight; Corporal J. M. Williams, heel (leg amputated); Corporal R. McKelors, heel; J. McAlister, hand (prisoner); J. Kildon, heel; R. Wells, shoulder, slightly.

"Company K.—Corporal G. M. Jones, back; Ch. Graham, thigh; D. Gavern, slightly; N. Johnson, slightly.

"The above is a full list of our killed and wounded. Colonel Cassily, Major Hickey, and Adjutant Boynton, were wounded seriously in the commencement of the fight, on Wednesday, the 31st, while we were attempting to get position. The adjutant was taken prisoner. I found him and Captain Patton in private houses, well cared for."

Lieutenant Larzalere communicates an account of the conduct of Company F in the battle of Murfreesboro:

"The fight commenced early on Wednesday morning. Company F was ordered into the woods as a reserve to support the skirmishers, who were hotly engaged, sometimes our boys driving the enemy to their rifle-pits. Company F behaved most gallantly, while the tops of trees were falling and bombs bursting, grape and canister plowing through the woods, and the roar of the musketry was dreadful. Such a sight we never witnessed before, but with all this the boys behaved splendidly and every man was at his post. It was then that Sergeant George Shedd was wounded with a cannon ball. He stood directly in front of the company, the ball striking a stump close by me and glancing, striking Sergeant Shedd on the shoulder. I supposed he was killed at the time, being carried off the field. I am proud to say he was not, for he is a brave boy and would never turn his back to the enemy. A number of the company distinguished themselves on that day. I had four men wounded and four missing. Sergeant Shedd, Pat. Murphy, James Havens, and John Simmons were wounded. S. P. Miller, Theo. Seargrist, Simon Waters, and Oscar Bruin were missing. I have entertained the idea that the missing were taken prisoners. I will give a short account of Friday's fight. In the charge across Stone River Company F were in the hottest. They fought with desperation. They were in advance, or at least the whole regiment was in advance. The enemy was on the one side of the river, and we on the other, but our boys were determined to cross the river, which they did. Now the fight became terrible. Every time the boys pulled trigger down came a rebel, till they could not stand the storm any longer, so off they went, throwing away guns, knapsacks, and accouterments, our boys pressing, capturing, and killing them by hundreds. The field was strewn with the dead and dying of the enemy, but still our boys pursued them nearly a mile, capturing one battery—the Washington Battery—said to be the best one in the service. I did not lose a man. Company F behaved most gallantly in this dreadful fight and

deserved a great deal of credit for it, and they are ready and anxious for another fight. They are all well and in good condition. We are encamped one mile south of Murfreesboro at the present time."

The Tullahoma campaign was begun on the 24th of June, 1863. The regiment moved with the Fourteenth Corps, meeting no trouble until in the passage through Hoover's Gap, the enemy was engaged in a brisk fight. The enemy also made a stand at Elk River, but was quickly driven forward. A little further on they went into camp, it being impossible to make further progress in that deep mud and the impassable roads of that region. This was at Cowan's Station, and the army then remained until the 8th of September. It was detailed at that time as a guard to an ammunition train of four hundred and fifty wagons, going to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River. It then marched to Chattanooga.

Joseph W. Boynton, the adjutant, died on the 5th of June, of wounds received at the battle of Stone River. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Mr. McMillan, at the Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., Sunday. The procession from the church to Greenwood Cemetery was under the superintendence of Colonel Campbell, and consisted of an escort from the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio and a large number of carriages. Lieutenant Boynton was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. The officers of the regiment held a meeting in the camp near Murfreesboro, June 9th, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments; declared that the meeting was unanimous in their feeling of regret at the loss of so young and promising an officer, and that the news of his death came with a twofold force, from the fact of his friends in Tennessee having hitherto been buoyed up by the almost certain prospect of his ultimate recovery. The service at large, and that regiment in particular, it was believed, had, in the death of Lieutenant Boynton, met with a severe loss, a companion of genial and happy temperament, and an officer whose peculiar military talents were invaluable. The meeting deeply sympathized with the bereaved relatives of Lieutenant Boynton, who had thus offered up his life to his country; another victim added to the legions sacrificed on the altars of rebellion.

Preparatory to the battle of Chickamauga the Sixty-ninth Ohio, with the reserve corps under General Gordon Granger, marched from Rossville to Chickamauga Creek. At this point, in obedience to an order from Colonel Dan. McCook, commanding the brigade, the regiment advanced under Colonel Brigham and burned Reed's Bridge, thus preventing the enemy from coming in on the rear of the national army. The regiment then fell back to Rossville, and immediately thereafter took charge of the division trains. For this reason it did not participate in the battle of Chickamauga. It afterwards aided in covering the retreat of the Fourteenth Corps towards Chattanooga.

The regiment participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and was among the first to reach the top of the mountain. In this charge it was commanded by Major J. J. Hanna, who was highly complimented for his bravery and efficiency. In ascending the ridge Lieutenant J. S. Scott; Color Sergeant Jacob Wetzel; Color Corporals D. W. Leach and John W. Meredith; Corporal E. J. Manche; privates Kluger, Elsom, Van Kirk, Sewers, and Hefling were killed, and a large number wounded, many of whom subsequently died. March 16, 1864, the regiment, after having re-enlisted as veterans, started for Ohio on a furlough of thirty days. At the end of their furlough the men reported promptly at Camp Dennison, and on the 22d of April again started for the field.

After reaching Nashville they marched to Buzzard's Roost, arriving there on the 11th of May. On May 14th the regiment, with the army, moved through Snake Creek Gap to a point near Resaca, where the enemy was met and engaged. At this place Color Sergeant John A. Compton and four others were killed, and twenty-six men wounded. At Pumpkin Vine Creek and at Dallas the enemy was again engaged. In these affairs the regiment lost five killed and nineteen wounded. Kenesaw Mountain was reached on the evening of June 14th. During this siege two men were killed. At Marietta, July 4th, another engagement was had with the enemy, in which the regiment lost one man killed and seven wounded. The next stand was at the crossing of the Chattahoochee River, in which the regiment escaped without loss. On the 21st one man was killed and ten wounded. July 22d brought the regiment and the army before Atlanta. During the siege nine men were wounded, two of whom subsequently died.

On September 1st the Sixty-ninth took part in the fight at Jonesboro, and lost Lieutenant Jacob S. Pierson, Martin V. Bailey, Color-sergeant Allen L. Jones, of Company D, and five men killed and thirty-six wounded, some of whom died in a few hours after the fight. The battle caused the evacuation of Atlanta, and the national forces occupied that city. The regiment participated in the subsequent chase after Hood through the upper part of Georgia and into Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta, and joined Sherman's march to the sea, losing during its progress one man by disease and four captured. Arriving in Savannah, it took position in the front line.

In the campaign through the Carolinas the regiment was engaged with the enemy near Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 19, 1865, and lost two killed and eight wounded. This was the last affair in which it participated. Then came the march through Richmond, the review at Washington, the transfer to Louisville, and, lastly, the final muster out of the service on the 17th of July, 1865.

The following is a list of the officers and non-commissioned

sioned officers of the regiment, together with the killed and wounded:

Colonels.—Lewis D. Campbell, resigned August 9, 1862. William B. Cassilly, August 9, 1862; dismissed December 3, 1862. Marshall F. Moore, appointed colonel from lieutenant-colonel Seventeenth Ohio, February 23, 1863; resigned November 7, 1864. Joseph H. Brigham, July 10, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonels.—Charles L. Gano, major, October 30, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, August 9, 1862; resigned October 24, 1862, on account of disability. George F. Elliott, captain Company C, January 20, 1862; major, August 9, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1862; resigned February 5, 1863, Lewis E. Hicks, July 10, 1865.

Majors.—Eli J. Hickcox, captain Company D, January 20, 1862; major, October 26, 1862; resigned May 24, 1863, on account of disability. James J. Hanna, private Company K, June 23, 1862; captain, March 23, 1863; major, June 9, 1863; mustered out March 23, 1865. Lewis E. Hicks, private, September 12, 1861; first sergeant, October 12, 1861; second lieutenant, March 12, 1863; captain, June 13, 1863; major, June 8, 1865. Alex. Lemon, July 14, 1865.

Surgeons.—Lewis Slusser, mustered out, April 10, 1865. Robert A. Stephenson, May 20, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—Moses H. Hagins, resigned September 10, 1862. Milton A. Frost, resigned April 25, 1863, on account of disability. Levi B. Northrop, June 26, 1865.

Adjutants.—Richard H. Cunningham, March 5, 1863; relieved August 9, 1863; reappointed December 19, 1863. Joseph W. Boynton, first lieutenant, October 2, 1861, wounded in battle of Stone River, dying in June. William S. Mead, August 9, 1863; relieved and assigned to Company D December 19, 1863. Thomas B. Hoffman, private Company I, January 25, 1862; second lieutenant, March 4, 1862; first lieutenant Company A July 18, 1864; adjutant, December 31, 1864.

Quartermasters.—Frederick B. Landis, captain, mustered out December 31, 1864. Levi E. Chenoweth, private Company E; commissary sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain Company I June 16, 1865.

Chaplains.—William G. Brownlow, mustered out from date of appointment for absence without leave. William H. Rodgers.

The following persons also appear on the rolls without designated companies:

Captains.—Alex. Mahood, January 20, 1863; resigned November 5, 1864; William H. Mead, August 11, 1864, dismissed January 7, 1865; Timothy Hubbard, January 18, 1865; Jacob J. Ranck, January 2, 1863; mustered out second lieutenant. Patrick H. Ludditt, resigned September 18, 1862.

Company A.

Captains.—Joseph H. Brigham, December 11, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, February 23, 1863. Lewis E. Hicks, June 13, 1863; major, June 8, 1865. Jacob Leas, commissary sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 22, 1864; captain, June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Richard H. Cunningham, adjutant, September 19, 1863; mustered out December 31, 1864. Thomas B. Hoffman, adjutant, December 31, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—Frank Sweeney, October 17, 1861; first lieutenant of Company K, November 20, 1862. John S. Scott, killed in action at Mission Ridge. William N. Ben-

edict, promoted to first lieutenant of Company C, February 2, 1865.

First Sergeant.—Thomas Adams, wounded at Catawba River, February 28, 1865.

Sergeants.—Andrew J. Nixon, wounded near Atlanta, July 21, 1864. Allen D. Baysore, Lewis C. Mahan, John W. Simpson.

Corporals.—Millon V. Voorhees, wounded. William H. Bratt, Samuel Rhoads, George C. Ballard, wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864. Robert Clendenin, Andrew J. Bennett.

Died.—Benjamin F. Belch, corporal, died of wounds, January 11, 1864; Samuel Nixon, corporal, wounded at Jonesboro, dying September 11, 1864; William Bishop, wounds received May 29th at Pumpkin Vine Creek; William Coulson, wounds received at Peachtree Creek, July 21, 1864; Philip Kennard, disease, June 23, 1864; Thomas J. Thompson, disease, Milledgeville, December 25, 1864.

Company B.

Captains.—Charles N. Gibbs, second lieutenant, October 7th; captain, December 9th; resigned August 13, 1862. Marmaduke Welpley, first lieutenant, December 9, 1861; captain, November 1, 1862; resigned April 16, 1863. Alexander Lemon, second lieutenant, September 9, 1861; first lieutenant, November 1, 1862; captain, June 13, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—Joseph E. Tucker, June 13, 1863; resigned November 11, 1863. Samuel P. Murray, sergeant, October 15, 1861; second lieutenant, June 13, 1863; first lieutenant, August 23, 1864; transferred to Company F June 16, 1865. Thomas B. White, corporal, January 7, 1862; first sergeant, March 1, 1865; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—Alex. Lemon, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—James Wright, corporal, February 19, 1864; sergeant, November 8, 1864; first sergeant, June 16, 1865. John L. Keely, March 1, 1865; Moses M. Logan, March 1, 1865; George W. Mende, June 16, 1865; David Austin, June 16, 1865.

Corporals.—James Cramaine, March 1, 1865. Solomon B. Dill, June 16, 1865. Theodoros V. Howe, June 16, 1865; Robert Roberson, June 16, 1865; John Faber, June 16, 1865; Michael Dempsey, March 5, 1864; George Penney, March 12, 1864; Charles P. Morse, March 1, 1855.

Died.—Walter Scull, corporal, February 19, 1864. George F. Howard, killed at battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. Frederick Ockerhauser, killed at battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Alfred Wilste, killed in action at Kennesaw Mountain, June 16, 1864. Conrad Alt, at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca. John H. Coombs, in general field hospital, near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta. William Cameron, at Andersonville prison, July 6, 1864. Jacob Lopland, at sea, March 18, 1865. Jefferson Rall, at Chattanooga, August 20, 1864, in hospital.

Deserted.—William Jones, April 18, 1864. John Smith, April 18, 1864.

Company C.

Captain.—William N. Benedict, first sergeant, February 22, 1864; second lieutenant, August 24, 1864; first lieutenant, February 22, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Jacob S. Pierson, second lieutenant, May 3, 1863; first lieutenant, June 13, 1863; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Danforth B. Thompson, first sergeant, March 6, 1865; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865.

George B. Hubbard, October 9, 1861; promoted to captain. Thurston C. Challen.

Second Lieutenants.—William C. Barnett, June 13, 1863. Ross J. Hazeltine, December 9, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant. Abram P. Cox, August 9, 1862; appointed captain, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Sergeants.—Pembroke Birch, corporal, February 6, 1865; sergeant, June 16, 1865; first sergeant, June 7, 1865. William B. Bowman, March 19, 1864. James R. McGill, corporal, February 22, 1864; sergeant, June 1, 1864. Casper Maile, corporal, February 22, 1864; sergeant, February 6, 1865. Wilbur E. Lott, corporal, March 22, 1864; sergeant-major, May 11, 1865.

Corporals.—Jerome Jordan, February 22, 1864, wounded. James W. Hommer, February 22, 1864. Stiles C. Ireland, February 6, 1865. Daniel Longfellow, February 6, 1865. George W. Crites. David W. Moorehouse, May 1, 1865. Steward Fulk, May 1, 1865.

Died.—John A. Compton, sergeant, killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Wilson S. Mercer, sergeant, killed in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., May 31, 1864. Thomas W. Broderick, sergeant, died July 19, 1864, of wounds received at Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 31, 1864. John W. Cohen, killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Henry C. Campbell, killed at Jonesboro, Ga. Thomas B. Van Horne, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. David Ross, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received at Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 31, 1864.

Company D.

Captains.—Eli I. Hickcox, second lieutenant, October 5, 1861; captain, December 15, 1861; major, October 24, 1862. James Devor, first lieutenant, December 16, 1861; captain, May 1, 1863; resigned, May 15, 1863. William Larzalere, second lieutenant, Company F, December 16, 1861; first lieutenant, June 13, 1863; captain, Company D, September 26, 1863; mustered out December 31, 1864. James Wharry, second lieutenant, Company D, June 13, 1863; first lieutenant, Company K, September 23, 1864; captain, Company D, June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—William S. Mead, May 20, 1863. James J. King, June 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—Jacob W. Snively, resigned, June 23, 1862. William S. Faulkner, June 22, 1862; resigned, May 19, 1863.

Sergeants.—Gavin W. Hamilton, March 7, 1864. Jonathan Bowman, September 1, 1864. Jeremiah S. Reck, May 3, 1865. James T. King, March 7, 1864; sergeant-major, December 29, 1864. Anthony B. Raymond, quartermaster's sergeant, July 3, 1865.

Corporals.—Jefferson Rynearson. Josiah Rynearson. Adam Robins. Civilian K. Wilson, taken prisoner February 15, 1865; exchanged, March 20, 1865. John Moore, corporal, March 30, 1865. James Thorne, May 15, 1865.

Died.—Allen S. Jobes, sergeant, killed in action September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga. John M. Fifer, killed near Bentonville, March 19, 1865. John Bowman, at Atlanta, Ga., of wounds received at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Samuel Deforrest, June 13, 1864, of wounds received May 28, 1864. Ross Dugau, June 16, 1864, of wounds received June 3d. Josiah M. Richardson, August 24, 1864, of wounds received August 9th. Dennis Downey, of disease while on furlough, March 16, 1864.

Missing.—Clinton M. Potter, first sergeant, captured November 7, 1864, and since then never heard of.

Deserted.—Frederick Ammon, Henry Adams, Marsalius Baker, Joseph A. Bird, John Concealy, John D. Edwards, Edgar Potter, James F. Sanders, John Shay.

Transferred.—James McDaniel, Veteran Reserve Corps, December 22, 1864. William Frank, United States Engineers.

Company E.

Captains.—George W. Moore, second lieutenant, December 16, 1861; first lieutenant, June 15, 1863; captain, September 26, 1863; mustered out February 2, 1864. Nelson T. Chenoweth, second lieutenant, June 15, 1863; first lieutenant, September 16, 1863; captain, March 1, 1865. David Putnam, December 16, 1861, promoted to major.

First Lieutenants.—Jacob Leas, commissary sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain, Company A, June 16, 1865. John M. Boatman, October 16, 1861; resigned, April 30, 1862.

Sergeants.—William W. Wilson, corporal, March 7, 1864; sergeant, December 2, 1864; first sergeant, February 22, 1864. James Rea, November 19, 1863; sergeant, January 22, 1865; wounded at Bentonville, Ga., March 19, 1865. William W. Collins, November 19, 1863. Lewis A. Albright, corporal, November 19, 1863; sergeant, June 1, 1865. Jacob W. Juday, corporal, January 22, 1865; sergeant, July 7, 1865.

Corporals.—Joel T. Chenoweth, February 22, 1864. Harvey Weaver, August 1, 1864. Lewis Alexander, June 1, 1865. George W. McClellan, July 7, 1865. Isaac Kiltner, July 7, 1865. William P. Robinson, July 1, 1865. James C. Fowler, July 7, 1865. David Pierson, July 7, 1865.

Died.—Calvin Brock, killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. William B. Anderson, died at Camp Chase, August 28, 1864.

Transferred.—Nathan Achey, Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1865. Levi E. Chenoweth, quartermaster's sergeant, March 6, 1864. Harvey Mote, wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 10, 1865. Michael McGuire, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 10, 1864. George W. Rieker, wounded in left hand at battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Augustus N. Wilson, promoted to hospital steward.

Company F.

Captains.—Robert Clements, dismissed, November 3, 1863. Samuel Murray, sergeant, October 15, 1861; second lieutenant, June 13, 1863; first lieutenant, August 23, 1864; captain, June 16, 1865; commanding Company B, January 1st to May 25, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Clement D. Smith, resigned, May 27, 1863. William Larzalere, September 26, 1863. Frederick Lonthan, first sergeant, September 21, 1861; first lieutenant, September 26, 1863. Zenas S. Poulson, promoted to captain, Company K, June 15, 1865. Oscar F. Smith, May 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—Frederick E. Wilson, promoted first lieutenant, Company H, September 28, 1863.

Sergeants.—Levi Breidenstein, March 6, 1864. Orville L. McClung, January 3, 1865. Stephen Mills, January 3, 1865.

Corporals.—Daniel Spangler, January 3, 1865. Erastus Benton, May 11, 1865. George W. Brown, May 11, 1865. John Tucker, killed in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, June 6, 1864. John I. Simmons, killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Alexander House, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Died.—Patrick Murphy, killed in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., June 3, 1864. Henry Stickle, killed in action, July 21, 1864, near Peachtree Creek, Ga. Oscar F. Smith,

sergeant, died of injuries received in railroad accident, June 30, 1865. John Schellhouse, August 19, 1864, at Chattahoochee. Michael Schwenk, December 6, 1864, in hospital. Charles Walton, September 25, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Deserters.—Charles Carter, Edward Carter, William H. Harvey, Michael Keller, Levi Morris.

Company G.

Captains.—Jacob Shaffer, first sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain, June 16, 1865. William Patton, December 29, 1862; resigned, July 25, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—Martin V. Bailey, September 26, 1863; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. William Van Dorn, January 29, 1862; resigned, August 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.—David P. Reed, January 29, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—George W. Anderson, first sergeant. Franklin Buck. Daniel R. Holderman. Henry Taff. Francis M. Carter.

Corporals.—George Porter. Aaron Wesinger. Joseph Yeagler. Edward Springer. Aaron Wang. Riecc M. Reed. John M. Holderman.

Died.—Elijah Cayler, died in Freed Hospital, Nashville, January 23, 1864. Manuel Noffsinger, died in Nashville, May 12, 1864. Perry Server, died of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 21, 1864.

Deserted.—George W. Bett, December 17, 1864. William Gustin, January 27, 1865. Thomas Ward, January 27, 1865.

Discharged.—Augustus Mizener, to accept appointment as commissioned officer. Samuel Bernhart, May 22, 1865. Alexander Belt, June 5, 1865. Richard McForan, June 1, 1865. Henry Stanley, for disability, October 17, 1864.

Transferred.—John H. Morris, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Samuel R. Maps, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Company H.

Captains.—Edward R. Black, second lieutenant, January 21, 1862; first lieutenant, March 23, 1862; captain, June 22, 1863. Leonard C. Councillor, March 3, 1862; killed, January 22, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—David P. Reed, promoted to captain Company G, July 29, 1863. Frederick E. Wilson, resigned, September 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.—Frederick Pickering, March 3, 1862; dismissed, May 7, 1863.

Sergeants.—Levi A. Boyse, first sergeant. John Parsels. Marcus Eaton. John O'Connell. Frederick Hetenhouser.

Corporals.—Irwin T. Jones. George Bowers. Isaac N. Fonst. James Justice. George W. Weaver. John Young. Gunen P. Young. Rufus R. Hurdle.

Died.—John Heiry, sergeant, killed in action, May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga. Benjamin Roling, killed at Resaca. Thomas Johnson, killed at Resaca. Henry Frankford, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1864. William Scott, died in hospital August 7, 1864, from gunshot wound received in action near Atlanta, Ga.

Deserted.—Henry Fritz, April 22, 1864.

Company I.

Captains.—L. E. Chenoweth, quartermaster's sergeant, February 28, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain, June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Augustus Mizener, sergeant, September 1, 1864; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865. James G. Elrick, March 21, 1862; resigned September 18, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.—Thomas B. Hoffman, March 21, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—James W. Clark, first sergeant; Adam Sturtz, John McAllister. David A. Sayre, Rufus R. Wells, reduced to ranks April 14, 1865; reappointed sergeant May 1, 1865.

Corporals.—Henry F. McEndree, John B. Kildow, John K. Eddy, Riley Wiggins, John Turbett, George R. Breckinridge.

Died.—John H. Johnson, first sergeant, September 2, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Jonesboro. John W. Brooks, first sergeant, died April 4, 1864, of wounds received in a railway accident. William H. Hill, June 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga. John Munson, October 1, 1864, from wounds received at battle of Jonesboro.

Transferred.—Oliver Wilkison, to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Company K.

Captains.—Zenas S. Poolson, first sergeant, February 15, 1864; first lieutenant Company D, April 9, 1865; captain Company K, June 15, 1865; John V. Heslip, March 21, 1862; resigned April 11, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—James Wharry, first sergeant, December 16, 1861; first lieutenant, June 18, 1863; captain Company D, June 15, 1865. William J. Porter, first sergeant, August 31, 1864; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865. William Cody, March 25, 1862; mustered out, December 25, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.—William C. Barnett, January 7, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—James W. Worstell, George M. Jones, William H. Harris, George W. Tipton.

Corporals.—Ephraim H. Johnson, James W. McCurdy, John Lisle, George W. Moore, William Cass.

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry went out the first year, and among its companies was I, from this neighborhood. It was at Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Missionary Ridge, all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee during the Atlanta campaign, and marched with Sherman down to the sea, afterwards going up through North Carolina. Company I was commanded by Captain Clem. Murphy; C. H. Murray was first lieutenant, and A. C. Rossman second lieutenant. Captain Murphy was dishonorably discharged before the expiration of his term of service, and Rossman became a captain, and was transferred to Company E; Charles E. Giffen became first lieutenant. During the latter portion of its service it received many recruits, but few from Hamilton. Among the non-commissioned officers who can now be remembered are: M. G. Morris, orderly; Fred. Reigel, Joe Kuecht, Joe Cox, Loammi R. Dunwoodie, William H. Paullin, S. C. Henderson, Eli Long, Charles Richter, and Emanuel Richter, sergeants; and John Eberhart and Conrad Maybrush, corporals. Sergeant Samuel Stephenson and privates Herman Zegeler and William Ledwell were killed.

The enterprise of forming a new regiment in this congressional district was entered upon in the early part of July, 1862, and, with general accord, Colonel Charles Anderson was chosen to command it.

The military committees of the several counties met in Hamilton on the 16th of July, and selected Hiram

Strong, of Dayton, as lieutenant-colonel; A. A. Phillips, of Hamilton, as major; D. P. Thurston, of Dayton, as adjutant; and John Eastman, of Eaton, as quartermaster.

On the 17th of the same month the line officers were recommended by the military committees, and on the next day most of them were mustered into the service and recruiting commenced in earnest, the work being greatly facilitated by the patriotic people who contributed to pay the necessary expenses of the campaign.

On the afternoon of the 14th of August Companies A and B, having filled their quotas, went into quarters at "Camp Dayton." On the 19th of the same month the mustering of the regiment by companies was commenced, and by the middle of the afternoon of the 21st the whole regiment had been mustered into service and armed.

The regiment broke camp on the 23d of August, 1862, and got aboard the cars *en route* for Lexington, Kentucky, where they arrived on the evening of the 24th.

The regiment soon plunged into the strife and made for itself a record that fully entitles it to the lasting gratitude of the nation. Those grand historic names, Stone River, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville, are all of blood right emblazoned on the war-worn and battle rent banner of the regiment. Then there are the names Strong, Eastman, Birch, Payne, Richards, Patterson, Arnold, Burkett, Mason, and a host of others, patriots who fell on so many well-stricken fields, all attest the severity of the conflicts through which the regiment passed.

The companies from this county were as follows:

Company D.—Captain, Daniel Bowman; first lieutenant, Timothy Regan; second lieutenant, Charles Sutphin; first sergeant, Dan. V. Bounell.

Company C.—Captain, H. H. Wallace; first lieutenant, John E. Chatten; second lieutenant, Bennett C. Wilcox; first sergeant, Alex. Scott.

Company F.—Captain, Robert Joyee; first lieutenant, Henry Richards; second lieutenant, Arthur C. Morgan; first sergeant, Alexander Johnson.

D was recruited in Middletown and vicinity; C at Hamilton, Oxford, Darrrtown, and Seven Mile; F at Venice.

The following contains a list of the killed and a few names of the wounded of the Ninety-third in the fights at Chattanooga:

Killed.—Major Will Birch; Company A, Privates David Moss, John D. Funk, — Prutsman; Company B, Andrew Lukenben, J. Speelman; Company F, Amos McNeil; Company G, Wesley Cassell, John Murphy; Company H, J. Schnerf; Company K, James Harris, John Blair, James Baird.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Will Brown, Captain Bowman, Sergeant Major Oscar Gottshall, Privates Oscar Moodie, Charles Anderson, James Fitzpatrick.

This list is derived from Leroy Davies, who was not a member of the Ninety-third, but, to use his own words, was anxious to see the fight. So, when the ball opened, he engaged a partner (a Spencer rifle), and was lucky enough to be one in the taking of a rebel battery, when he received notice to quit in the shape of a minie ball. The letter speaks of the death of Jacob Wetsel, of the Sixty-ninth, and of the severe wound of Jacob Rees, who was seriously injured.

Alfred A. Phillips, the major of this regiment, was born in Orange County, Indiana, May 5, 1825. He was the son of Albert H. Phillips, who was born March 1, 1795, and died in July, 1872, and Mary Hollowell, who died in June, 1845, aged forty-five years. He was married December 20, 1855, in Hamilton, to Miss Emma C. Rush, who was born in Addison County, Vermont, August 2, 1832. She is the daughter of Horatio S. Rush, who died in October, 1875, and Caroline De Long, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had six children. Nellie was born August 31, 1857; Alice, June 8, 1859; Bertha, September 4, 1861; Lottie, February 9, 1865; Alfred, September 9, 1866, and Josephine, April 11, 1869. Mr. Phillips was sheriff of Butler County from 1860 to 1864, and deputy sheriff for seven years prior to that time. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, being then only about twenty-one years of age, he enlisted, and went out as a member of Company I, First Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, serving one year. During the late war he was the major of his regiment, staying in the field, however, only one year, as he was called back by his official duties in Butler County. Major Phillips during life followed different pursuits. He spent three years in Arkansas, owning and having control of saw, grist, and shingle mills, together with a large plantation containing over four-thousand acres. In 1863 he owned a third interest in a distillery at this place, and in 1866 he purchased the other two-thirds, which he carried on till 1869, when he sold. He carried on a distillery one year at Lawrenceburg. After that he was the proprietor of the Phillips House, now known as the Central House, at the corner of High and Front Streets. At the time of his death, which happened from sunstroke in July, 1881, he was conducting another place of the same name, being the house now occupied by Judge Hume.

Captain Leflar, of the Eighty-third Regiment, wrote in the middle of February, 1863:

"The country down here is low and flat, but I think it is a great cotton region. We can see Vicksburg plainly from our camp, and the gunboats very often of a morning wake the people up in Vicksburg for breakfast by sending a few shell among them. We are still working away at the canal, which is already eight or ten feet wide, and from four to six feet deep. If we should succeed it will cut Vicksburg off from the river entirely, making a new channel for the river. Many doubt as to

the success (and I confess I am one of that number) from the fact that they failed to dig down to the sand so as to give it a chance to wash. The present bottom is of smooth black mud. The river is rising very fast, and is just over the banks.

"The health of the soldiers is any thing but good. We have but twenty-five men for duty, though I must say my company has not been reduced altogether by sickness; there have been five desertions from my company to the enemy. I will give you a list of them: Corporal John R. Hancock, Oxford; Jerome B. Bennett, Hamilton; George Popp, Oxford; David Ramsey, Pleasant Run; Jeremiah Robbins, Mt. Pleasant. There were only two of these men that left the boat the evening previous to the fight, and they were not seen during the engagement. The company fought nobly for three hours and forty-five minutes, at which time the fort was surrendered. The following are the names of those who were wounded in the engagement: Hiram Smith, thigh; William H. Hall, ankle; Jacob Straub, foot; Bryan McGillan, shot through left cheek and came out at the right ear; Angus Hine, slightly in head, not disabled from duty; Erastus Martin, cheek slightly, not disabled for duty.

"We have lost one man since we left Memphis, Sergeant David Thompson, who died from disease of the throat. Sergeant Thompson was a worthy man and a good soldier, and was universally liked by his comrades. We buried him at Millikin's Bend, on the Mississippi River. Our hearts went with him to the grave.

"The soldiers are dying off very fast here. In a short walk to-day I counted thirty-four newly made graves at our hospital. I am still in good health, as usual."

James P. Clark, aged nineteen, enlisted into the service at Amanda; was wounded at Arkansas Post, and died in hospital at Memphis.

John T. Negus, aged twenty-eight, enlisted into the service at Middletown; was detailed as commissary-sergeant at Camp Dayton. Having been relieved from duty there, he started to rejoin his company. He died March 11th at the post hospital, at Lake Providence, Louisiana, of small-pox.

Richard V. Hanna enlisted at Westchester; died in hospital boat *D. A.* January March 15, 1863.

At a meeting of Company H, Eighty-third Regiment, at Smith's plantation, April 25, 1863, Captain Leflar was appointed chairman, and J. A. Witmer, orderly sergeant, secretary. Resolutions were reported by a committee for the purpose, and unanimously adopted, saying that as it had pleased Almighty God to remove from their ranks Sergeants David Thompson and Jacob C. Strobridge; Corporal Erastus M. Martin; Privates Louis Snider, John Bridge, William Bonnelle, Aaron Fraume, and Timothy Sedwell, as a token of respect and esteem for the deceased they would wear the usual badge of mourning on parade and review for the next thirty days.

They died martyrs in the cause of their country, and under the folds of the proud and glorious old flag of their forefathers. The soldiers deeply and sincerely sympathized with the families and friends of their deceased brothers in arms.

A letter from a member of Company H, when quartered near Vicksburg, in the latter part of June, 1863, says:

"We are now encamped on the line of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, about two miles from the court house, and within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Our tents are pitched in a hollow just deep enough to escape the enemy's bullets and cannon balls. We are crowded almost one tent upon another, just out of reach of any breath of air which may be stirring the favored regions above, and consequently almost insufferably hot; with this proviso, the regiment is quite healthy, and never was in better spirits. Every body feels contented and satisfied of a speedy and successful termination of the siege. We have been before this place so long (ever since last December), thinning our ranks by disease and the bullet, that it will be a happy moment for us when we can reach the goal we have so long tried for. In our present camp, though in no great danger, we are still never safe. Bullets and cannon balls are whistling above and around us continually, and never a day passes but what several poor fellows are brought by from the hills above us wounded or dead. Our line approaches in front of this brigade have been carried almost immediately under the enemy's works. They consist of three lines of rifle-pits or parallels, two of which are completed, and the third one, bringing us within a stone's-throw of the enemy's fortification, or nearly so. Squads from the negro regiments being raised in this vicinity assist in digging the trenches and help toward the progress of the work materially; they seem to hold very light the danger from the enemy's missiles, and work with a steadiness and perseverance greatly to be commended. Picketing in the advanced positions is getting to be very dangerous work. Members of our company on picket in the advance rifle-pits had some very narrow escapes day before yesterday, as we had four men seriously wounded, two of them mortally. Being so near their works the rebels can use percussion shells, in lieu of hand grenades, with great efficiency, and they give our men considerable trouble. Conversations often ensue between our men and the enemy's pickets, sometimes ending with a friendly 'good night,' and at other times with a volley of musketry.

"The camp to-day is very quiet, more so than it has been before since the commencement of the siege; but I am afraid it is the calm before the storm. Osterhaus has telegraphed from Black River to General Grant that Johnson is near by, and a report is going the rounds of the camp that a heavy battle was fought last night, in which Osterhaus was victorious, but I can not vouch for

its authenticity. Heavy re-enforcements have been sent to him, and they are trying to entice Johnson within our lines by obstructing all roads but one, so that they can flank him on either side. The Fiftieth Indiana, from this brigade, left for Black River last evening, and at midnight the Eighty-third received orders to have two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and to be ready to move at any moment to support General Sherman in case the rebels should attempt to break through on our right, so you can judge somewhat of our position. It is evident the siege is drawing to a close, and probably before this reaches you you will have intelligence of the final result.

"Since leaving the Mississippi we have all lost many and true friends, and our country honest and tried patriots. John Witmer, Orderly Sergeant Company H, was killed while gallantly leading his company in the charge on the 22d; with him friendship and love for his country were traits whose influence will never cease. Out of eighty-six men with which the company crossed the Ohio River at the memorable siege of Cincinnati, only twenty now are left for duty, and of its officers, that unflinching patriot, Captain F. M. Leflar, is the only one that now remains. With but little or no assistance from his ex-lieutenants, he has always been present with his company, and always ready to do any duty which it may fall to his lot to perform, and as a friend and faithful soldier he will be always remembered by those who knew him."

In the Summer of 1862, about the time Cincinnati was threatened by the rebels, who were in arms close at hand, Robert Christy, of this city, a prominent lawyer, who now lives in Washington, D. C., was at the head of a movement for establishing a military force here. It had been authorized by the County Democratic Convention, and had for its ostensible reason the necessity of opposing the Confederate forces, should they come on this side of the line. Governor Tod, who was in a patriotic way doing all in his power to serve his country, had some fears that the force might be used against the Union, rather than for it, and refused to give his consent to its authorization. "Whether it was intended," he said in this letter, "by this proceeding to interfere with the voluntary enlistments now being made over all the State, in response to the President's recent calls for troops, is now immaterial. Believing such to be the effect, I feel it my imperative duty to direct that you, and all associated with you in the effort to raise said regiment, at once desist. It is hoped that you and your associates will give cheerful obedience to this order, and join all loyal citizens of the State in their efforts to suppress the unholy rebellion in the manner designated by the national authorities."

David Beckett, major in the Sixty-first regiment, was born in the year 1838, in Butler County, Ohio, his parents being Robert and Mary Crawford Beckett. He was educated at the Miami University, where he gradu-

ated in 1860. In the year of 1861, on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he entered the Union army as a private soldier. In 1862 he was made a captain, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of major. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was killed, leaving behind him a reputation for gallantry and manliness which all might envy. He left a wife, but no children to bear his name.

Colonel Robert Reily, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, was a native of this county, and in his death the people of this region mourned another martyr to the cause of freedom. He fell, his right knee being badly shattered by a minie ball, at the battle of Chancellorsville, on Saturday, May 2d, in a gallant effort to check the rout of the Eleventh Corps of Hooker's army, before the overwhelming advance of the rebels under Jackson.

The retreat of our right wing left him in the hands of the enemy. His thigh was amputated the next morning, the 3d, but he survived the operation only a few hours.

Robert Reily was born in Hamilton, June 1, 1820, and was the third son of that well known citizen, the late John Reily. He commenced active life in the store of W. P. H. Hulbert, of Cincinnati, as a clerk in 1836, and in 1843 became a partner in the establishment. The financial success of the firm was remarkable—much of it being due to the popular manners and efficient industry of Mr. Reily. In 1852 he retired to a beautiful farm near Lockland, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. When this rebellion broke out, his glowing patriotism led him at once to throw all his influence and energy upon the side of his country, and from the first echo of rebel cannon fired against Fort Sumter, until the Autumn of that year, he did every thing which, as a civilian, was in his power to strengthen the hands of the government in the mighty struggle before it. In September, 1861, he entered with Colonel McLean and others, with his characteristic ardor, into the effort to raise the Seventy-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, locating the regimental rendezvous near his residence. The success of the undertaking was largely owing to his personal popularity and liberal energy. He voluntarily chose the lowest rank of the field officers; was commissioned major of the regiment, accompanied it into Virginia, where, under Milroy, Schenck, Fremont, Sigel, Burnside, and Hooker, successively, it was continuously engaged in hard marching and hard fighting. Colonel McLean was soon appointed brigadier, and Lieutenant-colonel Constable having been taken prisoner, Major Reily became commander of the regiment, and led it in nearly all the battles, receiving, in 1862, his commission as colonel.

Although by nature modest, gentle, and averse to all violence, yet no sooner had he entered the army and

taken upon himself the character of a soldier, than he showed himself, as have many other men of his class in this war, to possess the characteristics of a hero. In battle he was ever at the post of danger, riding fearlessly up and down the lines where the men needed either his voice or his example. He never asked a soldier to go where he was not willing to lead.

Among the last words uttered to his faithful attending surgeon were these: "I did not run from the rebels, nor did my regiment flinch under my command." But bravery was not the most valuable of his qualifications as an officer. He carefully and constantly sought and cared for the highest interests of his men, temporal and spiritual, sympathized with them in their hardships and sufferings, and to the utmost of his power provided for their wants, physical and moral. As a natural consequence, the soldiers idolized him. The adjutant-general of his division, in a letter to a friend, says: "This is the saddest of our misfortunes since the division has been in the army. We have lost many brave and good officers, but none so universally known and respected. He was admired by all, both as an officer and a Christian."

Colonel Reily was firm in discipline. He allowed no drunkenness, profanity, or vulgarity, which he could prevent. Observance of the Sabbath, where practicable, was one of his unfailing requirements. He was a man eminent for piety, generosity, and conscientiousness. He never united with any Church, but was in every sphere a "professor of religion." He had no fondness for a soldier's life. His eyes were turned with longing to his home and family.

Company K, Eighty-sixth Ohio, whose term of service expired in February, 1864, passed through Hamilton, on the way to their homes at Oxford and vicinity. The company was raised by Captain McFarland, who upon the organization of the regiment was elected lieutenant-colonel, a position he continued to hold, being most of the time in command of the regiment. The Eighty-sixth had a hard time of it their last Winter, being at Cumberland Gap through all the severe weather, and kept on the alert by the proximity of the enemy. Colonel McFarland, after coming home, resumed his duties as professor of mathematics in Miami University.

The agent sent to Annapolis, in November, 1863, to relieve the wants of the Union soldiers lately from Richmond, mentioned the following men from this county:

John Brooks, Thirty-fifth, Company D, from Hamilton, wounded in left arm, doing well. Alfred W. Harrison, Ninety-third, Company F, from Venice, a Chickamauga prisoner, confined on Belle Island, where, after being robbed of blankets and all private property, with half rations of bread and a little meat, he was left to make his bed upon the damp sand, with the sky for a covering. He was very weak, but was then slowly gaining.

Captain Thompson, of the Seventy-second, wrote home to his father in February, 1863:

"In my last you had an account of our march down into Mississippi and back, since which we marched from Moscow, by way of Bolivar and Purdy, to Corinth, nearly one hundred miles, in six days, over miserable roads, and through incessant rain. Arriving in Corinth during the storm, we encamped in an open field, nearly a half mile from the woods, to which we must go for tent poles, as well as fire wood, and this, too, in one of the coldest rain-storms I ever witnessed. That night it snowed an inch, and froze hard enough to bear a man. Many of us nearly froze in our wet clothes, and we could neither get warm nor dry, as it rained out our fires, and we could have none in our tents, as we had no stoves. I had nothing but a tent-fly, which I have used since we left Memphis, and which is like spreading a sheet over a pole to shed the rain, as it is open at both ends, and the wind drives the rain through from end to end. Finding I could not live thus, I found shelter with Dr. Metcalf, of the Seventh Illinois, who kindly compelled me to stay with him while we remained at Corinth.

"Sunday, February 1st, we left Corinth, coming on the railroad by way of Jackson, Tenn., and arrived here the same night in another cold rain-storm, and now, having traveled four hundred miles since November 12th, we are again nearly at our starting place.

"The officers of the Illinois regiments in Corinth, with many other officers, met at Corinth the other night and passed resolutions, denouncing the Illinois traitors at Springfield, and tendering their services to the governor, to come home, if needed, and put down home traitors; believing them to be more damnable than rebels South. I never saw a more determined spirit in any body of men than they showed, irrespective of party. Many of the best speeches were made by good old Democrats, Colonels Baine and Wilcox making the best speeches I heard."

There were two features of the war here that were entirely different from its manifestations in most of the counties of Ohio. The southern line of this county lies only eleven miles from the Kentucky border, and twice during the four years' conflict were we in danger from the attacks of Confederate troops. Happily, the invader did not touch our soil, although very near us, and we were fortunate that our only losses were of time and money. The first time Butler County was threatened was when Kirby Smith was advancing towards Cincinnati. That city would have supplied every thing he or the Southern States lacked—founderies, machine shops, provisions, arms, and ammunition. On the 1st of September, 1862, he entered Lexington in triumph, and a little later he sent General Heath against Covington and Cincinnati. There were no regular troops there, and nothing to resist him, should he get within gunshot. Every one was frightened, for few Northern people had ever thought that the war might be brought to their own doors. The City Council of Cincinnati at once met,

and the whole resources of the city were pledged to meet any expenses that might be incurred. General Lew Wallace took the command, martial law was proclaimed, business was stopped, and the ferry-boats and horse-cars ceased running. He was thoroughly alive to the emergency, and was well supported by public opinion. Back of Newport and Covington breast-works, rifle-pits, and redoubts were thrown up. Governor Tod was soon on hand, and telegraphed for all available troops to be sent down. Companies of men from Preble and Butler Counties at once started for the scene of action, and were warmly received. These were the advance guard of the Squirrel Hunters, a name destined to last as long as Ohio itself. They came in by thousands, from every nook and corner of the State, some with good modern rifles and clean new uniforms, and others with old shot guns and clothes that had long since seen their best days. Where the fountain now is was their eating house. Three thousand men, judges, mechanics, clergymen, bankers, clerks, labored each day upon the fortifications. On the 16th and 11th it was believed that the attack, then deferred a week and a half, was about to begin, and the entrenchments were manned, and gun-boats placed in the river. But the advance of Buell caused Bragg to call back Kirby Smith. On the 12th it was known that danger was over, and on the 15th every kind of labor was resumed. Cincinnati owed its salvation to the promptness with which its citizens and those of the interior answered to the call for defense. Of those who thus aided the people of Cincinnati none deserve more credit than those of Butler County.

But in the next campaign begun by the rebels against Southern Ohio much real damage was done. The path of Morgan was marked with devastation, and that Butler County escaped his presence may be counted among her instances of good luck. John Morgan, one of the most noted of the guerrilla leaders of the last war, was a native of the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and before the war was there engaged as a manufacturer of woolen goods. At about the outbreak of hostilities he was arrested for sending goods through the lines, and in September, 1861, he abandoned his business and joined the rebel forces, acting as captain. His first formidable raid into Kentucky was in July, 1862, and his were some of the troops that caused the consternation at Cincinnati. On the 17th of July he defeated the Union troops at Cynthiana. In September Augusta was captured, and on the 17th of October the forces of the United States at Lexington were defeated. Elizabethtown, on the 27th of December, was captured. During the course of the next season he won several victories, was once or twice beaten off, and once defeated at McMinnville. The great expedition, however, with which Morgan's name is associated is that begun in 1863, in the Summer, which went through the three States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. After ravaging Kentucky, he crossed over into Indiana at

Brandenburg, and marched through Corydon, being attacked by the citizens there. No sooner had it been learned in Indiana that the Confederates had crossed the border than the feeling became intense. Within forty-eight hours from the time troops were called out sixty-five thousand men responded, and the victorious march which Morgan had intended became converted into a flight. There can be no doubt that this campaign was designed to relieve General Lee, who was then engaged in his Pennsylvania campaign, by causing the Union forces to be divided. Indiana was passed through in five days, and on his way he avoided the large towns. He reached the Ohio line on Monday, July 13th, at Harrison.

The approach of the Morgan raiders to this city caused the most intense excitement. No desire to make terms with the enemy was manifested, but an almost unanimous intention to fight was shown. Upon receipt of the dispatches on the 12th, the organization of companies was at once commenced. Monday afternoon five full companies, numbering full six hundred men, marched out on the Venice road to meet the raiders. Of these, three hundred were armed with government arms, one hundred and twenty-five with carbines from Gwyn & Campbell's factory, and some with rifles, etc., while not a few marched with no arms save such as nature had provided them with, but with the evident determination to throw stones if they could find no better weapons. If the enemy had carried out his supposed intention of attacking this city Monday night he would have met with serious resistance; but the active pursuit by Hobson and the determined action of the Butler County men saved Hamilton from a visit.

Tuesday night they were again on duty, picketing the roads south of town. No praise can be too great for the men of all classes and of all creeds who left their business and their families to oppose the march of veteran soldiers upon their homes.

Morgan's original object was, doubtless, to scour Indiana and Ohio, capturing horses, carriages, etc., destroying railroad bridges, mills, and in all respects to eclipse the Grierson raid. By the vigorous action of the Indiana and Ohio home guards, and the United States troops sent in pursuit, this intention was changed to that of getting across the Ohio as rapidly as possible with his tired out men and their plunder. The rapidity of his march since Sunday, his evident determination to avoid battle, his neglecting to destroy the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and the Little Miami Railroads, or other bridges or tracks except in his direct route, prove this conclusively. The river was patrolled by armed boats, and Hobson's troops were close upon his rear. The militia were rising in his front; if turned back his exhausted men and horses must of necessity have fallen an easy prey to the troops in pursuit. If he reached and attempted to cross the swollen Ohio, he would have

done so at the loss of his artillery and with the loss of many, if not all, of his men.

Hamilton was crowded during Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th, with militia and squirrel rifles from Butler, Montgomery, Preble, and other counties, and from Indiana. The entire Eleventh Indiana militia, under Colonel Gray, the Nineteenth Ohio Battery, part of the Twelfth Michigan Battery, a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and two companies of cavalry from Indiana, were here. It is estimated that not less than six thousand troops were present.

The *Telegraph* remarks:

"We have had a speck of war at home—two days of soldiering; no holiday affair, but real strapping on of accouterments, shouldering of muskets, and marching out to meet the foe; two nights of anxiety, when our roads were guarded and our streets patrolled; our men all out on the expected field of battle, and our women tortured with visions of suffering fathers, husbands, and brothers, and of visits from the rude enemy. Morgan's men have gone, and with them the watching, the feverish expectation of marching our untrained men against his well drilled regiments.

"Our citizens determined to give fight. Some towns had surrendered to the enemy at his approach, others had fallen after a feeble defense; our citizens determined to save Hamilton from either disgrace, and at once made every preparation within their reach. The situation was not very promising. At the first called meeting it was discovered that there were not arms in the city for more than two hundred men, and as yet no promises of help had been made, while Morgan's men were distant but one day's march, and heading directly for our town. But the exigency only hastened the preparations here.

"As soon as the approach of the enemy became certain, scouts were sent out a full day's march, to gather information of his advance, and so close did our scouts hang on the front of the enemy that several of them were captured. Companies were rapidly organized, till, within two days after the first alarm, our city furnished over seven hundred well armed and equipped men for duty. These men went out Monday afternoon, and were posted where, in the view of the commander of the post, they could most effectually check the enemy.

"Up to this time no considerable force from any other point had re-enforced us, and it is certain that Morgan's intended visit to Hamilton was postponed by reason of the preparations made by our own citizens to repulse him. It will forever stand to the credit and honor of our town that she beheld the approach of an army of rebels, not with any cowardly desire to capitulate, but with the determination of repulsing the enemy even at the expense of the blood of her best citizens.

"Captain R. Smith commanded the post until the

arrival of Major Keith from Dayton. Martial law was declared throughout Butler County Monday, and all men ordered to duty. Six companies from this city went out on the Venice road Monday night, and remained till Tuesday morning. The roads east of the river were guarded by Dayton companies, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As Morgan's intention was developed by his march eastward from New Baltimore, the companies were drawn in from the different roads and were held awaiting orders. Tuesday there were at least five thousand men here, three-fourths of them armed, and the enemy only fifteen miles distant, but no attempt was made either to march men or throw them in front of the enemy by railway.

"Finally, Tuesday evening, the Indiana militia were sent to Cincinnati, and the city companies were thrown out on picket on the roads east of town.

"Wednesday morning they were recalled with a considerable accumulation of grit in their clothing and skins, if not in their souls, and thus ended the active operations of Butler County against Morgan. Tuesday and Wednesday the square and our streets were thronged with militia from our town and other counties. These mostly left Wednesday, although some companies from out of town remained till Friday morning."

The following is a statement of the different companies from Butler, Preble, and Montgomery Counties in Hamilton on Tuesday, July 14, 1862. We mention first the companies from Hamilton, and of these we give the number on duty that day:

Captain S. W. Potter, 98; Captain Thomas Moore, 110; Captain Ransford Smith, 113; Captain F. Bender, 94; Captain John Wilson, 122; Captain J. P. Brack, 115; Captain Jos. Traber, 50. Total, 703.

Madison Township.—Captain Ben. Thomas, 86 men; Captain G. C. Warvel, 67; Captain W. C. Smith, 40; Captain G. H. Gebhart, 80. Total, 273. These men had no arms.

Wayne Township.—Captain Joseph A. Miltrode, 71 men, no arms.

Lemon Township.—Captain A. B. Cooley, 96 men, no arms; Captain D. B. Schurz, 97 men, no arms.

Morgan Township.—Captain Timothy Corcoran, 40 men, no arms.

Middletown.—Captain Weitzel, 119 men, armed.

Oxford.—Captain J. T. Porter, 34 men, no arms.

Preble County.—Captain Slocum, Eldorado, 72 men, armed; Captain Overpeck, Gratis Township, 60 men, no arms; Captain Dan May, Harrison Township, 97 men, no arms; Captain Whiteside, Camden, 60 men, no arms.

Montgomery County.—Captain George Hatfield, Dayton, 57 men; Captain G. G. Prugh, Dayton, 90; Captain Ed. Jones, Dayton, 84; Captain Jas. Turner, Dayton, 40; Captain Shusan, Miamisburg, 46; Captain Pomroy,

Miamisburg, 65; Captain Schoenfield, Miami Township, 60; Captain Geo. Winder, Miami Township, 71. All armed.

RECAPITULATION.

Hamilton City,	703
County,	730
Total from Butler County,	1,433
" Preble County,	300
" Montgomery County,	513
Total of Ohio militia present,	2,246
Indiana militia under General Haskel,	2,600
Total,	4,846
A detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,	50
Two companies of Indiana Cavalry,	150
Six gun battery, Nineteenth Ohio,	100
Total here Tuesday, July 14th,	5,146

Of the Ohio militia a large number were unarmed. Some other companies in this and other counties telegraphed, offering their services, but were not wanted. One full company from Oxford, under Captain Welpley, went on to Cincinnati. It is impossible to get at perfect accuracy in this report, but it is mainly correct.

On Saturday night the city was illuminated in honor of the splendid successes, which, within the previous month, had crowned our arms. The affair was got up suddenly, and was not so complete as longer notice would have made it; but the crowd out doors was large, while the various decorations, transparencies, etc., reflected much credit on the patriotism and taste of our citizens. The national colors, in every conceivable variety of form, were shining from the windows and yards of most of the residences, and from many of the business houses. Conspicuous among the latter were noticed the stores of Howell, J. W. Davis, Jackson & Co., H. Beardsley, Schwartz's Bakery, Peck's Bank, and others. The telegraph office had the windows fronting on High Street filled with the red, white, and blue, arranged in graceful patterns and bearing various mottoes. The windows of most of our citizens were brilliantly lighted. The most extensive preparations were at the residences of D. Conner, in the First, Thomas Millikin, in the Second, and Thomas V. Howell in the Third Ward. The displays at the houses of Israel Williams, James Boyden, E. G. Dyer, Ezra Potter, J. Snyder, James Thomas, Mrs. Hill, S. Arnold, Dr. Peck, Dr. Falconer, Russell Potter, Colonel Campbell, D. Conner, Jr., Isaac Robertson, N. Curtis, James Whitaker, Thomas Sterritt, Captain F. Landis, S. Shaffer, Lieutenant Andrews, and many others were very pretty. Bonfires burned at the intersections of the principal streets.

A large torch-light procession, with music and transparencies, marched through the city, and finally collected on High Street, near Second, where speeches were made by Colonel Campbell and Thomas Millikin.

The effect of the Morgan raid was to stimulate the local militia. Many new companies were organized. The

following companies, under the militia laws of this State, were organized in this county:

"*Oxford Guards*," *Oxford*.—Captain, Marmaduke Welpley; First Lieutenant, James E. Stewart; Second Lieutenant John P. Clough.

"*Morgan Guards*," *Paddy's Run*.—Captain, Edward T. Jones; First Lieutenant, Samuel W. Woodruff; Second Lieutenant, Henry Dawson.

"*Sigel Guards*," *Hamilton*.—Captain, John Frederick Bender; First Lieutenant, Jacob Kurz; Second Lieutenant, Philip Winkellhaus.

"*Millikin Guards*," *Seven-Mile*.—Captain, Benjamin Bookwalter; First Lieutenant, Augustus W. Eckert; Second Lieutenant, David T. Stewart.

"*Butler Guards*," *Miltonville*.—Captain, George C. Warvel; First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Banker; Second Lieutenant, John Busenbark.

"*Hamilton Rifles*," *Hamilton*.—Captain, Thomas Moore; First Lieutenant, Lafayette Traber; Second Lieutenant, Samuel S. Garver.

"*Grant Rifles*," *Middletown*.—Captain, Philip Weitzi; First Lieutenant, Theodore R. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Jos. Mantz.

"*Milford Guards*," *Somerville*.—Captain, Jas. H. Stephens; First Lieutenant, Daniel S. Keil; Second Lieutenant, Henry P. Dove.

"*Van Derveer Guards*," *Reily*.—Captain, Samuel K. Wickard; First Lieutenant, Jas. Coe; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Gray.

"*Millville Guards*," *Millville*.—Captain, Daniel K. Zeller; First Lieutenant, John A. Kumler; Second Lieutenant, Washington B. Davis.

"*Union Guards*," *Hamilton*.—Captain, John C. Lewis; First Lieutenant, William E. Scobey; Second Lieutenant, James T. Imlay.

"*Oxford Scouts*," *Oxford*.—Captain, John Francis Porter; First Lieutenant, Philip H. Welty; Second Lieutenant, Frank J. Cone.

It will thus be seen that Morgan made his flying raid through Hamilton County without injuring the lives or property of those in this county. But there were damages done by the State and United States troops, which were laid before the State government, and the amounts paid. A few of his men crossed the Miami River at Venice, but the great bulk of them at New Baltimore. Morgan fled on and on, until it seemed likely that he would reach the Kentucky shore in safety. But at one point the troops came up near enough to give him battle and defeated him, not so badly, however, but that with twelve hundred of his men he was able to escape. Further on he tried to cross the Ohio, but after three hundred had reached the opposite shore in safety he was obliged to return and head the retreat of the remainder of his men on the north shore. He became environed by the militia, and the volunteers and regulars who were following were close upon him. "Morgan approaches Pennsylvania," says a historian. "Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding detachments of the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and stragglers from different regiments, freshly mounted and sent ahead by order of General Burnside, on the cars, came

up on the nick of time. Two roads came to a common road. The struggle is which shall arrive first. Morgan leads; Rue, almost despairing, pursues him. Seeing a road leading off, almost by intuition, he asks a bystander, 'Does that road come into this one again, and is it nearer to the point where they approach than the main road?' 'It does, and is much nearer.' With renewed hope he dashed off, and ran in ahead about a hundred and fifty yards, and rapidly formed a line of battle. Morgan, with his usual audacity, sends in a flag of truce, and demands an unconditional surrender. Rue indignantly informs the messenger that he does not belong to the militia that he can be deceived in that manner; that he is a major of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and that if Morgan does not surrender at once he will fire upon him. The officer replied, with an oath, that the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry was everywhere. Morgan, finding he could not impose on Rue by the flag of truce, tries another dodge. He now informs him that he had already surrendered to some Ohio militia captain, and that he had paroled them. This captain was a captive in Morgan's hands. He informs Morgan that he will pay no attention to any such surrender, and that he will hold him and his command until his superior, General Shackelford, arrives. In about an hour the general makes his appearance, and then Morgan surrenders, and thus ends the most remarkable chase known in history."

Major George W. Rue is a citizen of Fairfield Township, in this county, and his fame is a matter of importance to us. Since Morgan's capture several attempts have been made to wrest the honor from Major Rue, but without avail. We, therefore, restate the affair, as seen from another standpoint:

"On the evening of the 23d of July, 1863, Major Rue left the barracks at Covington, Kentucky, with a command of three hundred and seventy-five cavalry and three pieces of artillery, from the Fifteenth Indiana Battery. The command departed for Bellaire, *via* Columbus, arriving there at one o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 24th. On the following day the banks of the Ohio were patrolled, and at one o'clock word was received from Major-general Brooks for Major Rue to proceed with his forces with all possible speed for Steubenville. Not stopping here, he passed on to Shanghee, where he disembarked his command at seven o'clock P. M., Saturday. From this point he proceeded along the public road to Knoxville, where he learned that Morgan had already passed through Richmond at four o'clock of that day, the 25th, and was still pushing north-east. The major left Knoxville at four o'clock Sunday morning, joining General Shackelford at Hammondsville, and proceeded at once to Salinesville, his command in advance. At this place it was learned that Morgan had been seen last at Mooreville, going eastwardly to Smith's Ford on the Ohio River. General Shackelford sent Rue with the advance to intercept Morgan at some point on this road.

Marching his men at the rate of seven miles an hour, he started forward, his command having been reduced to three hundred men. When within half a mile of the junction of the road, he learned that Morgan was passing that point on a gallop. Discovering a private road, however, they cut over the fields, and came out on the main road just one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the rebels. A detachment of thirty men were attacking their rear, and the enemy was completely surrounded. A flag of truce was sent by Morgan, demanding Rue's surrender. Major Rue replied that he demanded the unconditional surrender of Morgan and all his men. Major Rue's terms were acceded to. Morgan surrendered, and kept the prisoners until General Shackelford arrived, when they were turned over to his superior officer.

"The number of rebels captured was three hundred and eighty-four, and four hundred horses. In face of these facts, fully authentic and corroborated by reports, how can General Shackelford lay claim to capturing John Morgan? He, at the time of the surrender, was some miles away, and knew nothing of it until he came to the Beaver Creek Road and met the prisoner. The honor belongs to George W. Rue."

Since writing the above, we have seen the statement of James Burbeck, to whom Morgan claimed that he had surrendered. He was a captain of a squad, elected to that position by his neighbors, and all his men, except eight, had run away and gone home. Morgan, it will be remembered, had three hundred and eighty-four men. After meeting Morgan under the protection of a white flag, the rebel general asked if he would accept his surrender, and then would grant them a parole. He agreed to the proposition, although expressing doubts as to whether the surrender would be binding. Morgan reassured him, and said, "These are my men, and I can surrender them to a woman if I want to." He pointed in a north-westerly direction, to a cloud of dust rising in the road, and said to Burbeck, "That's the Union forces." Then he took a white handkerchief, tied it to a stick, and gave it to Burbeck. The Union forces got around by another road and drew up in line of battle. They were Shackelford's men, commanded by Major Rue. One of Morgan's captains and Mr. Burbeck rode forward and explained matters. The major sent word to Colonel Shackelford, who was eating dinner at a farm-house about four miles back. The colonel came up and accepted the surrender, but made it unconditional. When taken to Columbus he claimed that he had surrendered conditionally to a militia captain, and should be granted a parole. Governor Tod received Mr. Burbeck's statement of the affair, and as he was not a regularly commissioned officer, Morgan was held. These statements are Burbeck's.

Morgan appealed at once to Governor Tod, as commander-in-chief of the Ohio militia. He took a little time to examine the case, and on the 1st of August

responded: "I find the facts substantially as follows: A private citizen of New Lisbon, by the name of Burbeck, went out with some fifteen or sixteen others to meet your forces, in advance of a volunteer organized military body from the same place, under the command of Captain Curry. Said Burbeck is not and never was a militia officer in the service of this State. He was captured by you, and traveled with you some considerable distance before your surrender. Upon his discovering the regular military forces of the United States to be in your advance in line of battle, you surrendered to said Burbeck, then your prisoner. Whether you supposed him to be a captain in the militia service or not is entirely immaterial."

The end of Morgan's raid is soon told. He and his officers were immured, by order of General Halleck, in the Ohio Penitentiary, from which the general and six of his fellow officers escaped on the 27th of November. He was killed before the close of the war.

During his expedition Butler County had in the State service fourteen companies and twelve hundred and two men. There were paid for them \$3,220.73. In 1864 the Legislature appointed a commission to examine and pass upon the claims for damages to property in this raid. This county claimed for damages done by the United States forces \$4,818; damages done by other Union forces, not under command of United States officers, \$666; amount allowed for the first, \$4,175, and the second, \$516.

Some of those who were unfriendly to the war formed a Mutual Protection Company, but it did not meet with much favor, and was soon abandoned. Secret political societies for the same purpose flourished.

Citizens of Ross, Reily, Hanover, and Morgan Townships, in Butler County, Ohio, met at the township house in Okema, on the 17th of July, 1863. The meeting was organized by electing John J. Owens, president, William Kinnard, vice-president, John W. Agnew, secretary, and J. B. Vanlew, assistant secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the president to be for the purpose of organizing a company for the mutual protection of person and property.

The citizens of Whitewater and Springfield Townships, in Franklin County, Indiana, were invited to participate. A committee of one from each township and one from Indiana was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting to be held at Auburn, on Monday, July 20th, at two o'clock, P. M.

The meeting reconvened at Auburn, pursuant to adjournment, and the committee appointed by the former meeting, through the president, reported the following:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the townships of Ross, Reily, Hanover, and Morgan, in the county of Butler, in the State of Ohio, and of the townships of Springfield and Whitewater, in the county of Franklin, in the State of Indiana, having been fully convinced of the importance and necessity of protecting persons and prop-

erty from invasion, by both foreign and domestic enemies of our country, and her laws, do hereby organize ourselves, for the purpose of mutual protection, into an independent company, to be known by the name and style of the Butler County Mutual Protection Company, and to be governed by a constitution and code of by-laws to be hereafter adopted by a majority of those signing this declaration of their determination to protect and defend the rights of our citizens, and to sustain and uphold the supremacy of the laws."

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to circulate this paper for signature: John W. Owens, John G. Agnew, and John Cregmile, of Reily Township; C. W. Lane, Washington B. Davis, and W. R. Cochran, of Hanover Township; James Gaultney, Joseph Davis, and Samuel Lloyd, of Morgan Township; John Frost, Daniel Brosius, and A. D. Knox, of Ross Township; Dr. A. B. James, James Burtonshaw, and John Davis, of Springfield Township, and John Hall, Wm. Mitchell, and John Jacques, of Whitewater Township, Franklin County, Indiana.

S. D. Lloyd and W. B. Davis the next week wished the newspapers to say that they did not desire to have anything to do with the "Butler County Mutual Protection Company" for the townships of Hanover, Ross, Reily, and Morgan. They believed that the laws when enforced were sufficient to protect persons and property, and did not care about seeking any new modes of redress under the lead of men known to sympathize with rebellion and riot. "The Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws," was their motto.

An encampment was held in Hamilton in August, 1863, which for more than a week made the town alive with the sounds and paraphernalia of war. It was held on the grounds north of town, between the railroad and the Miami River. No spot could have been found in the State better adapted for the purposes. It was a square tract of land of sixty acres, bounded on all four sides with running water, and with a level plain in the center, well adapted for the purposes of drilling and parade. The camps of the various regiments were pitched on the lower grounds along the sides, and the various head-quarters placed conveniently on higher ground.

The number in attendance was very large. Five regimental organizations were complete; the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Sixty-first, and eight companies of the Thirty-fourth, and two companies of the Sixty-fifth, also two companies of cavalry. The officers and sergeants of the reserve militia were out in large force, and occupied the ground on the east side of the square. The volunteer organizations occupied the north and west side of the square.

The camp was under command of Colonel Len. A. Harris, and under his supervision the discipline and drill of the camp progressed rapidly. Up till Monday even-

ing the officers and sergeants of various organizations were massed into companies, and thoroughly instructed by competent drill masters. The programme of each day was as follows: Guard mounting at seven A. M.; company drill from nine to eleven A. M.; battalion drill from three to five P. M.; dress parade at six P. M. On Sunday the company drill was omitted, and divine services held at ten A. M. and three P. M.; battalion drill followed at four P. M. that day, and the usual dress parade. Monday afternoon the men of different regiments began pouring in, and that night the entire ground of the camp was specked with their shelter tents and their gleaming camp fires. Tuesday morning the drilling began at five o'clock and continued with short intermissions all day. At three P. M. battalion drill was held, and at five P. M. a grand review. For the purpose of review the regiments were organized into two brigades, with Colonel Fisher of the Eighth in command, and reviewed by the commander of the post. The brigades were arranged in two lines on the east side of the grounds, facing west, and when passing in review marched entirely round the square. The music of several brass bands, and of many field bands, the neat uniforms of most of the men, the gleaming of arms, made the review a fine scene. Most of the marching was well done, and several army officers present expressed surprise at such correct marching and evolutions after so brief a drill. Many of the companies were unarmed. The Seventh Cincinnati bore the palm in marching and in the manual of arms, as the regiment was an old and thoroughly drilled one. Much was said in praise of the Butler County volunteers, especially of Companies A, of the Sixty-first, and A, of the Sixty-fifth. Taken altogether the review was a grand success, and satisfied the immense crowd that came to see it.

Wednesday morning the company drills were continued, and at four P. M., September 2d, the encampment was ended.

Jerome Falconer died Saturday night, August 15th, 1863, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of his father in this city. He had languished seven months and fifteen days since receiving his terrible wounds at Stone River, December 31, 1862. His remains were buried from the Presbyterian Church at ten A. M., Monday, August 17th, with military honors.

He had gone in his boyhood to serve in the ranks of the great Union army, and fell at Stone River, pierced with two wounds. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and remained a prisoner until the capture of Murfreesboro by our forces. For more than six months he was at his father's house in this city, receiving the most tender care and the most skillful medical and surgical treatment. But his wounds were too deep for the physicians' art, and each surgical operation, each day's nursing ended in the temporary relief, but not the improvement of his case. He gradually grew worse, till he sank into the

sleep that knows no waking. His youth and extreme sufferings enlisted the warm sympathies of our citizens, and a large concourse followed the body to its resting-place.

As a means of aiding the soldiers, fairs were held almost everywhere. The one in this county was very successful in 1863. The two grand novelties of the week were the wood procession and the exhibition at Sohn's Hall.

The wood procession was made a principal feature of the fair. The appeal to the farmers in the county had been general, and the response was glorious and honorable to old Butler. The weather was bad. A storm of sleet and rain set in early in the day, but at ten o'clock the teams began to straggle in and deposit their contents in the vacant lot adjoining Beardsley's hat store, where the Opera House is now. Soon after ten a procession from Reilly, not less than four squares in length, came down High Street, and St. Clair, Morgan, Milford, Hanover, Ross, and Liberty added their delegations, till the lot was packed with wagons, and the new arrivals began unloading on High Street, filling both sides of the street with huge ricks of wood nearly a square in length. As a drenching rain fell during the whole time, there was no music or ceremony, but the citizens mounted the wagons, helped unload, and hurried the donors off to shelter. A fine dinner had been prepared in a room of Sohn's building, where a sumptuous dinner was served. After a pleasant time at dinner the wagons began to rattle out of town, and at dusk there was no sign of the wood procession but the huge piles, which almost blockaded High Street.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the ladies, nothing daunted, began pressing their preparations for the Soldiers' Aid Fair, with a vigor worthy the patriotic cause. The subscriptions were, in many instances, remarkably generous. Some poor persons, in the depth of their gratitude to the brave and suffering soldiers, gave almost their last dollar. Some remarkable instances occurred where even little boys had given the pennies in their savings-banks, amounting to more than some wealthy persons owning splendid farms had given.

In the third year of the war conscription was used to fill up the wasted ranks of the Union forces. The following officers were appointed to carry out the draft: Captain John Mills, of Dayton, Provost Marshal; M. P. Alston, of Fairfield, Commissioner of Enrollment; Dr. Schenck, of Franklin, Examining Surgeon.

After these meetings had been held, a local writer indulged in the following observations:

"The medical examiner, and other members of the board of enrollment, have had a busy time in the last three weeks, prescribing for a new and singular malady. Hardly new, either, as it swept over portions of this State a year since, but its present visit has been unparalleled in violence and extent. It very singularly spared

old men, women, and children, and wreaked its violence on males between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The patients were seized with a strong desire to overhaul the dates in old family Bibles, to rub up and irritate old scars and other bodily ailments, to practice hollow coughs, to have fits, blindness, deafness, and every malady known in medicine, and some not found there. Its universal characteristic is paleness, and shuddering at the mention of swords, guns, or battle-fields.

"The crowd of afflicted throng to the office, and are only kept at a respectful distance by the bayonet. The surgeon is compelled to make short work of most cases, although occasionally giving a few words of explanation to some applicant who is disappointed to learn that he is not as ill as he might be. Most are cut off with a brief 'that will do, sir; next.' Perhaps 'next' is a great stalwart fellow, who begins with a long string about ailments beginning before his birth, but is stopped with, 'I don't care, sir, what happened before you were born; what is the trouble now?' When he draws out, 'That was what I was going to tell you; when my mother came to this country she got skeered at the shootin' of guns when we landed, and I never could stand shootin' since.' 'That is no ground for exemption.' 'They exempted me before, doctor.' 'I can't help that; next.' 'But, doctor, what shall I do? I never can stand shootin'.' 'You have heard of Rarey, I suppose. When he found a horse that could n't stand firing he so placed him that he could easily manage him, and then shot over him till he got used to it, and he never minded it afterward. We'll Rarey you--place you in the front rank, with a few bayonets behind you, and after you have been shot at a while, you will get over your nervousness. That will do; next.'"

Two persons were arrested in Hamilton for opposing the war. One was Dr. McElwee, and the other George Donges. Dr. McElwee was the conductor of a newspaper, and in it some violent expressions had been found. Donges had hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. We give the trial of Donges, who is still a resident of this place:

He was charged with violation of Order No. 38.

"*Charge.*—Publicly declaring sympathy with the rebel enemies of the United States Government, contrary to Department General Orders, No. 38, and violently assaulting a loyal citizen, who reproved such declaration of sympathy.

"*Specification.*—In this, that on or about the eighteenth day of April, 1863, the said George Donges, at the city of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, did publicly huzza for Jeff. Davis, and on being reproved for the same by one Peter Kregenhofer, a loyal citizen, did violently assault said Kregenhofer, strike him in the face with his fists, knock him down with a slung-shot, and kick him in the face, seriously wounding and bruising him, the said Kregenhofer.

"To which charge and specification the prisoner pleaded as follows: 'Not guilty.'

"*Finding and sentence.*—The commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, George Donges, of Butler County, Ohio, as follows: Of the specification, 'guilty,' of the charge 'guilty.' And the commission do, therefore, sentence him, the said George Donges, of Butler County, Ohio, to four months on Johnson's Island, or such other place as the commanding general shall direct, there to be made to do such hard work as the post commander shall direct.

"The finding and sentence of the court are approved by General Burnside, and he disposed of the case by ordering that

"The prisoners, George Donges, citizen of Butler County, Ohio, and John McElwee, citizen of Jasper County, Illinois, will also be delivered by the military commander of Cincinnati, Ohio, into the custody of the commanding officer on Johnson's Island, who is charged with the execution of their sentence.

By command of

"MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

"LEWIS RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

"Official, W. P. ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant General.*"

Upon Vallandigham's return from the South and from Canada he made his first appearance in Hamilton. His seizure had been a grave mistake on the part of the government, as it made a martyr of him, and his arrest upon his return would have been a still greater error. But the authorities had learned wisdom, and he harangued the faithful to his heart's content without interruption. It was feared that there would be interference by the soldiers, or by zealous Republicans, in which case there would undoubtedly have been bloodshed. Every thing, however, passed off peaceably. The result of the election was an increased majority for the opposers of the war in this county, but through the State no such result prevailed. Lincoln, and not McClellan, carried the electoral vote. This opposition to the war was carried on to the end, and for five or six years after its close the local leaders of the party denounced the results. Time has healed these wounds, and most of those who distinguished themselves during the war and the post-bellum period, in violent denunciation of what was done, have accepted the results with equanimity and patience.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, was the third complete, or nearly complete, regiment that went out from this county. It was one intended only for one hundred days' service. It was organized near this city on the 2d of May, 1864, and was sworn into the United States service on the 16th of the same month. On the 18th it received marching orders for West Virginia, and reached Charleston, in that State, on the 21st of May, reporting to Colonel Ewart. Six companies were immediately sent to Camp Piatt, and four to Ganley Bridge. At these points they relieved the Second, Third, and Seventh regiments of Virginia cavalry. The only duty the regiment was called upon

to perform was guarding government stores, and accompanying trains to and from the main bodies of the national forces in that portion of Western Virginia. The posts were posts of supply. At the conclusion of their terms of service the regiment was promptly relieved, mustered out, and transported home. Many of the men joined other regiments, and went out again.

Following is a list of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment:

Colonel.—Thomas Moore.

Lieutenant-colonel.—James E. Newton.

Major.—John F. Bender.

Surgeon.—Moses H. Haynes.

Assistant Surgeon.—James S. Ferguson.

Adjutant.—Lafayette Traber.

Quartermaster.—Henry P. Dore.

Chaplain.—Jeremiah Geiger.

Company A.

Captain.—James E. Stewart.

First Lieutenant.—James A. Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant.—Charles M. Dexter.

Sergeants.—James T. Longstreet, John C. McCracken, Charles Moore, John W. Craig, Samuel Gath.

Corporals.—George W. Saddler, Joseph Hayden, Samuel McDonald, Richard Butler, Jacob A. Zeller, Abner L. Howren, Cyrus D. Cross, John J. Wright, Jr.

Deserted.—Jacob Haus.

Died.—George S. Smith, August 14, 1864, at Brownstown.

Company B.

Captain.—Edward T. Jones.

First Lieutenant.—S. W. Woodruff.

Second Lieutenant.—Crossiey Vaughn.

Sergeants.—David Mercer, James Scott, Isaac Erven, J. T. De Armond, L. G. Farr.

Corporals.—Levi Nease, Morris Jones, Cornelius Stoughton, T. G. Caldwell, Alonzo Buell, James E. Bebb, Theo. Fields.

Killed.—John Beibelman, by scouting party of Company G, June 25, 1864.

Company C.

Captain.—John Koenger.

First Lieutenant.—Jacob Kurz.

Second Lieutenant.—Phil. Wolkthaus.

Sergeants.—J. H. Kevers, Louis Woraner, Henry Slein, Ernst Blum, Michael Link, William Wollenweiber.

Corporals.—Jacob Bender, Charles Friebe, Henry Overmeier, Jacob Hammon, John C. Jahrans, Peter Gratz, Peter Kriegenhoffer.

Deserted.—Isaac Jackson, Frank Schodel.

Company D.

Captain.—B. F. Bookwalter.

First Lieutenant.—A. W. Eckert.

Second Lieutenant.—A. P. Richardson.

Sergeants.—James Ray, William F. Wilson, M. O. Bean, Job Inman, John Jacobs.

Corporals.—A. B. Crist, Amos D. Kumler, John Smith, Samuel Rose, Brown Wilson, William F. Jacobs, Elliott Huffman, John Hunsicker.

Company E.

Captain.—George C. Warvel.

First Lieutenant.—Benjamin F. Banker.

Second Lieutenant.—John Busenbark.

Sergeants.—D. D. Evans, Amos Potter, H. H. Long, Isaac Gebhart, Frank Courthwait.

Corporals.—Henry V. Williamson, Nelson Lucas, Philip H. Kumler, Austin I. Kumler, Henry Carney, Samuel D. Weaver, Albert Potter, Augustus Courthwait.

Deserted.—Ed. Jones, Van Buren Vance.

Company F.

Captain.—John C. Lewis.

First Lieutenant.—James F. E. Imley.

Second Lieutenant.—Samuel S. Garver.

Sergeants.—John S. Chapman, Adam P. Brewer, George W. Anderson, Archibald Laurie, Luther P. Huston.

Corporals.—Harry Bobbinmyer, John P. Stone, Leonard W. O'Brien, Benj. F. Randolph, Timothy E. Scovey, Hiram G. O. Dair, George B. Watson, Daniel W. Fitton.

Company G.

Captain.—David B. Kerr.

First Lieutenant.—Thomas H. Robertson.

Second Lieutenant.—William E. McKecknie.

Sergeants.—William Kohr, Frank Banker, Comly P. Bennett, Joel K. Webster, Henry Reed.

Corporals.—Samuel Wickel, A. G. Clendenning, Jacob Servis, Frank Erwin, John Taylor, William S. Holmes, Thomas D. McAdams, Arthur Wilson.

Deserted.—Leonidas H. Butler, Peter Blazor, James Brash-ear, Thomas A. Kennard, Alfred Keys, Samuel Ralston, James Ross, Jackson Sweeney, Langsdon Sheaff.

Company H.

Captain.—James A. Stevens.

First Lieutenant.—L. D. Keil.

Second Lieutenant.—Levi Jameson.

Sergeants.—A. M. Murray, W. R. Woodside, H. R. Weble, Joseph Bonaker, Ira Stevens.

Corporals.—John Earhart, Hosea Samuel, G. W. Robinson, James B. DeCamp, S. D. Thurston, William Stevens, J. H. Keil, O. P. Morey.

Company I.

Captain.—Samuel K. Wickard.

First Lieutenant.—Philip H. Walty.

Second Lieutenant.—Henry C. Gray.

Sergeants.—Playton P. Rees, James P. Martindale, Miles J. Spoor, Freeman P. Applegate.

Corporals.—William B. Wallace, Thomas J. Woodruff, Samuel J. Dunwoody, John D. Scott, Joseph Walty, Rufus Cone, Richard Cole.

Company K.

Captain.—Daniel D. Zeller.

First Lieutenant.—Washington B. Davis.

Second Lieutenant.—Matthew T. Whipple.

Sergeants.—Alexander B. Emerick, A. C. Cumler, W. T. Roll, W. N. Bailey, A. H. Miller.

Corporals.—William Cochrane, D. D. Beals, Daniel Wickard, Edwin Ross, Abraham Rumble, J. G. Knox, J. D. Goshorn, F. M. Kumler.

Died.—William Sterrett, August 15, 1864; W. J. Williams, August 14, 1864.

Much ought to be said, in however brief a summary of the war, viewed locally, of the noble efforts of those citizens who stayed behind in upholding the hands of the government and in lessening the sufferings of individuals and families. Relief committees were begun at the out-

break of hostilities in almost all localities; and in thousands of families the kindly ministrations of neighbors helped to take off the keen edge of poverty. The relief system lasted through the whole war, fairs being held in connection with it. At one of them, held in Hamilton, ten thousand dollars and over was realized. A committee of citizens was appointed by the government, in each county, to aid in the work of recruiting, and as persons on whom it could rely for assistance. Those in this county in 1863 were: N. C. McFarland, chairman; Israel Williams, secretary; Alexander F. Hume, Henry Beardsley, and J. M. Millikin. Others were joined with these, and preceded and followed them. To all these the greatest gratitude is due. In the darkest hour of the nation's trouble they formed a rallying point for the faithful.

The end was at last to come. The heroic exertions of four years were crowned with success, and Richmond was ours. The *Telegraph* of Hamilton had the following head lines:

"Victory—Richmond Ours and Garrisoned by Negro Troops—Petersburg Evacuated—Davis a Fugitive—Lee in Full Retreat—Grant in Full Pursuit—Four Days' Heavy Fighting—Complete Union Success—The Great Hereafter has Come—Where's Vallandigham?—Where's the Chicago Platform?—Where's McClellan?"

A celebration was held on the Friday following the evacuation of Richmond. The day rose brightly, and seemed of itself to impart gladness to all hearts. At sunrise a national salute from the court-house square spoke joyfully, and this was followed by many pealing bells for the space of an hour. Very early in the day it was manifest it was to be a jubilee, and soon the streets were filled with people whose eyes and cheerful faces told their gladness.

At ten o'clock a very large congregation assembled in the Presbyterian Church, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. J. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from Exodus xv, 1, 2, 21. The reverend speaker drew a most striking parallel between the cause of the Confederacy and the cause of Pharaoh, and the total destruction which overtook them both, manifestly by the hands of the Lord. He closed by referring to the fact that while they were then worshipping Sumter's dishonored flag was honored and floated over the battered walls, upon the ocean breeze; Maryland had washed out their stains, Louisiana and Tennessee had found mooring in the Union docks, and Georgia, Virginia, and the old North State desired to join their sisters. A new and higher destiny awaited them. Let all say, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let all the people say Amen."

In the afternoon the whole population were abroad, and flags decorated nearly the whole city. At three o'clock P. M. a great crowd assembled at the court-house, where, after the thundering of cannon, music was given

by the city band and the glee club, and eloquent addresses of great ability by L. D. Campbell and by Messrs. Millikin and Moore. They were happily worded and enthusiastically received.

At night the whole population were out about the court-house. Men, women, and children swarmed; brilliant fireworks were set off under the direction of Brook Saunders.

Scarcely had the nation felt its heart throb with gratitude for the closing of the war and the renewal of peace on a solid and enduring basis, than it was called to mourn the death of Abraham Lincoln, slain by the hand of an assassin. So monstrous seemed the report that few could believe it, and it was not until the arrival of the morning papers that citizens were willing to give credence to the story. But with the perusal of the details came unwilling belief, and soon the tolling bells, the half-masted flags, and the drapery of black gave proof of sorrow.

In the evening a large meeting convened at the court-house, and organized by the selection of Judge Scott as chairman, and Mr. Selby as secretary. Remarks were made by L. D. Campbell, N. C. McFarland, Rev. J. J. Thompson, and Thomas Moore, expressive of their feelings and that of the community generally. Men of all political parties united in this movement. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to make suitable arrangements for observance of the funeral ceremonies of the late President. On Sunday large audiences assembled in all of the churches, most, if not all of which were draped in mourning, and the exercises were generally conducted with reference to the solemn lessons of the hour. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Thompson had designed an Easter sermon, but in view of the nation's calamity addressed his congregation from 2 Samuel iii, 38: "Know ye not there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" His remarks were eloquent and to the point. In the Presbyterian Church, Professor David Swing, of Oxford, now of Chicago, preached from the ninety-seventh Psalm.

In accordance with the recommendation of the acting Secretary of State, Wednesday was observed with fitting ceremonies. All the bells tolled for one hour from 10.30 A. M. Funeral ceremonies were in the Presbyterian Church at 12 noon; sermon by the Rev. J. M. Pendleton. There was also a general suspension of business from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and a display of flags at half-mast. The sermon was from Deuteronomy xxxiv, 8.

At Oxford the various bells were tolled for several hours, flags were shrouded in crape, or displayed at half-mast, and business was almost entirely suspended. This was on Saturday, on the reception of the news. In the afternoon, by a general impulse, a large number of citizens assembled in the hall over the market-house, and a meeting was organized, on motion of Professor Swing, by calling the Rev. Dr. Patterson to the chair. Mr.

Duval was appointed secretary. The Rev. L. L. Langstroth opened the exercises by prayer, and then made some remarks; after which, on motion of Professor Swing, Professor Stoddard, Professor Swing, and Mr. Zeller were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. An adjourned meeting was fixed at 2 P. M. of the day on which the obsequies should be observed in Washington, in the Third Presbyterian Church. Remarks were made at different times by the Rev. Mr. McSurely, Kunler, and Morris. On Sunday all the public and many of the private buildings were draped in black.

Among those who remained in the army after the close of the war was Colonel Charles Kilgore Smith, the second son of Charles K. Smith, of Hamilton, for a long time one of the leading citizens of this county, and the first secretary of the Territory of Minnesota. He was born in Hamilton on the 22d of October, 1834, and was carefully instructed in all the usual branches of education, receiving in addition a course of training at the military academy at West Point, to which he was appointed in 1850. The rigorous requirements of the place enfeebled his naturally weak constitution, and the idea of a military life was abandoned, he thought, forever; but at the beginning of the civil war, prompted by duty and patriotism, he entered a company, and, as first lieutenant, aided in drilling and disciplining the troops, accompanied them to Columbus, and when this company finally crystallized into one of those forming the Twenty-sixth Regiment, he was made quartermaster. He accompanied it to Louisville, its first trip, and was, in conjunction with Colonel E. P. Fyffe, who commanded, highly complimented by the press for the able manner in which his duties were discharged. His efficiency and eminent abilities soon attracted attention, and he was promoted to a captaincy, acting as chief assistant in the quartermaster's department at Chattanooga before, during, and subsequent to the Atlanta campaign. General Rousseau, an excellent judge of men, placed him upon his staff, and evinced by his conduct that he regarded him as one of the most efficient and trustworthy officers in the service. He followed the army in its vicissitudes and perils during its four years of trials and changes, winning each year higher and higher positions, rising from chief assistant in the quartermaster's department to that of chief quartermaster of the department of Georgia, with the grade of colonel. At this time he was on the staff of Major-general Steadman, who was in command of that department. He was commissioned major by brevet, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He did not receive his appointment as major until he had been commissioned a colonel, the appointment of major having been knocked about in the mails for nearly a year before it reached him, owing to the uncertainties of war.

While still very young he joined the Free Masons, in

Washington Lodge, Hamilton, of which his father had so long been an ornament, and carried into his everyday life those principles of honor, good faith, and charity there inculcated. He was naturally a Mason. In the army he aided in establishing military lodges, and through his instrumentality in this respect much suffering was alleviated.

He was in public life a model of integrity and industry, but it was in private life that he was justly to be estimated. He was most kind and affectionate. In his deportment to his parents he was respectful, dutiful, and warmly affectionate; to his brothers and sisters he was considerate, loving, generous, and just, and to his friends constant and true. He could be depended upon in all the relations of life to do that which was right and becoming, neither turning away from the weak and afflicted because they were under a cloud, nor courting the society of those favored with this world's goods because their influence might be valuable to him.

His death, from hemorrhage of the lungs, occurred in Columbia, South Carolina, December 30, 1870, when he had barely entered his thirty-seventh year. It cast a deep shade of sorrow over a large circle of friends, and occasioned the deepest anguish in his family circle. His noble deeds and self-sacrificing devotion have placed his name on the pages of his country's history.

We give the names of the soldiers of our wars buried in Greenwood. Some errors are among them, undoubtedly, but the list has been submitted to careful revision by a number of well-known citizens.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE INDIAN WARS.

Isaac Hammond, 85; died February 22, 1847. He enlisted in the service at the age of fourteen years, and was in the battle of Brandywine.

John Reily, 87; died on the 8th of June, 1859. He enlisted at the age of seventeen, and was actively engaged at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

Pierson Sayre, 91; major; died April 4, 1852.

John Wingate, 78, of Fairfield Township, Ohio; died April 15, 1851. He was in the closing battles of the Revolution, and was also in the war under General Wayne.

Joseph McMaken, 63, of Union Township, Ohio; died February 10, 1818. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; enlisted in the Indian war under General St. Clair and General Anthony Wayne. He came to Ohio in 1789, and in 1795 settled on section 4, Union Township.

Isaac Hull, 75; died October 6, 1833. He served seven years in the war.

William McClellan, 60, of St. Clair Township; October 2, 1827. Was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; employed in quartermaster's department as pack horseman.

John Sutherland, 63; September 9, 1834. Born in Scotland. Was in quartermaster's department in Wayne's army.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Robert Rosencrans, 75, of Fairfield Township; born in New Jersey; died January 1, 1865. He was in Captain Collins's company.

Jacob Garver, 74; January 26, 1868.

John G. Roseborne, 84; June 28, 1877. He was born in New Jersey.

John P. Reynolds, 75; March 24, 1858.

John Peirce, 88; May 18, 1872. He was born in Delaware, and was in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Thomas Stone, 67, of Fairfield Township; April 9, 1837.

Isaac Falconer, 69; November 27, 1840.

John Caldwell, 46; January 27, 1826.

Matthew Hueston, 76; April 16, 1847. Born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and was buried at Collinsville. Was in quartermaster's department in Wayne's campaign.

Captain J. Cleves Synmes, 48; May 29, 1829. Born in Sussex County, New Jersey. Captain First Regiment, United States Infantry.

Wilkins Warwick, 90, of St. Clair Township; May 9, 1836.

Captain Abner Torbert, 75, of St. Clair Township; December 22, 1855. Was born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Sinnard, 53; April 3, 1847.

Dr. Daniel Millikin, 70; November 2, 1849.

Dr. Jacob Lewis, 82, of Lemon Township; July 19, 1852.

He was surgeon of the First Regiment, United States Army.

William H. Wilcox, 72; September 15, 1851.

N. S. Smith, 63; July 28, 1856.

Vincent Cohee, 87, of St. Clair Township; November 12, 1868. He served under Captain Collins in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Infantry.

F. Perry, of Fairfield Township, 84; June 16, 1873. Born in Vermont, and was wounded at the battle of Plattsburg.

William Clements, 62; April 7, 1854. Born in Ireland.

Robert Clements, 74, of Hanover Township; born in Ireland; died September 21, 1855. He was in Hall's surrender.

John Freeman, 85; December 4, 1862.

John Woods, 61; July 30, 1855.

John Byers, 79; November 24, 1858. He was born in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and served as wagonmaster.

Isaiah Vale, 80; May 7, 1870.

Edward Brown, 82; October 23, 1865.

Isaac Paxton, 91; October 7, 1861. He enlisted under General Wayne at the age of twenty-two years.

William Dye, 74, of Fairfield Township; January 11, 1864.

William Sheeley, 69, of Fairfield Township; September 8, 1859.

Alexander Delorac, 83; born in Shepardstown, Pennsylvania; September 1, 1870. Enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, under Captain Collins.

John Crain, 68, of Covington, Kentucky; March 1, 1864.

Alexander Smiley, 67; December 27, 1857.

James B. Thomas, 72; May 12, 1864.

John Vinacage, 94, of Union Township; August 16, 1868.

Frederick Devou, 62; April, 1852. Served all through the war of 1812.

Samuel Millikin, 83; October 10, 1870. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He had charge of medical stores of the Northern army.

Major James Patchell, 71, of Union Township; October 4, 1844. Was major United States Army.

SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION.

John McCleary, 37; major United States Army; died at Charleston, South Carolina, February 26, 1868.

Samuel R. Johns, 20; F, 3d; killed in battle at Middle Fork Bridge, West Virginia, July 21, 1861.

J. S. Earhart, 39; 35th; captain and topographical engineer; at Camp Thomas, near Winchester, Tennessee, August 10, 1863.

William Anderson, 28; F, 3d; April 30, 1868.

John Giffen, 22; I, 25th; Hanover Township; November 14, 1862.

Jacob Marsh, 49; I, 35th; January 17, 1863.

Matthias Grissle, 22; 167th; May 25, 1865.

Hamilton Miller, 37; 3d; June 13, 1861.

J. W. Falconer, 25; captain 41st United States colored troops; from wounds in battle, May 2, 1865.

Andy Byers, 48; 26th; of Fairfield Township; July 10, 1862.

W. H. Wilson, 24; sergeant C, 1st; of Indianapolis, Indiana; April 19, 1862.

J. W. Wilson, 51; captain C, 5th; of St. Clair Township; February 6, 1871.

Captain O. Minor, 41; K, 75th; at Galveston, Texas; April 27, 1868. Born in Eaton, Ohio. Appointed captain by the President.

Wilkison Beaty, 69; 35th; wagon master; September 30, 1866.

Colonel M. C. Ryan, 41; 50th; regiment consolidated with 61st regiment before his death; October 23, 1861.

W. J. Williams, 19; 167th; of Millville, Ohio; at Loup Creek, West Virginia, August 14, 1864.

D. J. Beaver, 21; 39th; November 1, 1862.

S. D. Stephenson, 22; I, 5th; May 26, 1862.

W. H. Eacott, 27; lieutenant, B, 35th; August 12, 1864.

W. C. Stewart, 26; 93d; from wounds at Stone River, February 11, 1863.

J. M. Stewart, 30; K, 37th Indiana Volunteers; killed at New Hope, Georgia, May 27, 1864. Of St. Clair Township.

B. F. Kyle; C, 35th; missing at Chickamauga, buried in an unknown grave; September 19, 1863.

Wm. H. Miller, 38; second lieutenant, B, 12th; killed in West Virginia while scouting, September 15, 1861. He was in the battle of Peters Creek.

D. C. Beckett, 27; major, 61st; killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864. Born in Hanover Township.

Jerome Falconer, 19; 93d; from wounds at Stone River, August 17, 1863.

Adam Richard, 40; 3d; May 28, 1864. He was born in Germany.

John Van Derveer, 38; 35th; captain and quartermaster; August 19, 1875.

George D. Dilg, 16; 108th; December 24, 1862.

Porter Durell, 27; 167th; March 4, 1865. He was in the one hundred days' service from Indiana, and re-enlisted in the 167th.

Henry Smith, 20; 3d; at Annapolis, Md., from wounds received at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 21, 1863.

A. F. Gargus, 26; 38th; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 25, 1863.

Stephen G. Leflar, 33; in a Missouri regiment not known, April 2, 1870.

Ed. Fairclough, 35; 69th; of Fairfield Township; November 6, 1868. Born in England.

Nat. Rogers, 27; October 17, 1867. Born in Union Township.

James Jackson, 25; 35th; August 10, 1865.

S. H. Miller, 21; of Kelly Township; January 9, 1865.

Samuel Crawford, 28; 167th; of Fairfield Township; September 21, 1870.

Colonel Minor Millikin, 28; colonel First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Previously first lieutenant Burdall's Cavalry. Killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; interred, January 8, 1863.

Dr. F. D. Morris, 34; surgeon, 35th; September 21, 1864. Born at Lebanon, Ohio.

Jacob Straub, 31; H, 83d; April 25, 1871.

John C. Elliot, 47; F, 3d; October 7, 1862.

James Strode, 20; I, 35th; January 3, 1863.

William H. Myers, 20; D, 167th; April 4, 1867.

Thomas S. Myers, 20; F, 167th; December 24, 1870.

Fred. Thomas, 25; H, 22d; of Symmes Corner; April 24, 1862.

Isaac Hagerman, 20; 93d; at Nashville, Tennessee, January 28, 1863. Born in Fairfield Township.

J. C. Schmidtman, 22; F, 69th; December 14, 1863.

Alex. Schmidtman, 28; K, 9th; September 7, 1863.

Wilson Furrey, 33; 69th; of St. Clair Township; September 21, 1862.

Captain Thomas Stone, 42; B, 35th; May 28, 1865. Born in Fairfield Township.

John P. Stone, 22; 157th; January 27, 1867.

William Kennedy, 22; F, 3d; killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 25, 1862.

J. H. Atherton, 23; C, 93d; killed at Perryville, January 12, 1865. Was born in Fairfield Township.

J. C. Chapman, 38; F, 183d; July 21, 1868.

J. W. Miller, 32; of Fairfield Township; November 13, 1870.

E. H. Scudder, 26; G, 83d; from wounds received at Arkansas Port, July 16, 1863. Born in Liberty Township.

John McLean, 24; 93d; February 18, 1865.

Henry C. Rutter, 19; F, 3d; of Fairfield Township; January 3, 1862.

Adolph Gerwig, 50; chaplain, 39th; February 7, 1862.

John Myers, 20; F, 69th; January 15, 1869.

Lieutenant B. C. Wilcox, 28; C, 93d; November 5, 1862.

Garrett Parker, 17; I, 159th Illinois Volunteers, of Springfield, Illinois; a prisoner in the hands of the rebels at Nashville, Tennessee, January 13, 1865.

Robert H. Miller, 27; C, 93d; killed by cars, March 7, 1871.

Captain Robert Clements, 38; F, 69th; October 29, 1870. Born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania.

Colonel C. K. Smith, 36; colonel and quartermaster; January 3, 1871.

Captain J. W. C. Smith, 43; A, 26th; October 31, 1873.

Charles Morris, 21; I, 35th; February 8, 1863.

James McClellan, 51; April 16, 1867.

Captain Charles Trounsett, 37; F, 3d; January 31, 1875. Born in Ireland.

William Longfellow, 44; C, 69th; June 4, 1877. Born in St. Clair Township.

Matthew Miller, 33; C, 93d; September 16, 1872. Born in Clinton County.

Fred. Donges, 20; K, 47th; January 24, 1863.

Peter Vonseyke, 52; A, 26th; April 31, 1866.

Joseph Newell, 42; C, 34th; December 7, 1873. Born in Cincinnati.

Samuel Young, 51; H, 22d; May 22, 1875. Born in Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

John Greicell, 48; 106th; January 6, 1873. Born in Germany.

Hiram Sheld, 28; D, 35th; March 19, 1872. Born in New York.

W. H. Helmer, 38; G, 35th; January 16, 1878.

John Weaver, 38; 69th; killed in battle, September 6, 1862.

Geo. Wilson, 21; 8th; from wounds received at Beverly, West Virginia, November 27, 1864.

Julius Schnuster, 30; 108th; December 6, 1868. Born in Germany.

John Maxham, 45; June 23, 1863.

John Bruck, 30; 108th; September 19, 1866. Born in Germany.

Robert Ireland, 47; C, 69th; December 30, 1868. He lost an arm at Jonesborough, Georgia. Born in Ireland.

Philip Hailey, 35; C, 167th; May 29, 1871. Born in Germany.

John Rummel, 40; B, 106th; December 17, 1870. Born in Germany.

Matthew Eckenroth, 33; C, 93d; February 4, 1871.

John Waggoner, 52; 111th; March 3, 1864.

Dennis Downy, 33; 69th; 1864.

A. W. Sullivan, 20; F, 69th; of Jones Station; died of wounds received at Mission Ridge, April 15, 1864.

Lea Brown, 35; 61st; February 17, 1862.

Peter O'Harron, 27; 61st; March 2, 1862.

Henry Adams, 25; F, 3d; killed at the battle of Perryville, October 25, 1862.

Dennis Webster, 45; B, 106th; November 26, 1862.

Herman Reinhart, 28; 7th Indiana Volunteers; September 6, 1863.

G. W. Shellhouse, 17; I, 83d; October 16, 1863.

Lucas Wilde, 35; H, 22d; November 23, 1863.

James Price, 22; 93d; February 1, 1865.

Jos. W. Howell, 40; G, 67th; November 7, 1864.

Isaac Earhart, 21; 83d; of St. Clair Township; February 28, 1864.

George Kinch, 48; A, 26th; of St. Clair Township; November 8, 1870. Born in Ireland.

Tom Corwin, 36; F, 3d; October 3, 1871.

Jacob Hash, 35; C, 131st; of Cincinnati; April 4, 1877.

David Kemple, 36; 167th; April 12, 1872.

Fred. Sweckert, 38; H, 22d; of Cincinnati; killed in battle, April 27, 1862.

A. W. Bone, 22; B, 35th; of Port Union; killed in battle, October 8, 1862.

Jacob Wetzell, 27; color sergeant, F, 69th; killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Nicholas Hagar, 44; C, 167th; April 16, 1870. Born in Germany.

Archey Mahon; 2d; April 10, 1871. Born in New York.

J. P. Deitz, 47; B, 1st; April 21, 1871. Was in battle of Bull Run. Born in Germany.

John Hall, 35; H, 83d; at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 27, 1864.

James Willis, 24; F, 3d; March 10, 1861.

George W. Erwin, 17; F, 196th; February 26, 1866.

Samuel Shellhouse, 16; I, 35th; of Ross Township; July 16, 1864.

J. S. Shedd, 25; D, 35th; March 14, 1864.

Philip Huber, 43; Birdsall's Cavalry; April 30, 1865.

W. H. H. Kimble, 52; sergeant, I, 35th; February 20, 1864.

Lieutenant O. F. Smith, 29; F, 69th; at Grafton, West Virginia, while on the way home, June 30, 1865.

Adjutant C. W. Smith, 30; 5th; of Cincinnati; killed at Port Republic, June 19, 1862.

W. J. Sterritt, 27; 167th; of Ross Township; at Loup Creek, West Virginia, August 15, 1864.

B. E. Boatman, 27; F, 35th; of St. Clair Township; of wounds received at Chickamauga, Tennessee, October 30, 1863.

W. Haunstein, 35; 28th; March 4, 1866. Born in Germany.

John Schmidt, 47; B, 9th; August 21, 1868. Born in Germany.

W. Martin, 42; A, 28th; January 9, 1869. Born in Germany.

Henry Bruck, 22; K, 47th; February 7, 1870.

Thos. Walton, 51; K, 1st; of Cincinnati; January 27, 1868.

Charles Walton, 26; F, 69th; at Atlanta, Georgia, September 28, 1864.

R. G. Rust, 27; June 9, 1866.

A. O. House, 22; F, 69th; killed at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865.

Peter O. Melin, 28; A, 26th; August 10, 1863.

John A. Compton, 27; F, 69th; of Fairfield Township; killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 31, 1864.

James McCormick, 31; F, 6th; of Symmes Corner; January 23, 1868. Born in Fairfield Township.

Benj. McCormick, 35; F, 93d; of Symmes Corner; killed in battle of Dalton, Georgia, May 27, 1864. Born in Fairfield Township.

Freeman Berry, 16; A, 26th; in Fayetteville, West Virginia, January 13, 1862.

R. H. Hamaford, 26; C, 93d; May 20, 1879. Of Hanover Township.

J. M. Copping, 18; I, 35th; April 14, 1863.

John Hull, 23; I, 35th; of St. Clair Township; at Nashville, Tennessee, March 20, 1862.

Ichabod Whittaker, 26; F, 3d; November, 5, 1862.

Joseph B. Gersuch, 23; captain, I, 83d; of Liberty Township; August 8, 1864.

H. R. Keck, 24; 93d; of Darrrtown, Ohio; killed in battle, March 27, 1864.

A. Reilly, 29; of Ross Township; April 27, 1871. Born in Hanover Township.

A. P. Cox, 42; K, 69th. Appointed captain Mississippi Brigade by the President. Born in West Chester. Resided at Oxford. Died September 21, 1872.

Henry Peipper, 57; B, 9th; June 7, 1875. Born in Germany.

Charles Waltz, 42; 1st New York Cavalry, quartermaster's sergeant; August 24, 1878. Born in Germany.

John Post, 38; H, 83d; January 29, 1874. Born in New Jersey.

A. M. Gaylord, 50; chaplain, 13th Massachusetts; March 26, 1873.

Jacob P. Serber, 41; A, 176th Pennsylvania; March 29, 1879.

Jethro Davidson, 35; A, 27th, United States Colored Infantry; January 22, 1873. Born at Harper's Ferry.

Henry Works, 44; D, 5th United States Colored Infantry; March 16, 1869. Born in North Carolina.

Fred Hoover, 25; E, 5th United States Colored Infantry; of Fairfield Township; May 12, 1874.

Edwin Ellis, 48; sergeant, 37th Indiana; September 24, 1876. Born in England.

Alex. C. Rossman, 31; captain, I, 5th; October 10, 1872.

Fred Knollenberger, 47; D, 23d; of Fairfield Township; December 7, 1875.

Peter Flynn, 28; Cumberland Army; August 24, 1873. Born in Ireland.

James McBride, 50; I, 35th; June 21, 1872. Born in Greene County.

Samuel Dunwoody, 32; I, 50th; January 1, 1872.

John Selmuck, 36; B, 166th; May 7, 1879.

August G. Heiser, 27; 10th Indiana; March 5, 1864.

Jacob B. Knoff, 31; 5th Illinois Artillery, Chicago, Illinois; January 14, 1873. Born in Hamilton.

Alex. D. Radcliff, 26; United States Navy; August 9, 1870. Born in England.

Anthony Dixon, 45; G, 16th United States Colored Infantry.

Winston Lewis, D, 88th United States Colored Infantry; February, 1867.

Erastus Oakes, 41; A, 97th New York; March 21, 1878. Born in New York.

Julius Eastian, 41; B, 118th Pennsylvania; December 20, 1878.

Frank Theobald, 47; 169th; guard duty at Columbus, Ohio; February 3, 1878. Born in Germany.

David Fillers, 37; D, 169th; of Fairfield Township; December 27, 1869. Born in Virginia.

August Kraft, 49; May 19, 1873. Born in Germany.

George W. Imley, 36; 54th; March 26, 1877. Born in Preble County.

Edward Schlotterbeek, 27; United States Marines, Cumminsville; July 23, 1874. Born in Germany.

Robt. Waterhouse, 38; 93d; of Jones Station; January 8, 1873.

Robt. Benninghoffen, 28; B, 106th; May 26, 1872. Born in Germany.

Clarence F. Arnold, 31; 83d; Cincinnati; March 22, 1878.

Warren Corwin, 20; C. M. Clay's battalion guarding Washington City. Of Washington, D. C.

John Hull, 42; K, 11th; October 3, 1879.

Ernst Rhodes, 40; E, 18th; February 3, 1877. Born in Germany.

Thomas B. Bartlett, 34; 167th; of Covington, Kentucky; March 20, 1880. Born in Dayton.

Frank Worek; 106th, C.

Jacob Kurtz, 44; C, 7th; wounded in battle; died April 6, 1880. Born in Germany.

Daniel Cameron, 56; C, Indiana Batt, Cavalry; March 9, 1875.

George P. Matthias, 26; F, 189th; February 2, 1874.

Everett Rossman, 23; F, 167th; March 23, 1870.

Louis Heries, 46; C, 167th; August 28, 1873. Born in Germany.

Reuben Parker, 51; 1st; of St. Clair Township; June 15, 1876. Born in New Jersey.

Jesse Sullivan, 64; E, 2d Kentucky Volunteers; of Fairfield; January 12, 1872.

Wm. Hill, 38; May 14, 1880.

G. Faist, 48; 167th; July 24, 1880. Born in Germany.

Finley A. McGrew, 56; B, 2d California Cavalry; July 24, 1880.

Chas. Graemes, 45; B, Indiana regiment; August 9, 1880. Born in Germany.

James E. Bosley, 36; 6th; July 27, 1880. Born in Baltimore.

Geo. Kimble, 40; B, 35th; June 30, 1881.

David Rose, 67; D, 35th; April 2, 1881. Born in New Jersey.

Fred. Stitzinger, 50; 44th; May 28, 1881. Born in Germany.

George Dilg, 47; C, 167th; November 22, 1880. Born in Germany.

Daniel Curtis, February 22, 1881.

Charles H. Lawder, 35; I, 1st Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Cincinnati. Born in Kentucky. Died February 20, 1881.

Henry Severs, 46; C, 167th; July 13, 1870. Born in Germany.

Henry Hursch, 44; I, 35th; June 2, 1874.

Casper Decker, 46; B, 96th; March 15, 1875. Born in Germany.

Henry Mahn, 37; H, 20th; February 2, 1878. Born in Germany.

Fred. Bruck, F, 28th; December 16, 1862.

John A. Miller, 33; A, 139th; October 10, 1877. Born in Germany.

John Bruck, 53; D, 108th; also Second Lieutenant of 'Co. K; was in the battle of Bull Run; died November 28, 1871. Born in Germany.

William M. Knight, 40; E, 75th; October 22, 1877. He lost an arm at Cedar Mountain, Va. Born in Indiana.

Thomas P. Saunders, 49; river defense, Cincinnati; April 24, 1881.

Major A. A. Phillips, 56; 93d; July 12, 1881. Also in the Mexican War.

Clark J. Castator, 37; B, 35th; September 10, 1881.

Henry Sprang, 70; B, 34th regiment of Richmond, Indiana; December 1, 1881.

William Kidwell, 42; F, 69th; December 25, 1881. Born in Indiana.

Christian Milds. in Mexican War and B, 28th; January 8, 1882. Born in Germany.

J. H. Barclaw; E, 14th New York; May 4, 1882. Born in Franklin.

Joseph Schneider; H, 22d; artillery sergeant.

Herman Runck; H, 22d; sergeant.

Henry Meyer; H, 22d; sergeant.

George B. Morton; I, 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

John Connaughton; I, 74th.

John Rink; D, 56th.

Maurice Pendergast; C, 2d.

The following men from Butler County are buried at Chattanooga, in the beautiful national cemetery. Captain Phil. Rothenbush copied the names of the soldiers of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry sleeping their last sleep in that silent city. We give the names, with the company to which they belonged, and the place they were buried from:

A. Amberlin, H, Chattanooga.	E. Day, C, Chattanooga.
J. C. Gillespie, G, Chattanooga.	Wm. Keys, F, Chattanooga.
McDonald Montgomery, A, Chattanooga.	Wm. Newssocks, G, Chattanooga.
I. Romaine, F, Chattanooga.	John Smith, I, Chattanooga.
C. A. Thompson, H, Chattanooga.	John Van Arr, F, Chattanooga.
Joe. Warner, H, Chattanooga.	T. H. Coop, C, Missionary Ridge.
Wm. C. Stokes, C, Missionary Ridge.	J. W. Duncan, E, Chickamauga.
J. A. Erwin, H, Chickamauga.	
J. C. Perrine, A, Chickamauga.	A. Howard, F, Stevenson, Ala.
Harry McDonald, D, Pine Mountain.	Michael Shields, A, Resaca.
	J. Vannata, C, Cloud Springs.

The following soldiers are buried at Oxford:

Joseph Allendorf.	Isaac W. Caldwell, K, 83d.
Charles Anderson.	George Cone, A, 167th.
Pike Brown, B, 35th.	John Craft, C, 69th.
James M. Bruce.	Riley Davis, A, 167th.
Chas. Barrows, C, 93d.	Robert Douglass, A, 56th.
Jas. Coe, Missouri Regiment.	Thos. C. Douglass, A, 168th.
Randolph B. Crecraft.	Wm. M. Ferguson, K, 86th.
Jas. N. Crosby, A, 86th.	Sampson Gath, D, 47th.

Martin Gravin, C, 34th.

James Hazeltine, A, 86th.

David E. Howell, 146th New York Infantry.

J. N. Harding, Mass. Reg'm't.

H. Hayden, Gunboat *Romeo*.

Nicholas Jones.

W. F. Kumler, A, 167th.

Wm. A. Kennedy, I, 5th.

John L. Keely, B, 69th.

James Kirby, D, 47th.

Wm. Lintner, 4th O. V. C.

Daniel W. Leach, F, 69th.

Samuel Montford, L, 2d Ind. Cavalry.

Duncan McMillan, K, 86th.

Chas. Meyers, N. Y. Reg'm't.

Wm. F. Moore, C, 93d.

Sam'l McDonald, A, 167th.

Thos. McCoy, C, 69th.

Joel C. Noland, Gunboat.

Jas. E. Newton, Lt. Col. 167th.

Fred. A. Nagle, A, 167th.

Wm. Null, I, 167th.

Chas. O. Newhal, B, 35th.

Marcus Ormond, H, 146th P. V. I.

Joel C. Osborn, D, 47th.

John Pitner, N. Y. Reg'm't.

B. F. Rossin, Col. 147th.

Geo. Ryland, B, 4th.

Geo. Roberts, B, 20th.

Richard Roberts, B, 20th.

Thos. Rockhold, I, 3d U. S. C. I.

Henry Russell, I, 54th Mass. Infantry.

Wm. K. Sadler, Surgeon 19th Ky. V. I.

Josiah Smith, C, 93d.

Solomon M. Smith, B, 35th.

Geo. T. Smith, A, 167th.

Wm. H. Smith, Jr., Cadet U. S. Navy.

Oliver J. Stork, C, 11th U. S. I.

E. B. Shields, N. Y. Cav.

Geo. Totten, D, 47th.

Jas. B. White, A, 167th.

John Wright, A, 167th.

Wm. G. Wertz, D, 1st O. H. Art.

Thos. M. Wakeland, D, 47th. Alfred Weston, Band 69th.

THE COURTS.

As we have recited, the courts of this county had their first session on the 10th of May, 1803, at the house of John Torrence, in Hamilton. This building is still standing on the ground owned by Henry S. Earhart, but not occupied by him. The judges were James Dunn, John Greer, and John Kitchell. John Reily was the clerk. All these were laymen, chosen for their good sense, but not for their acquirements in the law. At the first election James Blackburn was chosen sheriff, and Samuel Dillon, coroner. The first regular term began with Francis Dunlevy as presiding judge, and Daniel Symmes prosecuting attorney. The first term of the Supreme Court was on the 11th of October, 1803, and was composed of Judges Samuel Huntington and Samuel Sprigg; Arthur St. Clair, Jr., as prosecuting attorney; and William McClellan, sheriff. John Reily was clerk, and so continued until May 3, 1842.

Judge Dunlevy was a man of great strength of character, and possessed wide influence. He had not originally been intended for the bar; nor, indeed, does it seem that he ever studied law in the way in which most persons do. He acquired his knowledge while expounding the principles of jurisprudence from the bench. There were, indeed, few regularly bred lawyers in the country. Judge Dunlevy's family were originally from Spain, and having become Protestants, fled from that country to France, where they remained until the revocation of the edict of

Nantes. From there they went to Ireland, and one of the family, named Anthony, emigrated to the United States in 1745, settling near Winchester, Virginia. He was the father of Francis Dunlevy, who was born in 1761. The family were rigid Presbyterians, and intended to bring up their son to the ministry, but, on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, removed further West, near Washington, Pennsylvania. There were many dangers in the backwoods then, and the young man took his turn in defending the settlements. When he was fourteen he volunteered to take the place of a neighbor who had been drafted, and who could not well leave home. From 1776 to 1782 he was almost continually in the service of his country. In the latter year he was in Crawford's defeat.

As soon as peace permitted Dunlevy was sent to Dickinson College to prepare for the ministry, and afterwards studied divinity under his uncle, the Rev. James Hoge. Close examination of the Scriptures at that time made him a Baptist, a faith to which he ever afterwards adhered. He gave up his plan of preaching, believing that he had no evidence of a special call in that direction, and became a teacher. He taught a classical school for some time after in Virginia. In 1792 he came to Columbia, in Hamilton County, this State, and, in connection with Mr. John Reily, opened a classical school, the first good one in the country.

"Judge Dunlevy," says his son, from whose account of the Miami Baptist Association we abridge this narrative, "was twice a member of the Legislature of the Northwestern Territory, afterwards a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Ohio. He was also a member of the first State Legislature, and then was elected presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose circuit included at that time all the Miami Valley, from Hamilton and Clermont Counties on the south, to Miami and Champaign on the north. Here he served as judge for fourteen years, and though he had in that time to cross both Miamis at every season of the year, then without any bridges, in all that time he never missed more than one court. He often swam these rivers on horseback when very few others would have ventured to cross them. In his various campaigns and extensive travels in new countries he had become so expert a swimmer that he thought nothing of swimming the Ohio at its greatest floods."

On the bench he was distinguished for diligence and attention. He bent all the faculties of his mind to discover the truth, and to make his decision conform to it. He was not a patient man in technicalities, and had an imperious way about him that would not have been tolerated in a weaker man. At the close of his service as presiding judge, being poor, and having involved himself as security for some of his friends, he felt himself compelled to engage in the practice of law for the means of supporting his family. For more than ten years he rode

the circuits for four or five counties, but about eight years before his death withdrew from business, and studied those books which he had previously been prevented from doing by lack of time. These were mainly religious. He was a friend of liberty and an enemy of American slavery. His death occurred on the 6th of November, 1839.

The name of Daniel Symmes appears as that of the first prosecuting attorney. He was at that time, and ever after, a resident of Cincinnati, and was appointed to the position because there was no resident lawyer here. He was a son of Timothy Symmes, and a nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, and was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1772. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and came West with his father. He was married to Elizabeth Oliver in 1795. He was appointed clerk of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, and while holding this position studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a member of the Senate of the State of Ohio, and served as its speaker during the second and third sessions. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the resignation of Judge Meigs, in 1804, and on the expiration of his term became register of the land office at Cincinnati, holding this position until a few months previous to his death, which occurred May 10, 1817. Mr. Symmes was also sheriff of Hamilton County in 1795 and 1796.

Arthur St. Clair, Jr., succeeded him. He was a son of General St. Clair, and a man of considerable attainments and means. Before coming out here he had run away with a Quaker lady, who made him a good wife, and who bore him several children. He was a candidate for territorial delegate, at the very beginning of the history of Ohio, but was defeated by William Henry Harrison, then a captain in the army, but who had the powerful support of the Symmes family. He was possessed of considerable wealth, but lost it by indorsing for a friend. When shown by a lawyer that there was an informality in the document that would release him, he said: "No; when Arthur St. Clair puts his name to a piece of paper he means it." As a result, his property was all swept away. A son of his, Arthur St. Clair, 3d, came up to Hamilton and began the practice of law with Jehiel Brooks, in 1823. They did not stay long, however. Their card ran thus:

LAW NOTICE.

JEHIEL BROOKS AND ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Having formed a partnership in the practice of the law, inform the public that they may be found at present in the lower corner room of Colonel George Vandegriff's hotel at any hour of the day, where they will attend to the various duties of their profession. They intend to make permanent arrangements for an office elsewhere, and when that shall be effected due notice will be given of the place of removal.

BROOKS & ST. CLAIR.

Hamilton, October 27, 1823.

Mr. St. Clair died in 1833 or 1834, in Indiana. His family afterwards settled here, and remained in Hamilton for a long time. Arthur St. Clair, 2d, died somewhere about 1825.

William McClellan, the first elected sheriff, was the son of a pioneer farmer, who, at the time of the Revolutionary War, lived near where Mercersburg now is, in Pennsylvania. On reaching suitable age he obtained employment as a pack-horse man. By these horses all goods were brought over the Alleghany Mountains. In this occupation he was engaged until several years after the Revolutionary War, and soon after 1790 left for Ohio, in 1792 coming to Fort Hamilton. He remained in this employment until the close of the war, when he married Miss Mary Sterret, of Mercersburg, and opened a house of entertainment. In 1803 he was elected sheriff of the county, and two years after was re-elected. He was then ineligible by the constitution of Ohio, and was succeeded by John Torrence. After Mr. Torrence had held two years Mr. McClellan again became a candidate, and was chosen sheriff, being re-elected in 1811. In that year he removed from Hamilton and settled on his farm on Two-mile Creek, in St. Clair Township, still keeping an office in Hamilton, and attending to his business by deputy. He remained in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, October 2, 1827. He was then sixty years of age. He was a man of a kind and genial disposition, and had troops of friends. His wife survived him, dying November 10, 1842, aged seventy-one. One of the sons still lives on the old homestead in St. Clair Township.

Mr. McClellan was the brother of two other men well known in the history of Hamilton, to one of whom Washington Irving gives a large space in his "Astoria." He was an excellent scout, hunter, and spy, and was possessed of prodigious muscular power and activity. He could leap over a pair of oxen or the tallest Conestoga wagon. He went out to the Rocky Mountains and acted as a hunter for parties there for a long time. Of his exploits Irving's "Astoria" and McBride's "Pioneers" give a full account. John, his younger brother, was also a pack-horseman, but did not come out to the Miami country until 1800, then taking up his abode with his brother William, and engaging in trading with the Indians. In 1814 he set out for an expedition among the red men, but was waylaid and killed by them, his goods being taken.

William Corry was the first lawyer who located himself at Hamilton. He was born near the Holstein River, in Washington County, Virginia, on the 14th of December, 1778, and received a liberal education at Parson Duke's academy, in Tennessee. In 1798 (then a minor) he came to the Northwestern Territory and studied law with William McMillan, of Cincinnati, to whom he was distantly related. In 1803 he removed to Hamilton and began practice. In 1807 he was appointed prosecutor

for the State, which office he held until his removal from Hamilton in the year 1810. In the Fall of 1807 he was elected a member of the General Assembly for Butler County, and served during the ensuing session of the Legislature.

In March, 1810, Mr. Corry was married to Eleanor Fleming, a daughter of Thomas Fleming, an old settler who had emigrated from Maryland, and lived on the south side of Butler County. Mr. Corry then determined to abandon the practice of law, and in September following removed from Hamilton and settled on his farm near Cincinnati. But in May, 1811, he removed to the city, where he again resumed the practice of law. He was subsequently elected and represented the county of Hamilton in the General Assembly. He was appointed by the town council to the office of mayor, then first created, and held it until 1819 by appointment. He died in that city on the 16th of December, 1833.

Mr. Corry, from a natural timidity and modesty, which he was never able to overcome, did not appear conspicuously at the bar as an orator, but he was highly esteemed as a thoroughly read lawyer and good counselor. As a member of the bar, legislator, mayor of the city, and private citizen, he maintained a high character. He was distinguished for purity of motive and moral firmness in the discharge of his public and private duties.

David K. Este was the second lawyer who settled in Hamilton. He was born at Morristown, New Jersey, on the 21st of October, 1785, where he received the rudiments of his education. He afterwards entered Princeton College, where he graduated in September, 1803. In the Spring of 1804 he began the study of law, and was in due time admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In May, 1809, he left that State and came to Ohio, and in June following settled in Hamilton, commenced the practice of his profession, and made his maiden speech in the court-house of this county. In 1810 he was appointed prosecuting attorney in the place of William Corry, who had removed to Cincinnati, holding this office until April, 1816, about which time he left Hamilton and went to Cincinnati. There he continued practice until 1834, when he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He held the office until February, 1838, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati for seven years. In 1845, when his term of service expired, he declined being a candidate for reappointment, and retired to private life.

Mr. Este was a fine classical scholar and a well read lawyer, and by his regular habits and strict attention to business acquired a large fortune.

Among the pioneer members of the bar contemporaneous with the above was John C. McManus. His knowledge of the law and his information on other subjects was limited, but by his bustling manner and his attendance at crowds and public meetings he acquired a

considerable share of practice. He was a candidate for a seat in the Assembly from Butler County, but failed in his election. In 1817 he retired from the bar and removed to Preble County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the early part of 1851.

Joseph S. Benham was born near Lebanon, Warren County, and was the son of Robert Benham, one of the pioneers of the western country, whose name is identified with its early history. In 1808 and 1809 he was a boy attending school in Hamilton. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Torrence, afterward Mrs. Wingate, who then kept a tavern. He studied law with David K. Este, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Hamilton.

Mr. Benham devoted much of his time to the acquisition of the graces of oratory. He paid particular attention to elocution, and his voice and manner of speech were captivating. Few men could address a jury more eloquently or effectively; and as a popular speaker, fewer yet surpassed him. He remained at the bar of this county until 1821, when he removed to Cincinnati. He practiced in Cincinnati until 1831, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to St. Louis, where he remained until 1837. In that year he returned and settled in Covington, Kentucky, and took the professorship of commercial law in the Cincinnati Law School. About this time he became the owner and editor of the *Ohio and Kentucky Journal*, a weekly Democratic paper, which he published in Cincinnati for about a year, but in August, 1838, sold out. The Winter of 1838-9 he devoted to the study of the civil law at his residence (Elmwood) in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati; and then removed to New Orleans, where he settled again in the practice of law. The ensuing Summer he was on his way from New Orleans to New York, when he died at the Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, on the 15th of July, 1849.

Mr. Benham was twice married; first, to Isabella Green, of Hamilton, who died in October, 1829, and the second time to Maria L. Slocum, of the District of Columbia.

In the year 1815 Benjamin Collett came from Lebanon, Warren County, opened a law office in Hamilton, and began the practice of his profession. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and had studied law at Lebanon with his brother, Joshua Collett, and with Judge John McLean. He was a thorough classical scholar, and his information on all subjects extensive for a man of his age. As a well read lawyer he was excelled by none in the State. In declamation he was not eloquent or flowery, but he always understood his subject well and expressed himself in a systematic and logical style, which commanded the attention of the court and jury. He soon acquired a very respectable practice. In April, 1816, he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Butler, and held the office until 1820. A year or two afterwards he re-

turned to Lebanon, where he lived and died, loved and lamented by all who knew him.

George Sargeant, a native of Vermont, came to Hamilton in the year 1816, and studied law with Joseph S. Benham. He was admitted upon the completion of his course of study, and began practice immediately afterwards. Although he had not the advantage of an early education, his native Yankee shrewdness and wit, with a ready flow of words, enabled him to succeed tolerably well at the bar. Where sarcasm or ridicule were admissible he excelled. He continued to practice until about the year 1826. His habits for a number of years were very intemperate, though he was seldom seen drunk in public. In the evening he would purchase a bottle of whisky and take it to his office, where he would indulge himself during the night, and the next night repeat the same performance. A continuance of this habit finally impaired the faculties of his mind, and in September, 1827, he became so much deranged that he was strictly confined. The Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member, appointed a committee of their members to see to his condition. He was supported and cared for by the society for about a year, when he was delivered over to the county commissioners. He was afterwards taken to a lunatic asylum in Cincinnati, where he remained several years chained to the floor, and was then removed to the lunatic asylum at Columbus. He never recovered from his derangement, dying somewhere about 1852.

Among those who frequented the courts here in their earlier days were Jacob Burnet, an accomplished lawyer, afterwards judge, who at a very early age made his mark in the institutions of Ohio, Nicholas Longworth, who became the largest property owner in this region, and was distinguished far and wide for his growth of American wines; George P. Torrence, a man of great grace and dignity; Elias Glover and Ethan Stone of Cincinnati; Thomas Freeman and Thomas R. Ross from Lebanon, and last but not least, John McLean, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Joshua Collett was also in frequent attendance. "Important cases," says Mr. McBride, "were advocated in an elaborate and masterly manner."

Mr. Reily became sheriff in 1813, his position lasting till 1817. During his administration of office occurred the only punishment by whipping ever inflicted in this county.

A boarder at the tavern of William Murray, on Front Street, went one morning to the stable of the tavern to see to his horse. He found the stable and the stall, but the horse was missing. The sheriff was informed of the facts, and the officers were put upon the scent. After a few days' search horse and thief were found at Lebanon, and at once brought back to Hamilton. The thief, whose name was William Gray, was taken before the court, Judge Dunlevy presiding, and his guilt plainly

proved. In those days Ohio had no penitentiary, and the punishment of criminals was generally a public cowhiding. Judge Dunlevy sentenced Gray to thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be inflicted by the sheriff in the court-house square, allowing the culprit a few days to prepare himself for the ordeal. Mr. McBride, after hearing the sentence, took his prisoner to the jail, and then purchased a cowhide. In those days cowhides were the only whips in use, and could be found in bunches of twenty-five and fifty hung up for sale in every grocery. Selecting a good stiff whip, the sheriff returned home and laid it by. His wife, however, began to feel some sympathy for the culprit. She thought the punishment excessive and anti-Christian, and thought she could devise some method to render the punishment less painful. She thought that if the stiffness should be taken out of the cowhide the blows would be less painful, and the idea no sooner reached her brain than she put it into execution. The cowhide was placed in a pan of grease and thoroughly soaked and then tied up and placed away in greasy rags. The day before the culprit was to undergo his punishment, Mrs. McBride turned over the doctored cowhide to the sheriff. The news of the sentence had been carried for many miles, and the day before it was to be put into execution people began flocking into the village from all points within a radius of sixty miles. They came in wagons and on foot from Connersville, Liberty, and Brookville, Indiana, and from Warren and Montgomery Counties, Ohio. On the morning on which the sentence was to be carried out, Sheriff McBride arose from his bed before it was light and hastily made all the arrangements necessary, and before the sun was fairly up William Gray was tied to a scaffold post on the south side of the court-house, which at that date was not finished. The doctored cowhide was brought out, and the horse thief received his thirty-nine lashes while yet half the people were in their beds. Several of the blows brought the blood to the surface, but owing to the wit of Mrs. McBride the punishment was by no means as severe as it could, and perhaps should, have been. Notwithstanding the early hour, however, the punishment was witnessed by a large number of persons who had reached the square early, anticipating such a move on the part of the sheriff. The strangers, after their hard work in reaching the city, slept late in the morning, and on waking and finding the whole affair ended made the air sulphurous with their curses.

Gray, after his whipping, was taken back to the old jail and kept there several days for his back to heal, when he was discharged, and ordered to leave the county, which it is safe to presume he did at once. Sheriff McBride and his successors were spared the repetition of such duties, and thus Gray was the only man cowhided by order of court in old Butler.

The leading member of the Butler County bar, from its beginning down to the present time, probably was

John Woods. He came to this county in 1819, and his progress here was facilitated by the fact that his habits were good. He attended assiduously to business, did not drink, and could always be depended upon. In 1824, when but twenty-seven years of age, he was chosen to the national Legislature, and was probably the first native of the Northwestern Territory who was elected to either house of Congress. Mr. Woods was an extraordinary lawyer. He was engaged in nearly all the great causes that came up in his time, and was usually successful when the affair was at all evenly balanced. He had a rough, earnest eloquence, which carried much weight. It was not polished, but correct. He was strong as a special pleader and chancery lawyer. A fuller account of him is given elsewhere.

The bar held a meeting on the 20th of September, 1824, in honor of Thomas C. Kelsey, one of its members. The meeting was attended by the officers of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler, the lawyers, and the students at law. John Woods presided, and Jesse Corwin acted as secretary. Resolutions were passed deploring his death, and declaring that the members would attend his funeral. Mr. Kelsey was a native of New England, and was for many years a respected merchant of Hamilton, making and saving in his calling a handsome fortune. In prosperity his friends were numerous and ardent, but many of them vanished with his wealth. When he could no longer continue business as a merchant, and after he had yielded up his last farthing to his creditors, he was enabled by the kindness of a few friends to read law and gain admission to the bar. For this calling he possessed respectable talents, and would undoubtedly have succeeded had his life been spared. He died on the 18th of September, and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife died on the preceding Sunday, the 12th. They left four little children.

Among the earlier sheriffs was William Sheely. He was a man of prodigious size, and well liked by his fellow-citizens. While he was sheriff he was called upon to make preparations for an execution, but after all his labor was done the criminal had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This was in the Summer of 1835. The prisoner's name was Spousler. He lived in Madison Township, and had a quarrel with his son-in-law, finally killing him by shooting. For this he was arrested and lodged in the county jail. When he was brought to trial John Woods, one of the most skillful members of the bar, was assigned to defend him, and did so with all his powers. But the accused was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, June 10, 1836. No efforts to have a new trial or for an arrest of judgment were successful, and Mr. Sheely proceeded to get ready his scaffold. Mr. Woods, however, did not cease his exertions in behalf of his client, and finally procured a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. The public, however,

were not made acquainted with the matter, and on the day assigned the town was full of men from this and other towns. When they found that the affair would not come off they rebelled, and proposed to tear down the jail. They were full of whisky and full of fight. But Mr. Sheely did not propose to be treated thus. He organized a large body of men, and placed himself at their head, dispersing the mob.

Before Spensler could be taken to Columbus to undergo the penalty of life imprisonment, he managed to commit suicide by cutting his throat in a cell. He had become discouraged. A writer in the Cincinnati *Times* says that Mr. Woods was so much chagrined at the scenes through which he had been passing that he then and there made a vow that so long as he lived there should never be a man hung in Butler County. We doubt the truth of the story, but no one was hung until after his death, when Griffin was executed.

Michael B. Sargeant was an early and brilliant member of the bar, who was in partnership with Mr. Woods for some time. He was a fine classical scholar, and conversant with elegant literature as well as a thorough lawyer. His qualifications and strict attention to business, while Mr. Woods was absent attending Congress, were of great advantage to the latter. Mr. Sargeant died suddenly on the night of the 19th of April, 1830, aged thirty-three years. He was found in the morning dead in his bed, in the room adjoining their law office, and is supposed to have expired by apoplexy or a similar affection, of which, it is said, he had discovered some previous symptoms. He lies buried in the Fourth Ward burying-ground, now the park. He was a man of large capacity, and had he lived would have had a fame co-extensive with the State.

Elijah Vance, for many years judge of the District Court, and an attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, on the 1st of February, 1801, and came to Ohio in 1816, procuring a situation as clerk in a dry goods store in Cincinnati. After four years of steady labor, and saving his money, he went to Lebanon and began the study of law with Judge Dnnlevy, graduating at the bar in June, 1826. He then removed to Hamilton and began practice. He was shortly after elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and was next elected a State Senator, and afterwards re-elected for several terms, and made speaker of the Senate. In 1843, when judges were yet appointed, he was selected as Common Pleas Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Greene, Clinton, Warren, and Butler, and held this office for seven years. In 1850 he was appointed a member of the convention which met in Columbus for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Ohio. On account of the cholera, which was then raging in Columbus, the convention adjourned till the Winter of 1851, when it met at Cincinnati. During the sitting of this convention, Judge Vance took a

prominent part in the debates which arose on certain questions, and on one in particular he took ground against his Democratic friends in convention. His conduct was severely denounced by them, and among his constituents at home an indignation meeting was held asking him to resign. He immediately yielded to the stern request, came home, and upon the ordering of a new election, went before the people again, and was returned to the convention by an overwhelming majority. He served as president, *pro tem.*, of this body, several times.

From this time until within a few days of his death he practiced law in Hamilton, having, within the last few years, again served for two terms as prosecuting attorney for Butler County, and holding, at the time of his death, the office of city solicitor. He was frequently a director of the Hamilton Board of Common Schools, and was for a number of years a trustee of the Miami University.

He died full of honors and labors, after exhibiting the rare example of a long public life without a single stain of dishonor upon it, and of an unobtrusive, peaceful, useful, and virtuous private life, on the 11th of January, A. D. 1871, aged seventy years, eleven months, and eleven days.

He was married in June, 1844, to Emily A. Morris, who was born in Bethel, Clermont County, in 1815. By this marriage he had two daughters. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and his brother was in the Mexican war.

The lawyers resident in Hamilton, in 1842, were Woods & Rigdon, Bebb & Reynolds, Corwin & Thomas, Vance & Millikin, Weller & Ryan, Oliver S. Witherby, Ezekiel Walker, and Thomas H. Wilkins. Major John M. Millikin and Lewis D. Campbell had retired, and of this list only Thomas Millikin, the senior of the bar, remains in practice. Reynolds and Witherby are still living, the one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco.

Bebb was a strong and effective jury lawyer. He was a really eloquent man, and it was his speaking capacities that made him governor of the State. He never took a case in which he did not soon feel in warm sympathy, and his appeals to the jury were very touching. He could weep at any time. Apart from his merits as a jury advocate he was not strong, although safe. In his set addresses he had a redundancy of ornament, more so than in his extemporaneous speaking. He was a large, good-looking man, of pleasant and sympathetic address, and was of spare build.

The leading politician of the county, on the Democratic side, was John B. Weller. Nature had gifted him with an easy declamatory eloquence, and his standing at the bar was largely owing to this. He took more interest in politics than in law, but maintained a respectable rank in the latter. He was attractive in appearance.

Francis D. Rigdon was the son of Dr. Leammí Rigdon. He was afterwards in the paper business with



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William Beckett, making some money in this occupation, and afterwards buying a farm. He died in Atlanta, Georgia.

Alfred C. Thomas was a commissioner of bankruptcy about 1840. He was the brother of the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, but had not the same skill as a speaker. With the pen, however, he was strong. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar, being professor of those languages at College Hill, and is now assistant solicitor of the treasury.

John P. Reynolds, now in Illinois, was the commissioner of Illinois to the Paris Exhibition. He is a well known writer for the press, and has been secretary of the Illinois Board of Agriculture, and the editor of an important agricultural newspaper in that State. He is now the secretary of the Chicago Exposition.

Ezekiel Walker, now of Cincinnati, was very odd in appearance. He was employed in a very celebrated case, that of Jones against Mizaner, in which he was attorney for the plaintiff. The suit was about a division fence, and was carried on for years, until it became as well known as any cause ever in progress in this county. The verdict was twelve and a half cents. Walker subsequently sued Jones for his fees, but the latter swore Walker took the case for half what might be collected, and that he had tendered him the full amount agreed upon. He would even give him the whole. This suit occasioned a great deal of mirth for many years. Mr. Walker may be distinguished in Cincinnati now by always carrying an umbrella.

Jesse Corwin was another of the old members of the bar. He was a brother of Governor Thomas Corwin, the most eloquent advocate who ever pleaded at the bar in the Hamilton courts. They were the sons of Matthias Corwin, a pioneer of Warren County, who represented his county in the Legislature for ten consecutive terms from 1804. Jesse Corwin was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 30, 1797; removed with his father to Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1822 took up his abode in Hamilton. He was an assiduous student of the law, and early made himself familiar with its principles and the rules which underlie its practice. Soon after coming to this place he was married to Miss Jane McMeekan, by whom he had eight children, James, Matthias, Clarence, Eleanor, Thomas, Warren, Henry Clay, Erin Augusta, and Jennie. Three only are now living, Henry C. Corwin, at Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Erin Corwin Miller, wife of Dr. W. C. Miller, and Miss Jennie, at the old homestead in Hamilton. The three sons living at the breaking out of the rebellion, Thomas, Warren, and Henry C., all enlisted under the national banner at the first call for troops by President Lincoln. He has two grand children, Thomas Corwin, son of Henry C. and Lillie M. Corwin, and William Corwin Miller, son of Dr. and Mrs. Erin C. Miller.

It was but a short time before Mr. Corwin attained a

large share of practice, and in addition received the favor of the people. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio for the years 1831 and 1832, and was prosecuting attorney for the county from 1825 to 1835, serving in this office with zeal and acceptability. In 1837 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in this, then the Second, District. Though unsuccessful (his party being in the minority), his popularity was so well shown by the great gains he made that he was strongly induced to accept the subsequent nomination, but declined. He was a man of good solid judgment and with generous impulses and frank disposition, of a character upright and honest, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and an estimable citizen. He remained in practice all his life, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Butler County bar. He died on the 23d of October, 1867.

Thomas H. Wilkins was a good talker and full of jest and humor. He was a brother-in-law of John Woods.

Among those who frequented the courts here from other places were Thomas Corwin, Charles Anderson, Judge Caldwell, and Charles Fox. Corwin was, for many years, the leading advocate of this section, and his sallies of wit and passages of pathos are yet related by the older residents of the city. He was as well known here as he was at home. He always complained that his abilities as a wit blinded the people as to the real merits of his character.

The most distinguished judges of the Supreme Court visited this place—such men as Ebenezer Laue and Reuben Hitchcock. Justice was administered more summarily then than now. The judge felt that it was necessary for him to make dispatch with his cases, and he checked any disposition of the lawyers to verbosity. The business must be concluded. Lawyers, too, at that day would not take hopeless cases, and there was no disposition to encourage litigation simply for the sake of promoting it. Upon arrival in town, requisitions would be made for depositions and papers from the clerk's office, and they were thoroughly read and digested.

The president judges of the Court of Common Pleas were as follows:

Francis Dunlevy, 1803 to 1817; Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton, 1817 to 1818; Joshua Collett, of Warren County, 1818 to 1829; George J. Smith, of Lebanon, 1829 to 1836; Benjamin Hinkson, of Clinton County, 1836 to 1843; Elijah Vance, 1843 to 1850, and John Probasco, of Lebanon, 1850 to 1853.

Since that date James Smith, of Lebanon; Abner Haines, of Eaton; William J. Gilmore, of Eaton; William Wilson, of Greenville; James Clark, of Hamilton; A. F. Hume, of Hamilton; D. L. Meeker, of Greenville; J. C. McKemy, of Dayton; Henderson Elliott, of Dayton; James A. Gilmore, of Eaton; James L. Smith, of Lebanon; Calvin D. Wright, of Troy; James S. Good, of Springfield; James E. Dawes, of Xenia; A. W. Deane.

of Wilmington; H. H. Williams, of Troy, and William Allen, of Greenville, have held courts here.

Judge Crane was a brother of Commodore Crane. He was a man of fine address, well skilled in the law, and a model judge. Joshua Collett was an exceedingly conscientious man on the bench. He was not a brilliant or attractive man, but was actuated by high moral principles. Judge Smith was straightforward and painstaking, and was of respectable abilities. Hinkson is remembered as a slow and easy, honest and good natured man.

Oliver S. Witherby, president of the Consolidated Bank of San Diego, California, is from this county. He was born in the city of Cincinnati on the 19th. of February, 1815. In 1830 his father removed to Oxford, where the young man entered Miami University, graduating in 1836, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in due course. He then began the study of law with John Woods, the leader of the bar in this county, and was admitted to practice in 1840. In 1843 he was elected prosecuting attorney, succeeding Elijah Vance, and was re-elected in 1845. In 1846 he went out to Mexico as a lieutenant in the volunteer service, and on his return acted as editor of the *Hamilton Telegraph*, being in partnership with Michael C. Ryan, Esq. When John B. Weller was selected to go out to Mexico as one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between that country and this, Mr. Witherby also went out, acting as quartermaster and commissary. Both he and Mr. Weller remained in California, where Mr. Witherby was elected a member of the first Legislature of that State. The duties which devolved upon this body were onerous. The country had been acquired by conquest, and the discovery of gold soon after resulted in an influx of foreigners and adventurers from all portions of the globe. There had been no preceding territorial condition in which the most necessary laws could have been passed, and the enactments which were to govern society were to be laid from the very foundation. The Legislature discharged its duties with ability and discretion, and its members, including Mr. Witherby, went out of office with the consciousness that their obligations had been fully discharged. This view was also entertained by the people, and Mr. Witherby was in 1850 elected judge of the First Judicial District of the State. After his term had expired he was appointed collector of customs for the port of San Diego, holding the position for four years. Since that time he has been in private business, having been for the last few years president of the Consolidated Bank of San Diego.

In the earlier years of the century lawyers and physicians were compelled to pay a license fee.

Among those whose names appear in the advertisements of the newspapers before the war are Charles Richardson, who had an office in Campbell's Building in 1847; William Shotwell, southwest corner of Basin and Second Streets, in 1847; Robert Hazelton, corner east of the

Schmidtman House, in 1847; Valentine Chase, over the sheriff's office, in 1847; Moore C. Gilmore, Rossville, over Traber's store, in 1848; William E. Brown, Basin Street, three doors west of the Buckeye House, in 1849; James B. Millikin, over Millikin's drug store, in Rossville, in 1849; John B. Weller and M. C. Ryan, in 1846; O. S. Witherby, over the county treasurer's office, in 1843; Elias V. Wilson, opposite the public square, in Sutherland's corner, in 1846.

James Clark, one of the ablest men at the bar ever here, and well remembered as a judge, died at the Magnetic Springs House, in Statesville, New York, December 28, 1881, aged about fifty-seven. He was a native of this State, and served two terms as a judge of the Supreme Court. He was here for twelve or fifteen years. He was a man of marked ability as a lawyer, judge, and scholar. His range of reading was very wide, and he collected a fine library. For a few years he contributed to the *New York Ledger* and other journals. His wife, Miss Lottie Moon, of Oxford, was a woman of great power and originality of character. He left this city about 1864 to go to New York, and ever afterwards resided there. He had gone to Statesville with his son to spend the Winter.

George Penny Webster, who lost his life in the civil war, was a son of John Webster, and a nephew of William Webster, of Middletown, and Joseph Webster, of Hamilton. He was born near Middletown, December 24, 1824. When sixteen years of age he went to Hamilton, and for two years was deputy clerk of the county, then beginning the study of law with Thomas Millikin. In the latter part of 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted as a private in the company of which General Van Derveer subsequently became captain, and was afterwards promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment. He was wounded in the shoulder at the storming of Monterey. When peace was declared he removed to Steubenville, having previously married a daughter of John McAdams, of Warrenton. Two years after he was elected clerk of the court. He held the office for six years, then resuming the practice of his profession, and soon being regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of that city. When the war broke out he was instrumental in raising and forwarding two companies. He was appointed major of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and shortly after went to West Virginia. In May, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in July the colonel of the Ninety-eighth. While in Virginia he commanded four expeditions, all of which were successful, and fought in five battles, gaining the name of the "fighting major." He was a man of very imposing personal appearance, being six feet two inches high, and otherwise made in proportion. At Louisville Colonel Webster was placed in command of the Thirty-fourth brigade, Jackson's division. In the battle of Perryville

he was mortally wounded, falling from his horse, and died on the field of battle.

Among the lawyers who advertised in the papers before the war were George Webster, Crane's Hotel, in 1846; Thomas Millikin, Second Street, adjoining his dwelling, in 1846; William P. Young, office formerly occupied by Bebb & Reynolds, in 1846; William H. Miller, Basin Street, in 1847; John B. Weller, brick building opposite the post-office, the sheriff's office also being there, in 1835; J. M. U. McNutt and I. W. Crosby, over Dr. Hittell's drug store, in 1837. In 1852 there were A. P. Cox, Westchester; William H. Smith, Oxford; Bebb & Lewis, office formerly occupied by Millikin & Bebb; John W. Wilson, Second Street, a few doors north of the Hamilton Hotel; Thomas Moore, Rossville; J. Clark, opposite the Court House; J. H. Gest, Rossville; Hume & Furrow; Miller & Brown; Scott & McFarland; Vance & White.

In 1859 it is said there were fifty regularly admitted lawyers in Butler County, thirty-eight of whom were in active practice.

William R. Kinder was born near Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, on the 17th of December, 1826. He entered Farmer's College, and graduated there, with high honors, in the Summer of 1848. He immediately began the study of law with John B. Weller; but feeling serious apprehensions for his health—having a strong predisposition to pulmonary bronchial disease, even at this early age—he joined the Boundary Survey Expedition in 1849, and went to Mexico, in hopes of strengthening his constitution and shaking off his disease. Apparently much restored, he began the practice of law in San Francisco as a partner of his old preceptor, Governor Weller, in 1849; but his health again failing him, he took passage for China on a sailing vessel, in November of 1850, where he remained some four months, returning again to our city. He then took charge of the *Telegraph* as ostensible editor, and continued to contribute all its valuable articles until shortly before his death.

In October, 1854, he was elected to the office of probate judge, having served some time before on the unexpired term of a former incumbent, laboring in this capacity with universal acceptability, being re-elected as fast as his term expired, until the 21st of December, 1859. On this day a more serious and stubborn attack of his old disease, consumption, brought him to his room, where for some weeks he was confined, a patient and calm prisoner, gradually worn away by his malady, until, on the 9th of February, 1860, in the full possession of all his faculties, he died.

Judge Kinder had intellectual powers of a high order. His natural abilities were great, and his acquirements in the sciences and the arts were unceasing and extended. His mental characteristics, however, were those of readiness, adaptability, versatility. He will be remembered by all who have seen him as a thoughtful man; by

all who have heard him as a ready, capable man. He conversed with much ease and brilliancy. He comprehended quickly, digested quickly, and could bring all his powers to bear on any question in an instant. It was the very practical bent of his mind, the capacity he had of putting himself in the stead of any class, and bringing himself in their position, which made him equally a forcible writer and an eloquent speaker. He always understood himself, and hence found no difficulty in always well expressing himself. He delivered, in the opinion of some, the best conceived and most symmetrical speeches his party ever produced here. With a broad treatment of his subject, stating his views with perfect clearness, concealing his own and exposing his opponent's weak point with quiet and unsuspecting adroitness, urging his conclusions with much earnestness, not forgetting the judicious introduction of humor—these characteristics, joined to a musical, though not round, voice, a graceful manner, and a striking and pleasing presence, made his stump efforts, though generally short and unpremeditated, more than ordinarily acceptable and effective.

As a writer, Judge Kinder wielded a sharp-nibbed pen. Here again his clearness and force gave him the best qualities of good writing. His leaders in the *Telegraph*, embracing a wider range of topics than are usually treated in a country newspaper, would, for originality of style, richness of illustration, and thoroughness of treatment, bear comparison with the best articles published anywhere. Nor was he destitute of those nameless qualities going to make a good editor; conducting the *Telegraph* (and with it the party in the county) through many and grave difficulties with great skill and faithfulness. To his counsel, exposition, continuous writing and speaking, and indomitable faith in its principles and triumphs, the Democratic party of this county owed much of its discipline and strength.

There was objected to Mr. Kinder sometimes that he had a touch of rancor. Naturally witty and a strong partisan, it is not wonderful if there fell from him sometimes words too severe to be kind. Perhaps his ill health aggravated this inclination. He was a kind man, in whose breast generous feelings and noble impulses were entirely at home. He certainly was a high-minded gentleman. There never was about him the least deception or truckling. He was too proud to compromise his independence.

If we except the celebrated case of Jarndyce *versus* Jarndyce, says a writer in the newspapers, in the English chancery courts, and the hardly less well-known suits of the heirs of Anneke Jans, in our own country, to recover the real estate supposed to be left them a long while ago, there has probably never appeared on the docket of any court a case of such magnitude as that which was being heard in the Butler Common Pleas in 1872. The bone of contention was the division of a

portion of the fairest land in Butler County; sixty-two defendants were directly interested in the result; the petition covered innumerable sheets of legal cap, and in the calculations the nicest and most exact knowledge of the entire range of mathematics was employed. There had been in this case none of the law's proverbial delay; counsel filed no rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, rebutters and sur-rebutters; the court issued no stays and injunctions; and the case was as remarkable for the promptness with which it was decided as for the magnitude of the interests involved.

Briefly stated, suit was brought for the partition of 12.34 acres of land in Madison Township. The parties between whom this land was to be divided numbered sixty-two, and most of them resided near the land now in court. The court, holding the scales of justice with a balanced hand, apportioned the land as follows, giving to each according to the rules of the laws of consanguinity. Thirteen of the defendants received each one-fifteenth of the estate; nine received one one-hundred and fiftieth; four received one six-hundredth; and thirty-six received one five-hundred and fourth.

Let us now distribute, says the above-mentioned ingenious writer, this magnificent property under the above apportionment, and ascertain how much each receives. An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet, in round numbers, and 12.34 acres will contain 537,240 square feet. The thirteen would then each be entitled to 35,816 square feet, making a lot 190x190; the nine each to 3,582 square feet, making a lot 60x60; the four to 895 square feet, equal to a lot 30x30; and the thirty-six each 994 square feet, equal to a lot 31x31. Suppose we value the entire estate of 12.34 acres at \$900. The thirteen eminently fortunate ones would receive \$60 each; the nine would receive \$6 each; the four would receive \$1.50 each; and the thirty-six would come in for \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ each—taking no account, of course, of the wear and tear of the mind of the attorney who drew up the papers, the necessary purchase of slates, arithmetics, differential calculus, theodolites, sextants, trigonometrical tables, etc.

William H. Smith, of Oxford, one of the oldest members of the Butler County bar, and a resident of Oxford for over sixty years, died of general debility at his residence, in August, 1876.

Mr. Smith was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1807, and coming West with his father's family in 1815, settled in Oxford Township, where he resided ever after. Having received a good common school education, he engaged early in teaching; afterward was a farmer, and then a merchant. During his leisure from business he applied himself to the study of law, under the direction of John Woods, of Hamilton; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and continued in active practice in this and the adjoining counties until within six months before death, when he was laid aside by sickness. He was the oldest member of the Butler County bar, and

was much respected by his associates in the profession for his excellent knowledge of law. Mr. Smith was distinguished especially for his kindness of heart and generosity. While in religious belief he was a Universalist, he was unusually free from sectarian prejudice, and was in sympathy with all Christian effort, by whatever denomination, taking an active interest in every movement for the good of the community. Politically, Mr. Smith was a steadfast and zealous Republican, having the welfare of the country at heart, and laboring earnestly for his party. He was the last of ten children. Of those of his connection surviving him are his son, Ransford Smith, of Ogden, Utah; and his nephews, Dr. H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati, and P. W. Smith, of the Butler County bar.

A meeting of the bar was held in the court-house the Saturday after his decease, for the purpose of paying a tribute to his memory. Thomas Millikin was made chairman, and P. C. Conklin, secretary; and a committee, consisting of C. S. Symmes, Colonel Thomas Moore, and James E. Neal, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the bar. The committee, after a short absence, reported the following:

"*Whereas*, it has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst the oldest member of our bar, W. H. Smith, Esq., of Oxford, Ohio, who, for almost half a century, has been an honored and honorable practitioner before our courts; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore and regret the loss of our departed friend and brother, and in his death the bar of this county has lost one of its most faithful, industrious, and consistent members, and the community at large one of its most valuable citizens, and his clients a most vigorous and persistent advocate of their rights."

The trial of Griffin for the murder of Uzile Prickett came up by assignment before the Court of Common Pleas, Monday, February 22, 1869. The hearing of evidence and the argument of counsel occupied the entire week. The trial was watched with the greatest interest, and during its continuance the court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Prickett had made wrestling his business for a number of years, and in this had established a reputation with the sporting community. He came to Hamilton for the purpose of engaging in a wrestling contest, and on Friday, June 12, 1868, the match was had near Debbsville, between him and one Tim Walker, in which Prickett was vanquished. On the night of that day Prickett was killed in the saloon known as the "Hole in the Wall." Suspicion attached at once to Griffin as the man who had killed him. He was arrested, had a preliminary examination before the mayor, and was committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree. The grand jury, at the October term, found a true bill against him, and the case came up at that term: but, owing to an informality in obtaining the jury, was continued to

February 22d. The evidence which proved to the satisfaction of the jury that Griffin was guilty of the murder of Prickett was that furnished by himself and the testimony of Kelley.

It was in evidence that Griffin came to the American saloon about twelve o'clock Friday night, and on obtaining entrance replied to questions as to how blood came on his hat and why his hand was wrapped in a pocket-handkerchief, that he had "had a fight with Prickett," "had knocked him down," "thought he had hit him too hard," and one witness said that Griffin said with an oath, "he had killed him (Prickett) he believed," and others that he said "he was afraid he had killed him."

He gave as the cause of the quarrel between himself and Prickett, that while in the "Hole in the Wall" he had invited Prickett to drink with him, to which invitation the latter responded that "he would not drink with any d--d Vallandigham man," whereupon he had struck him. It was in evidence that Prickett had twice before drank with Griffin that evening at the "Hole in the Wall," once on Griffin's invitation and again on the invitation of Thomas Connaughton. Coupled with these statements made by Griffin to parties in the American Saloon, was the evidence of Joe Kelley. Kelley's evidence was that between eleven and twelve o'clock Friday night he left the Globe Saloon and went down to the "Hole in the Wall," accompanied by George Shedd. On their arrival no one was in the room save Prickett and the bar-keeper. Shortly after Griffin and Connaughton came in. Griffin treated the crowd and then Connaughton did, Prickett drinking both times. Both Griffin and Connaughton then left the saloon. They returned soon and again departed. Shedd left a short time after. Griffin returned for the third time to the saloon, this time alone. No one was then there present excepting Prickett, Griffin, and Kelley. Prickett was sitting with his back to the rear part of the saloon, leaning back in his chair between two tables. Kelley was playing the banjo.

"All at once," said Kelley, "Griffin came up to Prickett, hit him first with his left hand and then with the right, then pushed out his right fist against Prickett. Then I heard a pistol shot. Prickett's head fell back on the table. Griffin went out about a minute after the shooting and remained out some moments. When he came back he took hold of my banjo. I had gone back to speak to the bar-keeper's wife. I came back into the room, took the banjo, and went up stairs into the street, Griffin following me. I said to Griffin at the head of the stairs, 'This is a bad night's work.' He said, 'If you do not think he is dead I will go and give him another.' I then went after Dr. Falconer. Griffin went with me, and was standing back of me when I spoke to the doctor. I then went to my room, put away my banjo, and returned to the saloon. I then went first after Humbach, then to Johnson McGehean's, and then for McGlynn; returned again to the 'Hole in the Wall,'

and remained until Dr. McNeeley said Prickett was dead. At the time the shot was fired no one was in the room save Prickett, Griffin, and myself. I am confident I saw the butt of a pistol in Griffin's hand."

Up to the testimony of Kelley it will be seen no evidence had been adduced showing that Griffin had more than struck Prickett. The testimony of Kelley, if admitted, proved that in addition to striking him with his fist he had caused his death by shooting him. It is but just to say that Kelley was a man of the most disreputable character, and the defense introduced an abundance of witnesses who declared they would not believe him under oath. Kelley was, apparently, a most unwilling witness against Griffin. He had absconded from the city in order to avoid giving his evidence against Griffin, and it was only after a protracted search that he had been found and brought back to give his testimony in the case. Kelley himself testified that his life was threatened should he testify against the accused. Under such circumstances as these his testimony went to the jury, and that jury, after a session of five hours, came into court at eleven P. M. Saturday, February 27th, with the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Motion was made for a new trial by the defense and most ably argued by opposing counsel, and on Friday, March 5, 1869, John Griffin was brought into court to hear his sentence. In reply to a question by the court "why sentence should not be pronounced against him," Griffin asserted his innocence, and affirmed his belief that he would have been acquitted had the trial been less protracted. Judge Gilmore then sentenced him to be removed to the county jail, and there kept in close confinement until Thursday, May 27th, on which day, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock, he was to be hanged.

As the day approached on which John Griffin was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law it became evident that his counsel would make an effort to arrest the mandate of the court, and, if possible, secure for the defendant a new trial. On an alleged informality in the indictment, Justices Day and White, of the Supreme Court, directed the clerk of the Supreme Court to issue a supersedeas, enjoining upon the sheriff of Butler County a delay in the execution of the sentence of the court until its proceedings were reviewed. The Supreme Court convened at Columbus, June 30th, and on the day following Chief-justice Day sustained the judgment of the Common Pleas. The court then designated Thursday, July 29th, as the day for the execution of Griffin.

Petitions were swiftly circulated and numerous signed, asking the governor to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. The governor gave to the case a most careful attention. Evidence both for and against the prisoner was asked for by him, but after a close study of the case in all its bearings he reluctantly declined to interfere with the sentence of the courts.

The friends of John Griffin having failed to accomplish any thing, he determined to act in his own behalf.

At four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 21st, the Rev. Mr. Hone, a Catholic priest of Hamilton, visited the prisoner in his cell. Griffin's compartment was on the left hand side of the main entrance. He was kept securely locked up, while the other prisoners, fourteen in number, had the liberty of the hall.

Mr. Hone was, as usual, admitted to Griffin's cell by turnkey Bayless, and after a short interview was let out, Bayless locking the door, placing the key in his pantaloons pocket, and the two passing to the outer door, which was opened for their egress by one of the ladies attached to the jail. Mr. Hone was in the advance, and as the two were about to step out Griffin motioned with his hand, which attracted the attention of Bayless, causing him to turn around, whereupon the prisoners made a rush, felling him to the ground, and endeavoring to procure the key to Griffin's cell.

The alarm was immediately raised by the attendant at the door and was taken up by the deputy's wife, the former having the presence of mind to ring the bell. The prisoners failing to get possession of the key then made a rush to the door, four of them, John Richards, convicted for horse stealing, Joseph Gustin, stabbing with intent to kill, John Smith and John Reed, robbery, making their escape. In the meantime the alarm spread like wildfire throughout the city, and the report that Griffin had been released brought hundreds to the vicinity of the jail in time to join in the pursuit. The situation was soon explained, and in fifteen minutes from the time of the escape the prisoners were recaptured and placed in their cells.

During his long confinement in the county jail Griffin manifested no contrition for the murder of Prickett. At all times when interrogated on the subject he stoutly denied that he fired the pistol shot which produced Prickett's death, asserting at times that Joe Kelley and at other times that Galloway fired the shot.

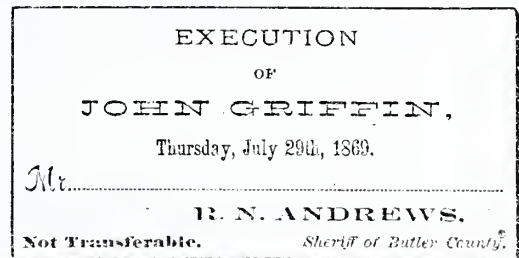
In reply to a question of a friend "whether the preachers came to see him," Griffin replied, "yes, all of them; but they can't blarney me." He manifested a stoical indifference, which could only be accounted for on the theory that he was wholly destitute of moral sensibilities and perceptions.

The most careful scrutiny on the part of the turnkey to prevent any thing going into the cell of Griffin which might be used by him for the purpose of escape or self-destruction was not sufficient to prevent his obtaining a razor blade. This article was found while a search was made in his cell on the 28th, while Griffin was being shaved in another part of the jail.

As early as eight o'clock on the 29th of July, and until after the execution, the approaches to the jail were lined by crowds of men from city and country anxious to know what was going on within the walls.

A strong police force stationed at each gate and patrolling the pavement in front of the jail was taxed at times to its utmost to repel the crowd, which on the exit of any one from within the jail surged up to the inclosure and was importunate in its demands for the details of the proceedings within.

But a limited number of persons was allowed to witness the execution. The friends of the prisoner, the city officials, clergy, and the press of this and adjoining cities composed the audience, and to these a few days before Sheriff Andrews had handed a card on which was printed:



The gallows was located in the south-east corner of the jail-room, and in the corner diagonally opposite from the cell in which Griffin was confined. It was a very rude piece of workmanship. In dimensions it was eight feet in length by five in width, and from the floor to the beam to which the upper end of the rope was attached was fifteen and a half feet. The platform upon which the sheriff and his assistants stood was five feet from the floor, and in dimensions was five by five feet. This platform was connected with the floor of the jail by a stairway of eight steps. From this platform and to the left and reached by two additional steps was the trap-door.

The Rev. Messrs. Hone, Lucas, and Steinberner of the Catholic Church of this city came into the jail about ten and a half, and from that time to eleven and a half were in earnest converse with the prisoner. At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock the coffin was brought into the jail-room, immediately after which leputies Allen and Brown repaired to Griffin's cell, and escorted him to the gallows.

The prisoner's hands were tied in front and he held before him as he walked from the cell to the scaffold a black walnut crucifix. The reading of the death-warrant was done by the deputy sheriff of Hamilton County. Immediately after the reading of the warrant the sheriff asked the dying man if he had any thing to say. Griffin turned more directly toward the spectators, and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I am here in a place I never expected to be. I am not able to make a speech, and not very willing. I never had an idea that I would come to the scaffold. It is by such cowardly testimony as Kelley's, a man who was in jail at the time, and Shedd and Galloway; if they had kept them in also, they would have told on themselves. Kelley came to me in jail and said he was as much to blame as I. I am not guilty."

At the conclusion of Griffin's remarks Mr. Hone addressed the throne of grace in a most fervent petition in the prisoner's behalf, and on its conclusion he elevated the crucifix, which Griffin kissed.

Deputy Allen then stepped forward and adjusted the noose. Griffin again kissed his crucifix and bid the sheriff, Deputy Sheriff Allen, and Mr. Hone good-bye, and said, "I bid you all good-bye. I hope to meet you in a better world. Farewell." Deputy Allen then put the white cap upon Griffin's head. At five minutes after twelve the last moment had arrived. Standing on the trap-door Griffin exclaimed in a loud voice, "Sheriff, I am ready," and immediately the trap was sprung. The fall evidently broke his neck and killed him instantly, as, save the slightest twitching of the muscles, no movement of the body was perceptible.

The body was taken down at ten minutes to one o'clock and, after an examination by Doctors Gale, Corson, and Hinkley, who pronounced life extinct, it was enclosed in the coffin and delivered over to the custody of his friends, by whom it was buried the next day at three o'clock.

Thus ended the case of Griffin. He was the only man hung in the county since its formation, and yet he was probably unjustly executed. We have been assured by two of the most prominent and acute lawyers of this city, whose official positions have required them to examine the evidence since, that Prickett had been dead an hour or more before he was struck by Griffin, and that he was the scapegoat of others. That day he had sold the match, and had between eight and nine hundred dollars in his pocket. Those who had lost on their bets determined to get their money back, and shot Prickett, rifling his body, and placing him in a posture where his head was resting on a table. Griffin came in inflamed by drink, having been instigated to the act by others, and struck the dead man a tremendous blow on his head with his fist. He fired no pistol. Afterwards he went away with the impression that he had really killed his man, nor could his counsel prove otherwise. There was just then a clamor for the punishment of crime in this county, and Griffin was the sufferer from it. Judge Gilmore charged the jury point-blank, crime had been unusually rampant, and the conviction and execution took place.

The case of Thomas McGehean, take it for all in all, was probably the most celebrated connected with this county, although none of the principal trials took place here. But the lawless condition of Hamilton, the frequency of murders, the boldness with which the death of Myers was planned, the publicity of the place, the efforts to have a trial in Hamilton, and the three subsequent trials in Warren and Montgomery Counties, the death of Vallandigham, the storm of indignation with which the final verdict was received, and the driving away of McGehean from this town, give it an interest with which no other can compare.

Thomas McGehean, around whom this tragedy revolves, was a native of Clermont County, and at the time of the death of Myers was about thirty-five years of age. He had been brought up as a shoemaker, but when about twenty-five had abandoned that occupation and became a politician, speculator, and man of no trade. In 1862 he was a special agent of police of the United States Government, and was afterwards city marshal of Hamilton. He was a bold, rough, and determined man, and early made enemies, being charged with counterfeiting and other crimes, but in no instance was the accusation substantiated, although generally believed. He became also interested in the whisky frauds, and was employed by politicians on election days to aid them, as he well knew how to do. He had many friends, and was able to reward them and to punish those who were his enemies.

Among those who were rivals and opponents of his was Thomas S. Myers, also charged with many misdemeanors. The two had acted together on many occasions, but had passed from friendship to enmity. Myers also had his friends, and was scarcely ever seen without one or two of them in company. The commonly received version of the killing of Myers is that he was in the American saloon, up stairs, in a gaming room, which was filled with people; that intelligence was brought to McGehean, who had been drinking, and that he and his party went over to that place, which was situated a few doors west of the Hamilton House; that they ascended the stairs, and entered the room, McGehean approaching Myers, who was seated one side of a table, and through his overcoat fired a shot from his pistol at Myers, who fell, pulling out his revolver, and fired four or five times blindly. Large stones were also thrown during the progress of the fray by somebody. The room had been at the beginning of the affair crowded with people, some of them very respectable, but they all fled like sheep, and the place was immediately deserted. This was Christmas Eve, 1869.

McGehean, on the contrary, said the facts were that about seven in the evening he went from his stable into David Lingler's saloon. There was a large crowd there. He laid off his overcoat, which was a large fur one, and sent Lingler's little boy to McGehean's house, about two squares distant, for another one, a light-colored chinchilla. He then changed coats, handing the fur one to the bartender, and the change was made in front of the bar, before all present. From Lingler's he went to two or three saloons, finally stopping at the American. At the head of the stairs he heard pistol shots, in rapid succession, and the noise of chairs falling in the gambling room, several men running out, and one or two of them falling down in their hurry. The affray did not last longer than fifteen seconds. Two men saw him, who testified to these facts on the trial. McGehean went into the room, but not more than five feet from the door.

Myers was on the floor, and Peter Schwab standing near him. There were two or three others in the room. At the coroner's inquest next morning nearly all who were in the room were brought before the jury, but none could tell who shot the deceased, except one who said that Jackson Garver struck him with a stone, and then with a slung-shot. The theory of the death, according to McGehean, was that Garver struck Myers with a stone while the latter was sitting at a table playing cards, and that in drawing out his pistol to repel the attack he shot himself, dying from the effects of the shot in ten minutes. In the jail Garver told the other prisoners that no one struck Myers but himself. He said when he saw him there that night he thought it was a good opportunity to give it to him. He first threw a stone, which missed, and then threw another, striking him on the head. Myers jumped up at once, and they clinched. Garver then struck Myers over the head several times with a slung-shot. The latter then tried to draw his pistol, but just as he got it out of his pocket it went off, the bullet passing through the top of his pantaloons, and into his body. The two men had frequently had quarrels. Thus far McGehean's statement.

At the coroner's inquest many men were sworn, C. L. Vallandigham acting for McGehean. Joseph Myers, the brother of the deceased, swore a few days after, that he met McGehean coming down stairs, and said to him that he came for no fuss. McGehean replied, "All right, Tom's my meat, up stairs, dead." On his cross examination he admitted that three days before, on his previous examination, he had not said so. He shook hands in a friendly way with McGehean after the latter had acknowledged killing his brother.

D. V. Brown testified that he was present at the time of this examination, and that the phrase imputed to the prisoner was not used by him.

After the preliminary examination and indictment McGehean asked and obtained a change of venue from Butler to Warren County. He was taken to the Warren County jail, but upon the sheriff of the latter place representing it was not secure enough without putting him into a cell he was brought back.

The trial began on the 6th of June, 1871. The counsel that appeared on McGehean's behalf were C. L. Vallandigham, Thomas Millikin, Alexander F. Hume, James E. Neal, Governor McBurney, and Judge Wilson. The attorneys for the prosecution were S. Z. Gard, Kelly O'Neil, S. C. Symmes, M. N. Maginnis, and P. H. Kumler, appointed by the court. George R. Sage was engaged by some of the citizens of Hamilton, as was John Follett of Cincinnati. Stephen Crane and A. W. Eekert appeared for Garver.

It very soon appeared that the dispute was as to whether Garver or McGehean killed Myers. Garver was introduced as a witness.

He swore that he saw McGehean shoot Myers through

his coat pocket and that there was a hole in it, and pointed out on his own coat where the hole was. Vallandigham said, "Would you know that coat if you saw it now?" "Yes." "And if you see it, and there is no hole in it, will you still swear there is?" To this he did not make any answer. Then Mr. Vallandigham said, "You will see the identical coat that Tom McGehean wore that night, and there is no hole in it." During Garver's evidence he said that he met McGehean at Lingler's saloon on Christmas Eve, and that McGehean wished him to "whip that big loafer," Myers, that night. Sheely, Tom McGehean, James McGehean, McGlynn, and Garver went to the Phoenix Saloon, and on the way Sheely gave him two stones. From there they went to the American Saloon, where Myers was playing cards. McGlynn and Garver stood behind Myers, and the latter inquired of the former whether he was ready. McGlynn replied in the affirmative. Garver then threw a stone, and his associate followed. Myers immediately rose from his chair, and then Garver saw McGehean, he says, shoot him through the pocket. He saw the smoke coming out. He was watching the bully closely, and was afraid he would himself be shot. He had often heard McGehean say Tom Myers ought to be killed. After the fight he and McGehean met in front of Dingfelder's lumber yard, where he was shown the bullet hole.

On the cross-examination it was proved that Garver had been once in the penitentiary for burglary. He had been indicted twice for stealing, and also for shooting at Dan Smith, Jacob Humbach, and James McGehean. He had been arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested for knocking a man down and robbing him of his watch. He was dismissed from the fire department and drew a knife on the man that took his place. He had been indicted for assault and battery, he could not say how many times, probably ten. He deserted from the army at Nashville, and stole mules from the government after the war, and he admitted that he perjured himself in the examination before the coroner's jury.

This first trial was at Lebanon, Judge Leroy Pope presiding. From the first to the last McGehean's attorneys contended that Myers accidentally shot himself. After the witnesses had been examined it was arranged that Mr. Millikin should make the first speech to the jury for the defense, and that Mr. Vallandigham should deliver the final address. It was in the preparation of this, the greatest effort of his life, that he met with the accident which closed his earthly career. He had displayed more than usual interest in the case.

Mr. Vallandigham occupied room No. 15, on the second floor, of the Lebanon House. The room was immediately over the hall door and fronting on Broadway, the widest and handsomest street in the place.

He had returned but a short time from a walk with A. G. McBurney, of Lebanon, and Thomas Millikin, of

Hamilton, associate counsel in the defense, from Turtle Creek, in the outskirts, whither they had repaired at the instance of Mr. Vallandigham to witness an experiment performed by him of shooting with a revolver at a piece of cloth in order to show how close the muzzle of the weapon could be held to the material without powder burning it.

Mr. Vallandigham had a new Smith & Wesson's improved revolver, with five chambers of the No. 32 caliber, and tried his experiment, with what success can not now be determined, but as the party returned Mr. Millikin remarked to Mr. Vallandigham that there were three loads remaining, and he had better discharge them. "No," replied Mr. Vallandigham, "never mind." Mr. Millikin urged, Mr. Vallandigham resisted, and soon after reached the hotel and entered his room, where he placed the loaded revolver on the table with an unloaded weapon, which he intended to use in his argument on Monday before the jury, in illustrating his theory that Thomas S. Myers shot himself. Mr. Symmes, of Hamilton, entered the room, and Mr. Vallandigham remarked that he felt badly; he had just had a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his wife's brother, J. L. V. McMahon, of Cumberland, Maryland, and Mrs. Vallandigham had gone to attend the bedside. They were soon joined by Mr. McBurney.

No one unacquainted with Mr. Vallandigham could have fully appreciated his wonderful energy of character. It had carried him through almost unparalleled difficulties for several eventful years, and never, probably, did it shine out with such promise as in this latest effort of his legal career. Upon the defense of Tom McGehean he concentrated every faculty of mind, throwing his entire being into it with an enthusiasm and force which those associated with him in the case say eclipsed every former effort, and gave promise of success in a case already tried, judged, and condemned at the bar of public opinion. Day and night he devoted himself to it with unrelenting pains. Every thing calculated to contribute in the least to strengthen the defense Mr. Vallandigham eagerly performed, and it was in direct pursuance of this end that he lost his life.

"I will demonstrate to you in a moment," said he to Mr. McBurney and Mr. Symmes, "the absurdity of Follett's argument that Tom Myers did not shoot himself." With that he seized one of the pistols lying on the table, and putting it in his right pantaloons pocket, continued: "Now here is the way Tom Myers had his pistol in his pocket." Mr. Symmes here interrupted him, and excusing himself, left the room to see Judge Pope on business, who at that moment was passing on his way to his own room on the floor above, and retired.

Mr. Vallandigham had then only one auditor and spectator—Mr. McBurney.

"You see, Mr. McBurney, how I hold this pistol?"

"Yes."

"Very well, now, Myers drew his out this way, and as the muzzle came up to hereabout he pulled the trigger."

Mr. Vallandigham held the muzzle of his pistol against the right side of his abdomen, at a point almost exactly corresponding with that where Myers received the bullet, and to the infinite astonishment of Mr. McBurney and himself, an explosion took place, and the rash experimenter exclaimed:

"Oh! murder, I am shot."

The terrible situation was realized in a moment by both. Mr. Vallandigham tore open his garments and Mr. McBurney summoned assistance.

"What a foolish thing to do," remarked the wounded man, as he pointed to a little red spot on his skin. "I took hold of the wrong pistol, and that's the result."

The explosion and the call for assistance soon filled the room, the hall in front, and the stairway with excited people, and in much less time than it takes to tell it half the population of Lebanon knew that Mr. Vallandigham was accidentally shot.

Drs. L. S. Scoville and Isaac L. Drake of that place were there within a few moments after the accident occurred, and telegrams were dispatched for Professor W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, and Dr. J. C. Reeve, of Dayton, the family physician of Mr. Vallandigham.

But their efforts did not avail, and Vallandigham died the next morning at a quarter to ten.

After the jury had been charged by Judge Pope, they retired, and were out for twenty-four hours, but were unable to agree. Mr. McBurney and Judge Wilson, two of McGehean's attorneys, procured thirty-nine affidavits stating that he could not get a fair trial in the county. This being presented to Judge Pope, he allowed McGehean another change of venue, sending him to Dayton, Montgomery County. He was accordingly taken there and placed in jail.

When the trial came on, the evidence was substantially that given before, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. McGehean's counsel applied for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence, and that one of the jurors (Buchweiler) had perjured himself when he swore his mind was not made up when selected. Judge McKemy set the verdict aside, and granted another trial. This took place the December following. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The return of McGehean was attended with a commotion. No sooner was it known that he had reached home than a feeling was manifested against him. In the afternoon handbills appeared on the streets, denouncing the courts, the law, and the rings, and saying that society must protect itself. A meeting, therefore, was called for that evening at seven o'clock. Many regarded this as an intimation for McGehean to leave, and an indignation

meeting had already been held at Port Union. The meeting was composed of well known and influential men, and passed resolutions denouncing his acquittal as an outrage, and ordering him not to remain in Hamilton. But in the meantime McGehean had departed, and for some time his home was in Cincinnati. When he came back, he opened a drinking-place.

Tom McGehean was assassinated in his saloon a little while before midnight on Sunday, June 13, 1875.

This saloon was a two-story frame on Basin Street, between Third Street and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, and opposite Giffen's lumber yard.

McGehean had closed his place for the night, and after drinking on Basin Street, west of Third, had returned to his own saloon in company with two men that he might "treat" them at his own bar.

The party entered the saloon and McGehean had turned on the gas and had stepped behind the bar to set out the liquor, when the shots were fired that ended his career.

There was a vacant lot on the west side of the saloon and a window opened here directly behind the bar. This window was protected by ordinary closed shutters, with diamond-shaped apertures near the top for the admission of light. The shutters were closed and fastened; the distance from the ground to the openings in the top of the shutters was about eight feet.

Either before McGehean entered his saloon at midnight Sunday night, or immediately after the party had entered, a small spring wagon was dragged before this window, from which the assassin, resting his weapon on the diamond-shaped aperture in the shutter, was enabled to take a deliberate aim at his victim. He was distant from him scarcely six feet, and the weapon was discharged with such deadly effect that McGehean fell struck with eleven large buckshot. Three of these large buckshot severed the jugular vein in as many places, killing him almost instantly.

He staggered out from the bar and fell a few feet from it. The discharge of the gun was heard some distance away, and on Nate Wood, John Johnson, and Prosecuting Attorney Vallandigham reaching the saloon, McGehean was found stark dead on the floor with his revolver, which he had mechanically drawn, by his side. The two by-standers fled the moment the firing occurred, each thinking that McGehean was the assailant and they the intended victims. Their evidence before the coroner's jury gave no clue that would lead to the discovery of the assassin, nor has any information been elicited that would throw any light on this point.

McGehean was buried at nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

So ended the last scene of the tragedy. The man had many enemies, and they finally avenged themselves on him. The town for many years had been the scene of murders and brawls, but has since much improved.

Mason S. Hamilton, who was city solicitor of Hamil-

ton for two years, committed suicide at the Soldier's Home last Fall. He was born in 1835; was captain of Company H, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, during the last war; was county surveyor from 1870 to 1873, and city solicitor from 1875 to 1877. He was admitted to the Soldier's Home in September, 1879. His health had been bad for years, and was the cause of the act.

Judge Elliott, of the District Court, on Saturday, April 20, 1878, announced the death of George J. Smith, formerly a member of this bar and court.

On motion of Thomas Millikin the court appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect touching the character of the deceased. Thomas Millikin, Thomas Moore, and S. Z. Gard were appointed the committee, and their report, which is as follows, was read, adopted, and ordered spread upon the minutes of the court:

"The court and bar of Butler County have learned with sincere sorrow of the death, at his home in Lebanon, of Honorable George J. Smith. The deceased was for many years a distinguished lawyer at this bar, and was also for many years the presiding judge of our Court of Common Pleas. He was the contemporary of Thomas Corwin, John Woods, Thomas Ross, William Bebb, Elijah Vance, John B. Weller, John M. Millikin, and Lewis D. Campbell, all lawyers of the olden time, men of ability and learning, whose names have honored our profession. Judge Smith was the last of the Butler County lawyers. He was a lawyer of extensive and accurate learning in his profession, of sound discriminating judgment, cautious, prudent, careful, amiable, eminently just and honorable both to his clients and adversaries. No man ever practiced law at the Butler County bar with a better reputation for integrity and ability than George J. Smith. As a judge he was learned, patient, painstaking, laborious, and honest. He was pre-eminently fitted for his position. He died at an advanced age, with an unspotted reputation, having lived a useful and unsullied life, leaving behind him no recollection that he would wish to blot out."

Among those whose names are preserved of the bar in 1871 are C. S. Curtis, C. S. Symmes, A. P. Hume, A. W. Eckert, W. W. Pardee, R. B. Davidson, P. H. Kunkler, and A. W. Scott.

RAILROADS.

THE idea of a railroad early took possession of the imagination of the dwellers in Butler County. By the Miami Canal they had been placed in connection with the East, but the progress was still very slow. The earliest projected road that benefited Hamilton and Cincinnati was the Mad River and Lake Erie, and it was also the first built. Its charter was granted January 5, 1832,

and it was authorized to construct a railroad from Dayton to Sandusky. To New York, Albany, and Buffalo, said a Buffalo paper of 1835, the Mad River Railroad was of vital importance. There was a road then being constructed from Schenectady to Utica. "This done, to say nothing of a railroad from Utica to this city, the matter of a journey from New York to Cincinnati will stand thus:

"From New York to Albany, five P. M. to six A. M. next day, by boat; Albany to Utica, nine A. M. to five P. M., by railroad; Utica to Buffalo, four A. M. to six A. M. second day, by stage; Buffalo to Sandusky, nine A. M. to nine A. M., third day; Sandusky to Cincinnati, ten A. M. to nine A. M. next day: In all four days and five nights.

"Thus much for time, now for expense.

From New York to Albany,	\$1 00
Albany to Utica,	3 00
Utica to Buffalo,	8 00
Buffalo to Sandusky,	4 00
Sandusky to Cincinnati,	6 00
Total,	\$22 00

"Such, we believe, will cover the distance when conveyance shall have been completed. From Cincinnati to New Orleans, and the whole intermediate distance of navigation, by the largest steamboats, is at no season interrupted by a want of water. The Mad River Railroad from Sandusky to Dayton once completed there, and the travel from the lower Mississippi to New York, with much of the business that now stops short of the latter city, will be brought through by this route. We venture the prediction that a daily line of steamboats between Buffalo and Sandusky will find full employment to convey to and from the railroad the people that will pass upon it after it shall be in full operation."

The Little Miami Railroad was the first to touch Cincinnati from the north. Construction was begun in 1837, but progressed slowly. It was open for traffic from Cincinnati to Milford in December, 1842, to Xenia in 1845, and to Springfield in 1846.

It is probable the original idea of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad was Henry S. Earhart's. At any rate, he was the first one who did any thing towards putting it into execution. According to his own account, he suggested it to John Woods, then the great man of Hamilton, one who always kept his eyes open for any thing to improve the town or neighborhood. Mr. Woods took an active interest in the matter, and with Mr. Earhart obtained subscriptions enough to make a temporary survey. The sums offered varied from three dollars to forty-five, and the aggregate was intended to be used simply to pay the expenses of the men employed. The engineers were to receive nothing. John W. Erwin, then as now a prominent engineer of this city, was engaged to go with the party, but could not join them until they reached Carthage. Mr. Earhart had with

him his sons, Martin and James, who drew no compensation. George R. Bigham ran the compass line. The men tented out, and were provided for by a commissary, Henry Auchey.

The beginning of the surveying trip was from the end of Third Street. They crossed the ponds at the south part of the town, and laid their course in the direction in which Jones's Station now lies. Mr. Jones had not then taken up his residence in that locality. They camped there the second day. It was all woods, and they staked their way through every hundred feet. There were few settlers along the route at that time. At Jones's Station Dr. Close, of Springdale, since dead, met the surveying party. He wanted them to run their investigating line so as to take in Springdale. Mr. Earhart told him that the land there was much higher than he could get by another route; that he could make an easier road than by way of Springdale. He insisted, however, and so they ran a line taking the eastern side of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Pike, and coming into Carthage by the way of where the county Poor House is now. Between Hamilton and Jones's they had occasion to go through a corn-field. They were as careful as they could be, bending the corn one side in the rows in order to run their line. The owner came out and said:

"What are you doing here? Is that you, Mr. Earhart?"

"Yes," he answered, "it is I, and I am running a railroad line from Hamilton to Cincinnati."

"Well," said the farmer, "I think they had better send you to the lunatic asylum."

From Carthage down they followed the Millcreek Valley, substantially as the road is now. Near the valley the line crossed the creek and struck into Freeman Street, the whole distance measuring twenty-two miles and a fraction. The termination, as they designed it, was in the neighborhood of where Lincoln Park is now.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company was chartered on the 2d of March, 1846, having solicited a charter as the Cincinnati and Hamilton Railroad Company, its present corporate name being conferred by Charles Anderson, then a member of the Legislature from Dayton, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the State. He did this without conference with those interested. The original incorporators were as follows:

John McLean, Samuel Fosdick, John C. Wright, Jacob Burnet, Josiah Lawrence, Jacob Strader, and George P. Torrence, of Hamilton County; John Woods, William Bebb, Lewis D. Campbell, John W. Erwin, Charles K. Smith, Aaron L. Schenck, Francis J. Tytus, Abner Enoch, Dr. Andrew Campbell, Samuel Dick, George L. Wrenn, Solomon Banker, and John M. Millikin, of Butler County; Jacob Zimmer, C. N. Huber, Lewis Hasselman, Perry Pease, Alexander Grimes, Daniel Beckel, J. D. Phillips, Jonathan Harshman, H. S. Gurekle, James C. Negley, Samuel Rohrer, and Edward

W. Davies, of Montgomery County, and John D. Mullison, John G. Law, George L. Denise, O. H. Schenck, Joseph H. Brown, Aaron R. Earhart, and Denise Denise, of Warren County.

In 1849 the capital stock was increased to \$2,500,000, and October 12, 1864, to \$3,000,000. In 1866 it was increased to \$3,500,000. The original charter was prepared by John Woods and Lewis D. Campbell, who from the beginning were the chief men. The first meeting of incorporators was held at the Pearl Street House, in Cincinnati, in 1847, when Lewis D. Campbell was elected president. Not long after, actual work began.

On the 9th of December, in that year, the principal part of the survey of the final location of the above road had been made, and the estimates of the engineer received. The route chosen was thought to be shorter and on more favorable ground than was at first expected, and, therefore, involving much less expenditure. A large part of the road was level, the greater part of the grades requiring only from one to five feet elevation to the mile. The highest elevation was thirty feet to the mile, and this extended over a space of but four and a quarter or five miles. The road ready for the superstructure it was estimated could be built for \$48,673, and the entire road of single track, with turn-outs, etc., for \$80,000. For \$90,000 persons were then ready to contract. The distance is twenty-one and a half miles. The expense which the construction of the road involved was about half that at which the eastern roads were built.

Mr. Campbell on the 30th of March, 1848, issued the following advertisement:

"RAILROAD LETTING.

"Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned in Hamilton, on Saturday, April 29th, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., and at the office of King & Anderson, Esquires, Third Street, in Cincinnati, on Monday, May 1st, between the same hours, for the grading and masonry of so much of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad as lies between the point at which the two turnpike roads unite immediately below Hamilton, and the point at which the line of the road crosses the road to Lockland.

"The work will be staked off in sections of proper length, and specifications prepared for examination on the 20th of April. The engineer will be on the line to give such explanations as bidders may desire, and the undersigned will be in attendance on the days above mentioned for the purpose of giving such information as may be required in relation to the terms and conditions of the contracts.

"L. D. CAMPBELL,

"President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

Railroad Company.

"P. S.—It is hoped that the work on the south end of the road also will be ready for letting in a short time."

Mr. Campbell was elected that year to Congress, and was succeeded as president by S. S. L'Houmedieu before October, 1848. DeGraff, a noted railroad contractor, built the road. Dayton subscribed little or nothing, as

the road in the first place was to be constructed from Hamilton to Cincinnati. It was not long before the work came almost to a standstill because subscriptions could not be obtained to the capital stock, and it was thought in Cincinnati that if forty men could be obtained to subscribe each ten thousand dollars the additional money could be borrowed. These names were procured, and Mr. L'Houmedieu went to New York and obtained the additional capital. Campbell had had much difficulty in making them believe in Cincinnati that there would be enough business to take a loaded train each way every day.

The "First Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company" gave a good account of the condition and prospects of this work. The location of the entire section between Cincinnati and Hamilton had been finally and definitely made, and the right of way secured on all but a few unimportant links near this city. A donation had been made by Jacob Hoffman of five acres of land in Cumminsville for a passenger station, workshops, etc. Nearly five acres had been obtained by the company, in fee, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in Cincinnati, east of the Whitewater Canal, for a passenger and miscellaneous freight station.

At Hamilton sixteen acres had been granted for depots by Messrs. Bebb, Woods, Campbell, and Erwin. In addition several small tracts of land deemed necessary for the uses of the road had been offered between Hamilton and Cincinnati. The first section was a fraction over twenty-five miles in length. Of this section twelve miles had a grade from level to ten feet per mile, and thirteen miles from ten to twenty feet per mile; eighteen miles of it ran straight lines, and one-fourth of a mile described a curve, with less than 3,800 feet radius.

The embankments were nineteen feet wide, single track, and the excavations twenty feet at the sub-grade line. The earth work was to be covered with good gravel two feet deep and twelve feet wide. The masonry was all to be of a strong and permanent character; the bridges, of Howe's improved plan; the superstructure, of locust cross sleepers; the T rail, of the most approved pattern, weighing sixty-five pounds to the lineal yard. From Hamilton to Dayton several routes had, on the 23d of May, 1850, undergone preliminary surveys, one of which would be chosen at an early day, and the right of way secured. Between Hamilton and Dayton no curve was required with a radius of less than 5,730 feet to the mile. The length of this section of the work was thirty-four miles, more than three-fourths of which would be straight lines. With reference to other tracks, which would inevitably run into this main and substantial trunk, the report said:

"The board are happy to add that, as the certainty of the early completion of our road through this great avenue to the city became apparent during the past sea-

son, other lines of railroads naturally falling into it have been projected, and several of them put under contract. The Mad River and Lake Erie Company are pressing forward their road to meet us at Dayton, which will unquestionably be completed before our road can be. The Columbus and Xenia Company obtained from the last Legislature a charter for extending their road to Dayton. This work will soon be constructed. The Greenville road is entirely graded. From Hamilton to Eaton, up the valley of Seven-Mile, has been let to responsible and efficient contractors, and is believed will be graded during the present season. A careful survey of a continuation of the road from Eaton to Richmond has just been completed, demonstrating that a most favorable line can be located between these towns, requiring a maximum grade of only twenty-five feet to the mile. Surveys have also been made from Hamilton up the valley of Four-Mile, and thence through Connersville to Rushville. Both these latter branches, passing up beautiful valleys to the table-lands, with an almost imperceptible grade, aim at Indianapolis, where they cross the Madison and Bellefontaine roads at right angles, and meet numerous other connections, among which are the roads to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, and to Chicago, *via* Lafayette, parts of both which lines are in progress of construction."

The following is a statement of the earnings of the first year by its secretary. The earnings for the month of October, 1852, were over thirty thousand dollars. The abstract is as follows:

EARNINGS OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON
RAILROAD COMPANY FOR TWELVE MONTHS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

	Number Passengers	Passenger Earnings.	Freight Earnings.	Total.
October, 1851, . .	18,186	\$16,306	\$532	\$16,838
November, . . .	13,716	11,862	608	12,441
December, . . .	14,493	11,415	4,888	16,334
January, 1852, .	11,401	8,736	6,008	14,745
February, . . .	12,311	9,893	4,377	14,270
March,	16,265	13,557	5,509	19,067
April,	17,088	14,314	6,166	20,481
May,	18,096	15,386	7,314	22,701
June,	19,389	16,345	7,781	24,096
July,	22,581	17,768	8,532	26,301
August,	19,733	15,458	9,552	25,611
September, . . .	20,981	16,943	12,194	29,138
	204,198	\$167,950	\$73,467	\$241,427

Of the above earnings, \$219,548 was local, and \$21,877 was through business.

When it is considered, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of that date, that the road had made no pretensions during the year (owing to the want of first-class steamers from Sandusky and the flat-bar rail on part of the Mad River road between Sandusky and Springfield) to compete for through travel, the success of the first year's business must be gratifying to those who take an interest in such improvements. The Hamilton and Eaton road, connecting with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at

Hamilton, had only been in partial operation twenty-seven miles for a few months. By the close of that year it would be open to Richmond. Early in March, 1853, the Greenville and Bellefontaine roads would unite at Union, giving uninterrupted railroad connection between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Lafayette. About the same time the Toledo and Norwalk road would be open to Bellevue, connecting the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, through the Mad River road, with Toledo and Chicago. From these sources a large accession of freight and travel might be expected. Before the opening of Spring navigation the Mad River and Lake Erie road would be completely relaid with T rail, fully ballasted, and would then, in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, make one of the most pleasant routes eastward. The companies forming the line would have ready two of the fastest and safest steamers which ever made their appearance on the lakes.

An important decision was made by the board of directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton company, at a regular meeting, which would give much satisfaction to the business community generally, and tend to lessen the cost of transportation between Cincinnati and all portions of North-eastern Indiana. The board, with a view to accommodate all the Indiana railroads, built and to be built, entered into an agreement with the several roads forming the line from Cincinnati to Chicago to lay down a second track as far as Hamilton, on the narrow or Indiana gauge, by the time the line was finished to Logansport; and the several roads agreed to form an exclusive connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road for twenty years.

The first ticket was sold on the 19th of September, 1851, at Hamilton, by Henry S. Earhart. The office was at that time in a brick house, at the corner of Caldwell and Fourth Streets. Mr. Earhart remained ticket agent for more than twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his son.

The number of tickets sold by Mr. Earhart for the north and south line alone, during November and December, 1852, was 4,880, or precisely eighty per day—an increase of 1,078 over November and December, 1851. The number sold during January and half of February was 4,186, or ninety per day. The number sold at Cincinnati for Hamilton during the Winter was about one-third greater than that of tickets sold for Dayton.

Recently there has been a practical consolidation between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and more recently still an attempt at organic union. Of the exact status of this we are not advised.

There are upwards of twenty miles of rail on this road proper, within the county, and eleven stations. Jones's is the first one on entering from the south; and then

follow Smith's, Schenck's, Lindenwald, Hamilton, North Hamilton, Overpeck's, Busenbark's, Trenton, Middletown, and Poast-town.

The Eaton road followed next. It was laid out by John W. Erwin in the Winter of 1849. Henry S. Earhart was an assistant. It follows the line of Seven-Mile Creek, and goes through Seven-Mile, Collinsville, and Somerville.

John Woods took an active part in the building of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, of which he became president, on retiring from the office of auditor of state. Previous to the second election, after Mr. Woods became president, many of the stockholders had wished a branch road to be constructed from Eaton to Piqua, which was opposed by Mr. Woods. This lost him his election.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Company is the successor to the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, which was chartered February 8, 1847, with authority to construct a railroad from Eaton, Preble County, by such route as the directors might select, to Hamilton, Butler County.

November 1, 1864, the Eaton and Hamilton Company leased that part of the Richmond and Miami Railway extending from the point of connection on the State line to the junction or switch about two miles east of Richmond. Becoming financially embarrassed, suit was brought against it in the Butler County Common Pleas Court, by Joseph B. Varann, for foreclosure of mortgage. Pending the proceedings, the company was reorganized, and on the 3d of May, 1866, the new arrangement was perfected by filing certificates with the secretary of state, the new company assuming the name of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago Railroad Company. On February 19, 1869, the company leased its road in perpetuity to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

The Junction Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Indiana February 15, 1848, for the construction of a road from Rushville, through Connersville and Oxford, to Hamilton, with the permission of the State of Ohio. March 8, 1849, the Ohio Legislature passed an act granting the right of way. Other companies were merged and leased, until the road is now known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Indianapolis Railroad.

John Woods became president of this road after retiring from the Eaton road, to the prosecution of which he bent all his energies to bear, and much of its early success was owing to him. He held his office until the period of his death, half a dozen years.

In 1853 the president of this road made his first annual report to the stockholders. We draw upon it for the following information concerning the progress of the work.

An amount of stock which was deemed sufficient to

warrant a commencement of the undertaking was obtained, and, an arrangement having been made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company which secured the completion of the whole road from Rushville to Hamilton, the division from College Corner to Connersville was put under contract in January for the grading, masonry, and bridging. The work was taken in sections and subdivisions by efficient, responsible contractors, at prices much below the rates at which other Western roads had been obliged to pay.

In June a contract was made with Messrs. Bates and Neal, experienced and energetic railroad builders, for the grading and masonry of the division extending from Connersville to Rushville. This was comparatively the most expensive division of the road. On the 2d of August the remaining divisions, from Hamilton to College Corner and from Rushville to Indianapolis, were put under contract for the construction of the grade and masonry. The division from Hamilton to College Corner was awarded to William Higdon, and from Rushville to Indianapolis to Messrs. Craycraft, Williams, and Ryan.

The superstructure of the bridges on the second division was awarded to Messrs. Tymon and Rindge, who executed a contract for building the bridges on the plan known as Thayer's Patent Truss Bridge. Bids were also received for building the bridges upon the other divisions. Contracts were made to furnish the cross-ties upon the whole road from College Corner to Indianapolis, and bids received for delivering the cross-ties upon the division from Hamilton to College Corner.

The first division from Hamilton to College Corner was awarded to William Higdon on the 2d of August. The work was not begun until September, and then was vigorously prosecuted. The foundations of the piers and abutments for the bridge over the Miami at Hamilton were excavated, and the timber and masonry put down during the period of extreme low water, and the masonry raised as high as it was safe to be during the Winter. The whole amount of work done on this division was more than thirty thousand dollars. A large force was still at work on this part of the road.

The second division, from Connersville to the State line, was put under contract in January. Nearly three-fourths of the work on this part of the road had been done, amounting to one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

The work on the third division, which extended from Connersville to Rushville, had been commenced. The clearing and grading of the fourth division, extending from Rushville to Indianapolis, was begun by Messrs. Craycraft, Williams, and Ryan at several points.

The whole amount of the work performed up to that time was two hundred and forty thousand dollars. The estimates were regularly paid to the contractors, and a considerable sum advanced to them on account of the

January estimates. The divisions from Hamilton to Connersville would be completed in less than one year.

On Saturday, the 4th of June, 1859, the road was opened to Oxford, and two trains of eighteen or twenty cars started at half-past ten o'clock from Hamilton, with about one thousand passengers, to visit the terminus of the road. Upon arriving at the Oxford depot, they were met by a delegation of citizens of that town, headed by Marshal Matson and the Oxford band, when a procession was formed, which marched down to the college campus, where a collation was served. The immense gathering was addressed by Dr. Hall, president of the Miami University, in an appropriate and pleasant manner. The doctor was followed by William H. Miller, the energetic president of the Junction Railroad Company, with whose remarks all appeared to be well pleased.

The Junction road was completed as far as College Corner, twenty miles from Hamilton, and the first passenger train passed through at the end of November, 1859. A pleasant company of excursionists had been hastily collected for the "opening." They made the trip without any marked incident, but with much jollity and merriment. As far as completed, the work was of the best and most substantial kind.

The Junction Railroad crosses the river at Hamilton over a handsome bridge. It is, including its culverts and embankments, two thousand and sixty-five feet long, although the main bridge, where it crosses the Miami, is but seven hundred feet long, and is supported by four arches of one hundred and seventy feet each. It is covered with Mosely's corrugated iron, and is fifty feet above low-water mark. The viaduct at the west end is six hundred and sixty-five feet long, crosses three streets at the tops of the houses, and has seventeen arches built of Dayton stone. The grade from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot for four miles west, to the summit level, is sixty-five feet to the mile. The engineering of this magnificent superstructure was done by John S. Earhart.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company runs through the eastern portion of the county, going nearly north and south. Its original name here was the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway Company, and it was incorporated by filing a certificate of organization in the office of the secretary of state on the 9th of September, 1870. The road was to extend through the counties of Clarke, Montgomery, Greene, Warren, Butler, and Hamilton. It was projected to form, in connection with other roads already constructed, a trunk-line between the Eastern cities and Cincinnati, starting at Cincinnati. The road was constructed from Ludlow Grove to Dayton, a distance of 18.50 miles, and the remainder of the original route had been already built.

The Cincinnati Northern runs for a mile through the southeast corner of Union Township.

ARCHÆOLOGY.*

A STRANGE race of people, known to the archæologist as "the Mound-builders," who once inhabited the central portion of the United States, has left the evidences of its habitation throughout every part of Butler County. With the exception of Ross County, no other place within the State of Ohio contains so many remains of antiquity.

In order to further the study of this lost race, the scientists have divided the earth-works into two general classes, namely, inclosures and mounds; and these again embrace a variety of works diverse in form and designed for different purposes. The first is characterized by circumvallations, embankments, or walls, and include fortifications or places of defense, sacred inclosures, and numerous miscellaneous works, mostly symmetrical in structure. They vary in size, ranging from one to four hundred acres. The walls are composed of surface material, clay, or stone, and vary in height from one to thirty feet.

Under the second head we have the true mound-buildings, which constitute a wonderful system, embracing what has been specifically designated temple, sacrificial, sepulchral, symbolical, and mounds of observation, varying in height from three to ninety feet. The temple mounds are regular in form, of large dimensions, are chiefly truncated, having graded avenues or spiral pathways leading to their summits. Those called sacrificial invariably occur either within, or else in the immediate vicinity of, inclosures, and are regularly constructed in uniform layers of earth, sand, and gravel, disposed alternately in strata conformable to the shape of the mound, thus covering an altar composed of burnt clay or stone, upon which are the remains of the sacrifices. The sepulchral mound is a simple cone heaped over the remains of some chief personage. The symbolical mounds are gigantic bass-reliefs formed on the surface of the ground, and representing both animate and inanimate objects. The mounds of observation are so called on account of their location on high hills, which give a commanding view either of the river valleys, or else the surrounding country.

Taking the system of earth-works for which this people is noted, no spot could be better adapted for their various wants than that embraced within the limits of Butler County. If, as it has been supposed, these people were tillers of the soil, then we have here the broad valley of the Miami, notably that portion which stretches out and embraces the rich arable lands adjoining the creeks known as Seven-Mile and Nine-Mile, which would furnish them a soil scarcely surpassed in its fertility. Should danger encounter them in the shape of a formi-

*By J. P. MacLean.

dable enemy, the bold headlands, here and there jutting out into the valleys, present great natural advantages for defense; and upon the many hills signal stations could be erected in order to warn the quiet cultivators of the soil when a predatory band was at hand.

The evidence is accumulative that this county must have long been one of the permanent seats of the Mound-builders. This is especially shown in the great number of earth-works and the abundance of implements which have been found. It may be safely stated that nearly every foot of ground has yielded up some relic belonging to a past race of people. That all these belong to the mound-building epoch, no one would affirm; but, taken in connection with works known to belong to that age, or time, it may be claimed that a large proportion of the relics should be assigned to that distinctive race. The same kind and variety of implements found in various parts of the State and in the immediate vicinity of earth structures also occur here. Archæological cabinets have been, and are still being, rapidly formed, almost wholly composed of relics picked up within the county. Nearly all the large collections have been sold, many of them passing out of the State.

The mounds number not less than two hundred and fifty, varying in height from two feet to forty-three. Only two kinds or varieties of mounds are definitely known to be in this county; namely, mounds of observation and sepulture. Some have been obliterated by the plow, others remain undisturbed, and a few have the forest-trees still growing upon them. The mounds of observation range upon the west bank of the Miami, and the most conspicuous hills are crowned with these works. The hills on the eastern side are not dotted with them, for the reason that the sides are more sloping; besides, they do not command as fine a view of the valley as those on the western side.

The largest of all the mounds within the county is that in Madison Township, located on the land of Joseph Henry, section 19. It is forty-three feet high, and contains nearly twenty-five thousand feet of clay. From its position and height it must have been the principal watch-tower for the people of the surrounding country, and the one which received the signals from the great Mound near Miamisburg. Ross Township presents an interesting group situated on section 21. Here we have a group of four mounds, the largest about twenty-six feet high. Removed from them a distance of a few rods are two more. The largest might have been used as a signal station; but the smaller mounds would apparently discredit this supposition.

The works of inclosure are sixteen in number, located on section 36, Oxford; section 3, Milford; sections 14, 30, Wayne; section 4, St. Clair; section 22, Reily; sections 34, 13, 12, Ross; sections 8, 15, 10, 16, Fairfield; sections 14, 8, 9, Union Townships. These works have been more or less disturbed by the white man,

while two have been entirely obliterated. Fortunately these two received a careful survey while yet covered with forest-trees, so that their dimensions are still known. An interesting inclosure, belonging to the class called sacred, occurred partly in section 9, Union, and section 15, Fairfield Townships. It was carefully surveyed May 7, 1842, by John W. Erwin and James McBride. This group of works was composed of four circles and an oval. The main work was situated just east of and touching the township line. It was an exact circle, two hundred and thirty-one feet in diameter. When first discovered the embankment was fully three feet above the natural surface of the ground. As the accompanying ditch within the embankment was two feet deep, consequently the perpendicular height of the wall was five feet from the bottom of the excavation. East of this inclosure, and removed a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight feet, was another, eighty-six feet in diameter. In a direction S. 15° W. from the last-named work, a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight feet was another work of the same dimensions; namely, eighty-six feet in diameter, and exactly the same distance from the main work as the former. North-west of the center or main work, a distance of sixty-six feet, was another circle, thirty-three feet in diameter. The township line passed directly through it, dividing it into halves. Adjoining and touching this was another inclosure of an oval form, one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and eighty in diameter. All of the smaller works were also accompanied with the interior ditch, eighteen inches in depth, with the surrounding embankment two feet above the natural surface of the ground. The material composing the embankment was a bright yellow clay, different from that appearing on the surface of the surrounding ground. It is more than probable that communications once existed throughout from one work to the other, possibly composed of timber. As only the main work was accompanied by a gateway, it might also be inferred that the works were never completed according to the original design.

One of the most interesting and the most noted of all the earth-works of Butler County is that known as "Fortified Hill," located on section 12, Ross Township, on the farms of Clarke Lane and David Descombas, three miles south of the town of Hamilton. The work occurs on the summit of the most elevated hill in that vicinity. The hill is a short distance from the river, surrounded on all sides, save a narrow space at the north, by deep ravines, and rising to a height of two hundred and fifty feet above the stream. It juts out into the valley, thus constituting a spur, which, with its steep sides, makes it an inviting place for a stronghold to a primitive people. From the line of fortification the hill is sloping, but becomes gradually steeper as the bottom of the ravines is reached. The embankment, composed of a stiff clay mingled with stone, and having a height

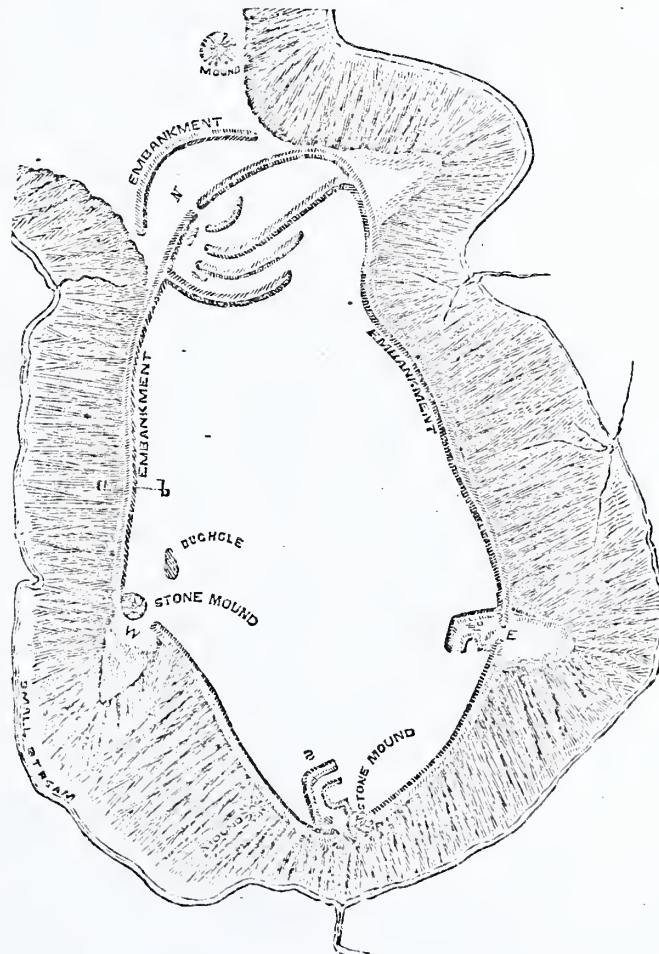
of five feet by thirty-five feet base, skirting along the brow of the hill, and generally conforming to its outline, incloses an area of a little over sixteen acres, the interior of which gradually rises to the height of twenty-six feet above the base of the wall. The wall has no accompanying ditch, the material composing it having probably been taken up from the surface, or else from the "dug-holes" which occur at various points within the walls. The line of wall has four gateways—as may be seen from the accompanying engraving—each twenty feet wide, one at the northern division, and the others at the south, but respectively facing the four points of the compass. These gateways are all faced or protected on the interior by dug-holes or excavations, some of which are sixty feet over, and now filled up with mud to a depth of ten or eleven feet. Three of the gateways are completely covered with inner lines of embankment, the most intricate one being the one at the north, and marked N in the engraving. This part of the fort has long been under cultivation, while the southern portion is still covered with forest-trees. Notwithstanding the fact that the plow has been doing its work, all the lines at the north are distinctly visible. The wall beyond the north gateway, yet covering it, is now leveled, although not a weed or blade of grass will grow upon it, thus apparently shaming man for this unnecessary act of vandalism.

Within the main lines, and covering the gateway, are four other walls, thus not only protecting the gateway, but also rendering this point in the fortification almost impregnable against the assault of an enemy. The gateways E and S belong to that method of fortification known as Tlascan. The former opens upon a parapet, and the other was partly protected by a stone mound. Within the gateway, at W, was formerly a stone mound eight feet in height, which was removed by the farmers in that vicinity for building purposes. Thirty rods north of gateway N is a mound seven feet high, composed of mingled earth and stone. In 1836 this mound was ten feet in height. Since then it has been several times partially excavated, and a

quantity of stone taken out, all of which showed the action of fire. The mound was probably used as a signal station; and indications prove it had been frequently used. A mound also occurs at the south, in close proximity to the wall. It has never been disturbed, is finely rounded, and hidden by the underbrush.

The outlines, as well as the position, declare the distinctive character of this work. That it was constructed as a place of defense needs no elaborate argument; for every detail of its structure fully shows it. The method of fortifying shows wonderful military skill; for every avenue is thoroughly protected, and the principal ap-

proach is guarded by four walls, with the addition of two supplementary walls. Should the exterior crescent wall be successfully assaulted, and even the gateway carried by an enemy, still the fortress is yet protected by a system of defense which would more or less confuse an enemy, thus giving advantage to the defenders. Add to this the fact that the walls are so arranged that but very few could pass between the lines abreast, which in a hand-to-hand encounter would be of disadvantage to the assaulting party. If these walls were additionally strengthened by means of palisades, then the formidable character of the work would readily appear. To be appreciated, the fort should be seen. From the summit of the hill near the southern part of the inclosure the chieftain could take his stand and behold every movement of the en-



emy without. Thus he could guard and direct his forces according to the movement of the foe. He could also cast his eye, and, by means of certain signals, communicate with the people belonging to six other inclosures, all in full view.

Traces of the Indian are numerous, but there is no positive knowledge of his villages, although two encampments in Ross Township are known. Indian graves are frequently met with in excavating for gravel.

An Archaeological Society was formed in Hamilton in 1879, but is not now in active existence. Its cabinet is in the rooms of the Lane Library.

TOPOGRAPHY.

WITHIN its extreme limits Butler County embraces a territory twenty-five miles east and west, by nineteen miles north and south, its average limits being not far from twenty-four and one-half miles by eighteen. The secretary of state's report for 1878 gives the acreage of the county at 291,990, which is 5,500 acres more than the average of the other eighty-seven counties of the State. This land lies in the valley formed by the divergence of the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It presents many interesting topographical features. There was at some time in the unrecorded past a terrific struggle of natural forces in this valley. During the period of glacial action, the ice mountains wound their slow course, and cut a path on their way to the sea.

The evidences of this are abundant, and are to be seen in the outcroppings on the banks of the numerous streams which find their outlet in the Great Miami River.

The average breadth of this valley is twelve miles. The eastern divide skirts the borders of Warren and Hamilton Counties; the western divide runs nearly parallel with the eastern, beginning with the high lands of Montgomery County, and attaining its greatest elevation towards the north. The boundaries of this valley are sharply defined, and can be easily traced by the unassisted eye. This fact will recur to any one, who, from the crest along which the Dayton Short Line Railroad passes, has cast a glance westwardly, or who, from the height between Millville and Darrrtown, has looked eastward to the ridge which separates the Ohio and Little Miami Rivers from the Great Miami Valley. A view from either of these vantage points is one of surpassing loveliness. In Spring the verdure is refreshing in its tints, the slopes have enough of forest to relieve the monotony of a dead landscape, while the fields of starting grain, to use a rounded period of Edward Everett, "appear as if nature had spread a carpet fit to be pressed by the footsteps of her descending God." If one seeks natural beauties he has not far to go, and yet it is probably true that most people have given scarcely a thought to the riches of beauty so lavishly spread around them. If one will take his stand on a Summer evening on the hills southeast of Hamilton, looking over the valley toward Port Union, and survey its fields of ripening grain, he will see a picture such as no artist could transfer to canvas. On the road between Hamilton and Middletown, on the east side of the Miami River, there are several points of observation from which the prospect is equally beautiful. Among these may be mentioned the views near the residences of Philip Hughes and Peter Shafor, looking westward, or from Kennedy's farm, about two miles from Hamilton, on the west side of the river. The traveler by the Junction Railroad to Oxford, if observant,

will, just before arriving at McGonigle's Station, catch a swift glimpse of the peaceful vale in which Millville rests like a gem in a setting of rare excellence.

From the heights around Oxford the forest and the cleared upland rise and swell or fall away in graceful undulations that fill the eye and the heart with a sense of graceful beauty and perpetual delight. If the old saying be true, that "an undevout astronomer is mad," then it will be equally true to assert that he who has lived among such beauties and has been unobservant, is unworthy the gifts so freely spread before him. If the reader will consult the map of Butler County printed in this volume, he will see that the Miami River begins its course in the extreme northeastern border, and thence cuts diagonally through, leaving the county at its southwestern border. As the crow flies this distance is thirty miles, but in the meanderings of the river it is probably forty-five to fifty miles. A glance at the general lay of the land within this valley shows it to be in harmony with the general pitch of the surface south of the great divide which separates the waters that flow into the lakes, and thence to the north Atlantic Ocean, from these waters which seek the warmer elime of the south, and thence flow northward through that greatest of all rivers, the Gulf Stream, to again meet after a long separation. The observer will also note that the courses of all streams flowing into the Great Miami is from north-west to south-east on the westward side of the river. This direction is likewise in conformity with the slope of the country, but on the east side of the river we find an anomalous hydrographic condition. While on the westward side Cotton Run, Seven-Mile, Four-Mile, Indian Creek, and other tributaries of the Miami flow in a natural course, the largest tributary on the eastward side within Butler County, in defiance of all natural law, appears to run up hill. Gregory's Creek has its sources in the lands of Union Township, and thence flows northwestwardly and empties into the Miami near Lesoudsville. So also Pleasant Run, which has its source beyond the borders of Hamilton County, makes what is apparently an up hill detour, and finds its way into the Miami at a point nearly abreast at Symmes Corner. One who never followed the course of these two streams, save on the map, would be at a loss to account for this strange contravention of physical laws, but a following of the streams themselves affords an explanation of the seeming contradiction. Gregory's Creek and Pleasant Run both pass through gorges and ruts scooped out for them by glaciers that must have separated from the main ice mountain as it moved down the valley. These smaller glaciers being less powerful than the parent glacier were compelled to yield obedience to the character of the land over which they passed, while the larger glacier, by its great weight, was able to carve its way in the general direction which is shown on the westward side of the river. On the eastward side the adventurers cast adrift

were compelled by their weakness to pick out the softest and easiest road in their journey to the Ohio Valley.

The reasonableness of this theory could be abundantly demonstrated did space permit, but it is merely alluded to here for the purpose of drawing the attention to a physical curiosity which has few parallels.

Within the memory of people living, there have been great changes in both the climatology and the physical features of the county. In the course of the river there have been changes within the recollection of people who belong to the present generation. The Miami and Erie Canal was begun in 1825, and so late as 1845 Hamilton shippers to Cincinnati by canal relate that it was no uncommon thing for the horses to flounder from the tow-path breast deep into a lake which covered most of the ground which lies east of the old Chase farm, now owned by Amor Smith, near Jones's Station. Drainage, both natural and artificial, has reclaimed all this waste land and made it as valuable a tract as there is in the county. With regard to the river, the number of its tributaries, and the immense rain-fall at its sources, make it a stream remarkable for the suddenness of its floods, its volume of water, and the uncertainty of its changes in course. The cut off above Hamilton is within the memory of people now living, and the flood of 1866, which swept away the old Hamilton bridge, and of which a description is elsewhere given, is still in vivid recollection. That flood carried several thousand acres of valuable land from its owners, and in some instances worked almost financial ruin. This was notably the case at the bend of the river, where the farm of M. P. Alston is situated. It is doubtful, however, from the testimony of old residents, whether the floods of the present generation equal in volume or in destructiveness those which were common at the beginning of the present century.

It is certain that they are not so regular in their return, and can not be so surely counted upon.

Hamilton between the years 1810 and 1825 did a large trade with New Orleans and with the Indian Territory. That trade was carried on by flat-boats, some of which were built on the banks of Four-Mile Creek, near Oxford, and were there loaded with provisions suitable for the Southern markets, and the flood never failed to come and bear them along their way.

There is not such certainty in the returns of these freshets now, and it would be impossible to establish a trade on the chance of such conditions as made those ventures at that time perfectly sound from a business point of view. It would appear as if rain-falls and snow-falls were greater in those earlier days than now. Whether this change is due to the denudation of the valley by cutting off the timber, it would, perhaps, not be profitable to take time in inquiry. It is probable, however, that as the land became clearer and broken up in settlement that the rain and snow falls are now absorbed, where formerly they ran to the river, and that thus, in-

stead of the annual average of rain being less than it once was, we are misled by its effect, being less apparent in great floods. It is the opinion of at least two engineers, who have had great experience in the measurement of water volumes, that the flood of 1866 was probably not exceeded in quantity of water by any that preceded it within the written history of the valley.

With regard to the soil Butler County compares favorably with the average of the State. It shows but a small proportion of what is called poor or waste land. In this class but 9,410 acres are returned to the secretary of state, leaving 282,580 acres as either wood or pasture land, or as susceptible of tillage. This is the report as given by the Ohio Agricultural Board in 1879. There is wide diversity in the fruitfulness of different portions of the county. It embraces as rich land as there is in the State, and some exceedingly poor. It has been found by experiment, however, that the lands which are considered poor possess hidden elements of strength, and some as good farms as there are in the county were originally purchased at cheap figures, in view of their poverty of production. Intelligent tillage has shown that this seeming poverty was easy of remedy, that there was inherent virtue in the soil, which needed only waking to activity by simple artificial means. The average composition of the upland soil is a sandy loam. In the highest uplands this changes to a clay. In the bottom where the Miami River has made its deposits the character of the soil changes to a deep black—what are termed the bottom lands of the Miami Valley.

It may be questioned, however, whether the term bottom land is rightly applied, since the fertility of the uplands for certain crops fully equals that of the low land. Bottom lands are peculiarly adapted to corn, the upland to wheat and barley. No county in the State is traversed by more small streams. The bridges under county supervision number more than one thousand, and the loss on bridges by flood three years ago was more than \$40,000. This is mentioned in connection with what has already been said about the Miami River and its tributaries, to impress upon the reader the significance of a natural system of irrigation and drainage. The uplands abound in springs, and in seasons of drought give out the hoard of water they store during seasons of plenty. In seasons of extreme rain-fall the inclination of the land toward the river readily conveys away the hurtful surplus. It has been found necessary in but few portions of the county to resort to artificial draining—nature has so well provided for the wants of the husbandman. There is no doubt that if artificial means were used the productiveness of the county could be largely increased, for wherever drainage experiments have been tried the results have been exceedingly satisfactory. A good illustration of this natural drainage can be seen along the bank of the canal, just north of Hamilton, or on the rocky road between Madison City

to Miltonville. Where the rock crops up from the cuttings it will be found that there is a sufficient depth of soil from deposits of verdure to insure richness and stability, while the underlying rock prevents too great evaporation in drought, and at the same time acts as an underground roof to turn excessive water into the Miami River. We have tried in this way to briefly explain the most striking feature that pertains to the general outlet of the county.

A wrong impression is abroad with respect to the fertility of the Miami Valley. We have endeavored to show that the uplands are good for wheat and for barley, where the low lands are good for corn. The exceeding richness of production is, therefore, not due to natural fertility of soil so much as it is due to a plan which in nature appears to have been provided for the continual renewal of the land. In the bottoms this renewal of land comes from the annual overflows of the river. In the uplands it comes from the absorption by the soil of nitrogenous elements from the atmosphere. From these two sources, widely apart as they are, spring the sources of Butler County's wealth.

It would be hard between the Lakes and the Gulf, or between Portland, Maine, and the Rocky Mountains, to find the same number of acres better adapted to general purposes of cultivation. It would appear as if all the elements, both in soil and in climate, had combined in the Miami Valley to make the labor of the farmer successful. On every side come fructifying rills, the snows of Winter cover the sleeping grain, the warm breath of Spring breathes nowhere more gently, and above are no more benignant Summer skies.

GEOLOGY.

As we have noted in our article on the topography of the county, the main stream runs south-west, while all its tributaries have south-east valleys. Even the Great Miami at some former period diverged from its present route and bent to the east. The larger and more plainly marked of these channels is that which divides just below Hamilton, and follows the line of the present Mill Creek through Fairfield and Union Townships. This valley is in the neighborhood of a mile wide, and the gravel and bowlders show plainly where its waters once flowed. The other channel of the Miami began in Lemon Township, and followed Dick's Creek through this and Warren County until it finally debouched in the Little Miami. The canal follows the valley first mentioned, while the Lebanon Canal once followed the other. It is probable that these depressions, as well as those of the various creeks, owe much to glacial action.

In the earliest map of this region the Miami is indicated as Rocky River. Its bed in many places shows the rock foundation, and so do those of Seven-Mile Creek and its affluents. But Twin Creek and Indian Creek have the evidences of greater antiquity, as their beds are entirely alluvial, so far as is visible to the eye, and the rock is buried beneath. In each valley there is a little extent of level ground, varying from a few yards to upwards of three miles wide in the Miami at Hickory Bottom, in the south part of Madison Township and north part of St. Clair. These bottoms are known as prairies, and were partly without wood at the beginning of the settlements, and where rice were covered each year with an excellent growth of grass. These low-lying alluvial districts cover an area of not less than eighty square miles, or between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total surface.

This county is one of blue limestone. Most of this is not of a high character for the quarry; but there are several beds that make excellent building-stone. Orton's geological survey, which we shall follow in this description, says one of the best sections in the county can be found at or near Hamilton. In the quarries just west of the river, the section can be begun at a horizon about two hundred and seventy-five feet above low water at Cincinnati, and it can be followed in frequent outcrops to the summit of Heilsman's Hill, on the Millville pike, where many of the characteristic fossils of the Lebanon division are found.

The bedded rocks of Butler County belong, with the exception of the very limited area of one or two square miles, to the Lower Silurian or Cincinnati group of Ohio. The exception named is found in the northeastern corner of Oxford Township, where a spur of the cliff limestone crosses the county line, and covers a section or two of the county. Both the Clinton and Niagara formations are shown here, but the area is so small, and is known to so few residents of the county, comparatively, that it may be dismissed from further consideration.

The Butler County scale begins at about two hundred feet above the base of the system, and extends to the summit of the series. In Cincinnati this system is about eight hundred feet in thickness, making the Lebanon beds about three hundred, the Cincinnati division proper four hundred and twenty-five, and the Point Pleasant beds fifty feet. Thus in this county it gives about six hundred feet of bedded rocks. There are few points of interest in the formation at large that are not found in Butler County, and on the other hand there are few peculiarities of stratification or fossil contents that deserve special mention as differing from other portions of the Cincinnati group.

The streams in the vicinity of Oxford, Four-Mile, and its tributaries, furnish very prolific although not very extended exposures. The horizon is quite definitely fixed by the presence of *Orthis retrorsa*, Salter; *Orthis*

Carlepi, Hall. This shell is found on the banks of Four-Mile very near to the water's edge, directly east of the village of Oxford. The vertical range of this fossil is very limited, while its horizontal range is wide, so that it serves an excellent purpose as a landmark on the system. Its latitude is a horizon about four hundred and seventy-five feet above low water at Cincinnati, or about three hundred and forty-five above low water in Hamilton.

The Oxford sections are of interest from the fact that they yielded thirty-five years ago many of the type fossils of the formation. The early geological work of David Christy, Esq., was done in this field, and through him collections of the fossils found here were distributed among eastern and foreign geologists. The name of Oxford is, accordingly, very widely known as one of the typical localities of the blue limestone or Cincinnati group of Southern Ohio. The original cabinet of Mr. Christy is now in possession of the Miami University. It contains a number of interesting fossils.

Wayne and Madison Townships, and especially the latter, furnish unsurpassed exposures of the Lebanon beds on the banks of the smaller streams that drain their highlands. Kemp's Run, near Middletown Station, furnishes excellent ground for the collector, as do several branches that flow from Loy's Hill to Twin Creek, on the north line of the county.

The lowest ground in the county is to be found on its southern boundary in the Miami Valley. Its approximate elevation above the level of low water in Cincinnati is fifty feet. The alluvial division represents the valleys both ancient and modern—the eroded regions from which the rocks have been carried away to a depth at least below existing drainage courses. These areas could be appropriately described as the portions of the county that have an elevation of not more than two hundred and fifty feet above the Ohio River. The uplands embrace the lands above this level. A large proportion of them, however, lie at an elevation between four and six hundred feet above the Ohio. This division of the surface of the county is much less definite on the east side of the river than it is on the west, for the reason that the drift deposits are heavier in the first named district. In other words, the lines of the valleys are here harder to be traced. There are areas of unmistakable uplands, but they are connected with the valleys by slopes of considerable extent, which completely obscure the true outlines of the rocky floor.

The uplands proper are remnants of the blue limestone plateau which once occupied all of southwestern Ohio, but so much of which has already been removed by aqueous and glacial denudation. They are almost universally covered with shallow deposits of drift, but over very large areas the character of the underlying rock shows through, giving its peculiar features to the topography, to the agricultural capacity, and to the water

supply of the districts occupied. These upland drift deposits are in considerable part derived from the waste of blue limestone land to the northward, so that a closer bond of connection exists between the soil and the underlying rock than is usually found in drift-covered regions.

The lowest of the drift deposits, or that which rests directly upon the bedded rocks, is the boulder clay. This formation is shown with great distinctness and in very numerous exposures in Butler County. Almost every stream in some portion of its course discloses it. A particular feature of the boulder clay in Butler County is that of ancient vegetable growths, branches, trunks, and roots of trees in large quantities. Examples can be seen in following almost any stream to its source, but one or two points may be named which are specially noteworthy in this respect. Collins's Run, near Oxford, a small tributary of Four-Mile Creek, shows in its banks very numerous exposures of these pre-glacial and inter-glacial forest growths. The vegetation is imbedded in the clay very often, and part of it shows that it has been subjected to rough mechanical agencies. The frequent presence of leaves and roots in or upon the deposit serves to show, however, that the source of the vegetation was not very far removed. The north bank of Elk Creek, opposite the mill at Miltonville, also gives a fine exposure of the clay. At this point a peculiar modification of the boulder clay is found that deserves particular mention. It is a clay distinctly green in color, and as shown by a single analysis or a specimen obtained at this point, is very rich in potash and soda. The analysis made by Professor Wormley is here subjoined:

Water combined,	4.50
Silicic acid,	55.10
Iron sesquioxide,	6.79
Alumina,	19.41
Carbonate of lime,	4.55
Magnesia,	0.82
Potash and soda,	4.95
Silicate of lime,	3.55
	<hr/>
	99.67

It will be seen that the elements above named, potash and soda, are abundant enough here to make the clay a fertilizer of considerable value. Vivianite, or phosphate of iron, is of frequent, perhaps constant occurrence in it. Vegetable matter is also always present. This green clay has been more frequently met with in Warren and Butler Counties than elsewhere.

The vegetable matter that is intermingled with the boulder clay is to be distinguished from that which is borne upon its surface. The presence of a buried soil of inter-glacial age has been noticed frequently in other counties. An interesting example is recorded by David Christy in his *Letters on Geology*, published in 1848. In the last letter of the series, page 5, he says:

"Beneath our diluvium are occasional beds of 'hard pan or very tough blue clay, with imbedded pebbles.' I had my attention called to this new and interesting

feature of our geology last Summer by Robert Beckett, Esq., eight miles east of Oxford. He called upon me to examine the stump of a tree standing erect in this deposit at a point where a small stream is encroaching upon a bluff. The roots penetrated the hard pan in all directions. Twenty feet of diluvium overlies it. We dug out the stump and a part of the roots. Some years since Mr. Beckett, in digging a well twenty or thirty rods distant from this point, at a depth of ten feet in the diluvium, struck upon another small tree, standing erect, with the trunk and some of the branches almost entire. This tree continued down to a depth of thirty feet, where he found its roots, in the natural position of growth, penetrating the hard pan."

Mr. J. P. MacLean has found, in the neighborhood of McGonigle's and from there northward to Darrrtown, trees buried at a depth of from thirty to fifty feet, and is of opinion that a forest is there covered by later deposits.

The yellow gravelly clay that makes the main element of the drift in all of this region is very abundant in this county. It is not formed from the weathering of the upper portions of the bowlder clay in place. The action of the atmosphere upon an exposed bed of blue clay changes its color and also its texture, it is true, but much more than this is required to account for the surface clays of Southern Ohio. They have been worn away from their old places of deposit by water, and have been redeposited. The bowlder clay is always unstratified; the yellow clays are generally distinctly stratified. The uplands of the county, especially of its northern and central portions, are almost universally covered with deposits of this kind. There are no elevations in the county that escape the deposits of the modified drift.

The sand and gravel that make a third element in the drift of this region do not deserve a place by themselves. They form a phase only of the second order of deposits, and must be referred not only to the same general line of agencies, but also approximately to the same time. As has just been stated, the highest elevations in the county give clear proof of having been involved in the submergence, by which alone these facts can be explained. Boulders are found at all elevations, and some of the largest size are found at the greatest altitude. One lying on the highest land of the west side of Ross Township measured one hundred and thirty feet above ground.

It is to be noticed that the bedded rock has been cut out to a greater depth than existing agencies can account for throughout most of the area of the Miami Valley. The rocky floor is very seldom laid bare by the river, and is as seldom struck in any excavations or borings that are made in the valley.

The valley is filled with immense accumulations of gravel and bowlders. These gravel beds undoubtedly overlie deposits of bowlder clay in many parts of the

valley. Indeed, these deposits are occasionally, though rarely, struck in wells and similar excavations, and sometimes they even approach very near the surface. The gravel is of various sorts and sizes, and indicates various degrees of strength in the currents that have transported it. Large quantities of sand are scattered through it. In composition it is principally limestone, thus agreeing with the pebbles and bowlders that fill the drift clays of the country; but unlike the true drift pebbles, it has lost the marks of the previous stage in its history, the shaping which it received under the glacial sheet. Its pebbles no longer show the polish and striation due to this stage; but, on the other hand, bear unmistakable marks of having been fashioned in running water.

The gravel beds are in all cases covered with considerable deposits of loam and sand, which form the present sources of the valley. These deposits are arranged in three natural and well marked divisions, the first bottoms, the second bottoms, and the gravel terraces, sometimes called the third bottoms. Of this series, contrary to the general order in geology, the lowest member, the first bottoms, is the newest, and the highest member, the gravel terraces, is the oldest. In other words, the first and second bottoms do not extend beneath the gravel terraces, and consequently do not result from the denudation of portions of the valley. The gravel terraces are at least one hundred feet above low water of the river now. They are generally left in small and isolated fragments on the margins of the valleys, but sometimes they are found to hold considerable areas. In the vicinity of the village of Trenton they can be seen and studied to considerable advantage, as also in the vicinity of Poast-town, on the Banker and Lucas farms.

To follow their history we must go back to the Champlain epoch of geology—to the period of submergence that followed the glacial period. The level of this portion of the country was at that time four hundred feet lower than at present. Stratified deposits, on a large scale, of sand, gravel, and clay are found four hundred feet above the present drainage of the country. At the period of greatest submergence there could have been little or no current throughout the valley, but during the slow advancing movement of depression the valley was filled with immense accumulations of rearranged drift. We may suppose, then, that the gravel terraces are a part of the old floor of the valley, and that they once extended with a degree of uniformity throughout the wide basins in which we find the remnants of them to-day. As the continent emerged once more and slowly regained its present elevation, the river channels would be cut deeper and deeper into these deposits, the former surfaces of which would be left one hundred feet or more above the present river beds.

Little needs to be said in regard to their composition, as the name by which these deposits are known, the gravel terraces, indicates the main element in their mak-

ing up. Gravel, sand, and loam, variously intermingled, constitute the whole series. The sorting and arranging of materials could only have been accomplished in long extended portions of time. There are no indications of tumultuous deposition in any portion of the series. The soils formed from the weathering and decomposition of the surfaces of these beds are kind and productive.

The second bottoms, like the terraces, must be referred to causes and conditions not now existing in the valley. They lie above the reach of the highest floods, being thirty feet or more above low water in the main valley. They occupy broad areas, and constitute, by way of excellence, the farming lands of the main valley. They consist of loams from two to six feet in thickness, overlying gravel. They seem to owe their origin to an arrest of the upward movement of the continent, which continued for a considerable period.

The first bottoms are the most recent of the series. They are, indeed, very closely connected with the present state of things. They occupy the deeper part of the valley, and are covered by all of the higher floods. To these floods they owe their origin in part, being made up of the sediments deposited from high water. An arenaceous deposit filled with land shells is a common and characteristic member of the formation. The shells must have mainly grown upon the regions where we now find them, and were buried by the deposits of annual floods. The clearing of the valleys and their drainage basin has introduced many elements of change, and the formation of these bottom lands may almost be said to have been interrupted. This sandy bed, to which reference has been made, is akin in composition and character to the *loess* of European geologists. An excellent example of the formation may be seen on the river banks within the limits of the village of Middletown. It is burned here into a cream-colored brick that answers well for a paving brick, and which is extensively used for this service.

Professor Wormley gives the following as the analysis of a specimen taken at this point:

Water combined,	5.20
Silicic acid,	42.30
Sesquioxide of iron,	3.48
Alumina,	7.52
Carbonate of lime,	23.21
Silicate of lime,	5.09
Carbonate of magnesia,	13.09

	99.89

As can readily be judged from such a composition, soils of great fertility can not be formed from this deposit, but there can be no doubt that it would serve an excellent purpose as a top dressing for uplands. It is, in reality, a shell marl, and would reward intelligent use very liberally. The thickness of this bed has not been found to exceed four feet in any exposures noted.

There is often associated with the above named formation a sort of clay from two to four feet in thickness that agrees in physical characters very closely with the

"joint clay" of the western valleys. Its composition is shown in the appended analysis made by Professor Wormley:

Water combined,	4.20
Silicic acid,	70.10
Sesquioxide of iron,	5.30
Alumina,	13.90
Silicate of lime,	2.10
Magnesia, carbonate,	1.44
Potash and soda,	3.20

	100.24

This deposit can be also seen at the point named under the last head. It is, however, less widely distributed through the valley.

Butler County, says Professor Orton, stands scarcely second in productive power to any equal area in the State. No qualification certainly would be required if the valley of the Great Miami and that portion of the county lying east of the river were alone to be taken into account. This region might put in an unquestioned claim to be styled the garden of Ohio. It is made up of the broad and fertile intervalles of the streams that now traverse the valleys or of the still more desirable areas that were the valleys of an earlier epoch, but which are now deserted by streams, and which are evenly filled with the beds of the later drift, together with uplands rising by gentle slopes to an altitude of four to five hundred feet above the river, and whose surfaces are hardly less productive than the areas first named.

The soil of all this district consists, in great measure, of decomposed limestone gravel, and exhibits every excellence of limestone land. A single area may be noted here as furnishing a unique line of facts in the native vegetation of the county. A chestnut grove is to be found in the southeast corner of Union Township, in section fourteen. It is well known that the chestnut confines itself generally to the slate and sandstone soils of the county. Indeed, the boundary between the slates and the limestones in southwestern Ohio could be defined with satisfactory precision by noting the line where the chestnuts begin as one passes eastward. Isolated trees are known in the gravels and sands of limestone districts, it is true, but they are very rare. Dr. John A. Warder has called attention to one growing near Milford, in the Little Miami Valley, and another is known in Greene County, but in the area to which attention is now invited a forest growth in which the chestnut is a large element is found. The trees have attained a diameter of four feet in some instances, and in others stumps, long dead, are seen with large trees growing from them. The trees fruit well here and reproduce themselves abundantly. Chestnuts (the fruit) were sold to the amount of forty dollars from a single farm a few years ago.

The soil does not betray any peculiarities upon a superficial view, but the wells in the vicinity all show a great deposit of yellow sand beneath the surface. Many fruitless attempts to secure wells in this neighborhood

are on record, the sand proving to be a quicksand, and caving in so rapidly as to prevent the sinking of the shaft to water. It has been thought that the sand would prove to be a molding sand, but no trials of it have been made. The bed of sand is anomalous, and it is interesting to note that the native forest growth which covers it is also exceptional. There are no peculiarities in the remaining drift soils of the county that require mention.

The poorest of them, like those covering the uplands of the northern and western townships, if handled with skill and subjected to a rational system of agriculture, would take high rank when compared with even the strongest lands of the Atlantic border. Measured against the fruitful valleys and slopes just mentioned, and tilled under a system which even these noble tracts can not much longer endure, they seem somewhat stubborn and sterile.

There are no native soils on the uplands of the county, but the beds of drift grow thinner as we pass to the southward, and occasionally they disappear for limited areas from the slopes of the hills. The soil that is there formed from the waste of the shales and limestones of the Cincinnati series is of unusual excellence. The famous blue grass land of Kentucky, it will be remembered, is derived from this same system.

The fact that the boundary of the drift is being rapidly neared as we approach the southern line of the county explains certain points in the topography of the four southwestern townships. They are much rougher and more broken than the remaining areas. This arises from the failure of the drift to cover the irregularities here as it has done elsewhere. There is certainly no reason to suppose that the contour of the rocky floor is more irregular in one district than in another. What Butler County owes to the drift can be seen by comparing Liberty and Union Townships of the southeastern corner with Reily and Morgan Townships of the south-west.

The views furnished by the uplands, especially as we approach the Great Miami Valley from either side, are many of them very wide and attractive. Several can be named that are not to be surpassed in quiet pastoral beauty by any thing within the limits of the State.

From Snively's Hill, near Jacksonburg, a wide and beautiful expanse of country is shown of the main valley on the east and south, and of the valley of Seven-Mile Creek on the west.

A still more commanding outlook is furnished on the

farm of Randolph Mecker, near Pisgah. It comprises nearly one-fourth part, and that the richest corner, of Butler County.

Such elements as these are not to be overlooked in making out the catalogue of the attractions that a county possesses for human occupation.

The water supply of Butler County can not be said to be good. The geological formation from which the county is built is universally and necessarily poor in this respect. The rain-fall can not penetrate the fine grained clays of the Cincinnati series, and is consequently turned outwards in surface drainage. Wherever the rock is heavily covered with drift beds the supply is improved, both in quality and quantity; but in the thinly covered uplands reliance can not be safely placed on wells. There is no excuse, however, for a defective supply for either man or beast in a district which has so generous a rain-fall as Southern Ohio enjoys. It is only necessary to save the roof water in properly constructed and properly guarded cisterns.

The highest land in the county is not more than six hundred and fifty or six hundred and seventy feet above the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The highest land measured is in the western portion of Madison Township, the ground now owned by Hampton H. Long. Another very high spot is two miles west of Jacksonburg, Wayne Township, on the farm of Colonel Phares. Its elevation by barometer is six hundred and forty-two feet above the base above named. Locke gives the elevation of a point of cliff limestone that barely enters the county on the north line of Milford Township as six hundred and one feet. Two miles due west of Oxford, on the Fairfield Turnpike, an elevation, determined by the level, occurs of six hundred and ten feet above the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The elevations of a few of the prominent points in the county are appended:

Miami Canal at Hamilton above low water at Cincinnati,	169
Low water of the Miami at Hamilton,	131
Middletown, canal level,	211
Oxford, grade of railroad at depot,	480
Oxford, highest ground within corporation,	532
Somerville,	334
Jacksonburg,	543
Phares's farm, two miles west of Jacksonburg,	642
Snively's Hill, one mile south of Jacksonburg,	563
Turnpike, two miles west of Oxford,	610
North-east corner of Oxford Township, on Darrtown Pike (formerly Riley's tavern),	601
Miami River at Venice,	50

HAMILTON.

TOPOGRAPHY.

HAMILTON, the seat of justice for the county of Butler, is situated on both banks of the Great Miami River, about thirty miles, by land, from its junction with the Ohio River, and about fifty miles pursuing the meanders of the river.

The original Indian name of the Miami River was Te-wighte-wa. It is so named on an old map of the country engraved in the year 1762, dedicated to General Amherst, then commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. Te-wighte-wa was also the original name of the Miami tribe of Indians. On the first intercourse of the whites with them the old Indians of the Miami tribe called themselves by that name. According to some old books we find that the Miami River was sometimes known as Rocky River, or Stony River.

Hamilton is situated in $39^{\circ} 26'$ north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 31'$ west longitude from London, or $7^{\circ} 29'$ west from the City of Washington. The upper plain, where the court house and principal improvements of the town are located, is about thirty-four feet above the surface of the water in the Miami River at its common stage. The soil is alluvial, resting on a strata of gravel at least forty feet thick, that being the greatest depth to which the earth has been penetrated. Pure water is everywhere to be obtained in abundance by digging to a level with the water in the river. The water in the wells rises and falls with the Miami, hence it is presumed that they are supplied by water filtering through the gravel from the river. The water obtained is clear and cool, but strongly impregnated with lime, so much so that tea-kettles and other culinary vessels in which it is boiled soon acquire a coating of lime on the inside, which requires to be frequently removed. It is not known to contain any other foreign substance in any considerable quantity.

The alluvial plain on which the city of Hamilton is situated extends back about a mile and a half from the river to the base of the hills, which ultimately rise to about the height of two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty feet above the plain. The hills run in a southwardly direction, then gradually incline to the south-east, presenting a level plain or valley between them and the river at and below Hamilton.

The site where Hamilton now stands, previous to being occupied by General St. Clair's army, was mostly covered with a dense forest of timber, with thick underbrush. About a mile to the south was a pond covering about one hundred acres of land, evidently the bed of the Miami River at no very remote period.

The tract of land lying between this pond and the river comprehended about six hundred acres, and was at that time a beautiful meadow covered with high grass. Above the fort, in what is now the upper part of the town, was also a beautiful prairie of forty or fifty acres.

In digging cellars in the northern part of the town of Hamilton, in the year 1855, two teeth of the mastodon were found near each other embedded in the gravel, about five feet below the surface of the ground, bearing testimony that this huge animal at some former time dwelt in the forests in the vicinity. At the time of the first settlement of the country vast herds of deer and elk roamed through the woods, and numbers of other kinds of game were very abundant, and remained so for some time afterwards.

In the south part of the town, near the old burying ground on the corner of lot number forty-four, or on the west side of Third Street, and just north of the Junction Railway, was a mound of earth four feet high and thirty feet diameter. On removing it for the erection of a building, the bones of two human skeletons were found, with some flint arrow points and other stone implements. The hills in the neighborhood of Hamilton are composed of first a rich fertile mould, then loam, intermixed with loose stones, and underneath interstratifications of blue limestone and marl in places.

THE LAST COMMANDER OF THE FORT.

The latest commander of the fort was Major Jonathan Cass, who was born in the year 1753, about fifteen miles from Newburyport, New Hampshire. His ancestors were from Devonshire, England. His remote ancestors were of Norman birth. He was living in Exeter, New Hampshire, when the news reached there of the battle of Lexington. With some half dozen comrades he set off at once, musket in hand, to join the army, marching from his home to Cambridge. He was where the balls flew thickest at the battle of Banker Hill, and participated in the great battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Saratoga, remaining in the army until the close of our great Revolutionary struggle. His accounts as brigade quartermaster were closed June 26, 1783, and a certificate was issued to him for the balance due of £65. 10s. 4d. Whether the government ever paid this certificate or not, is not now known. It is stated in Appleton's Cyclopaedia, under article "Lewis Cass," that Major Cass retired to a four thousand acre tract of land in Muskingum County, Ohio, given to him by the government for services in the Revolutionary army. This is a mistake. He never received an acre

of land for his services nor a dollar of pension money, although he died from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties in the public service. After the close of the war he resigned his commission and engaged successfully in the West India trade, living with his family at Exeter, New Hampshire. About the close of the year 1781 he married Miss Mary Gilman, daughter of Nicholas Gilman. Of this union, three sons and two daughters were born, all at Exeter. The oldest son was General Lewis Cass, and the youngest, Captain Charles Lee Cass, a brave officer of the "War of 1812," distinguishing himself at the battle (sortie) of Fort Erie. All of the children became citizens of Ohio, the last survivor (George W.) reaching the green old age of eighty-seven, in 1873.

When the regular army was increased, after the defeat of General St. Clair, General Knox, then Secretary of War, sent to Mr. Jonathan Cass, then a private citizen, a commission as major in the army. This commission was wholly unexpected and unsolicited, but was given by General Knox in recognition of long and faithful military service and soldierly character and bearing of one whom he knew personally. The personal presence of Major Cass was most striking and commanding; he had the look of one born to command. In height he was nearly or quite six feet, of perfect form, without superfluous flesh, black hair and piercing black eyes, and commanding brow. He joined his command at Winchester, Virginia, taking his family with him, excepting his oldest son, Lewis, who was left at Exeter, that he might continue his studies at "Phillips Academy." From Winchester he was ordered to take command at Fort Franklin, on the Alleghany River, in Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburg. His route to his new command was *via* Fort Cumberland, and across the Alleghany Mountains, and along "Braddock's road" to Pittsburg, and thence up the Alleghany River in barges. From Fort Franklin he was ordered to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), to which point he went about the Fall of 1793, taking his family with him, excepting his son Lewis, who still remained at "Phillips Exeter Academy." He remained in command at Fort Washington nearly all the time that he was with the army of General Wayne. In 1794 and 1795 he was at Fort Hamilton. While in charge of a reconnoitering party, his horse, in jumping over the trunk of a prostrate tree, fell, and in coming down fell upon and broke one of Major Cass's legs below the knee. In consequence of bad surgery, the wounded leg never healed, and required daily dressing for about thirty-five years, and was painful all that period. It finally caused premature death, at the age of seventy-seven. His widow followed about five years later. In consequence of this injury, he was for a time so disabled from military duty that he was granted a leave of absence, and went with his family to Exeter, New Hampshire, traveling by a northern route. He went from Cincinnati to

Detroit *via* Fort Wayne, Indiana (then "Block House No. 10?"), descending the river from Fort Wayne to Lake Erie, and coasting thence to Detroit. From Detroit he went by boat to Oswego, and thence to Albany; from Albany to Boston. This was in the year 1795 or 1796. In the year 1799 he was so far relieved from suffering that he applied for "orders," and was sent to Wilmington, Delaware, but was soon after ordered to the command at Winchester, Virginia, at that time a principal recruiting station.

In the year 1800 he tendered his resignation as an officer of the army. The Secretary of War accepted it, to take effect at the end of one year. In the meantime he was granted a "leave of absence" to the date his resignation was accepted.

The choice of the four thousand acre tracts of land in the United States military district in Ohio (west of the Ohio River, east of the Scioto, north of latitude 40°, and south of the Greenville treaty line), was decided by a lottery, drawn in Philadelphia in 1799 while Major Cass was stationed at Wilmington, Delaware. He drew No. 1. He commissioned Bazaleel Wells, surveyor, of Steubenville, Ohio, to make a selection for him, and the latter chose the section at the mouth of Walkatomaka Creek, on the Muskingum River, fifteen miles due north of Zanesville, Ohio, and for his services received four hundred acres off of the north-west corner of the section selected. No. 2 was drawn by Thomas Backus, who "located" the section at the mouth of Whetstone Creek, above Columbus, on the Scioto.

As soon as Major Cass received his "leave of absence" he proceeded with his family (excepting his oldest son, Lewis, who was left in Wilmington, Delaware, in charge of a Latin grammar school) to take possession of his purchase of lands in Ohio. The warrants which were given in payment of those lands were purchased in the open market in Philadelphia. He came West by way of Cumberland and Pittsburg, stopping long enough at the last named place to make purchases of furniture, farm implements, supplies, etc., for his new home. He descended the Ohio River to Marietta in a "broad-horn" boat. At Marietta he transferred his family and effects into large canoes, called pirogues, and thus ascended the Muskingum River about one hundred miles, disembarking on his own lands. On arriving there he found several families from Maryland and Western Virginia living on the ground, each having a few acres in cultivation. On this farm Major Cass lived the remainder of his days, which terminated in September, 1830, in the 76th year of his age. As before stated, his death was premature, having been caused by thirty-five years of suffering, occasioned by an injury in the military service of his country.

LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN.

In the month of June, 1795, a number of the officers and soldiers of the army were disbanded at Greenville,

and returned to Hamilton. There were then no persons living in the country anywhere near Hamilton, except Charles Bruce, who had settled in the year 1793 on the Miami River, a mile and a half below the fort, at the outlet of the pond, and David Beatty, who, some time afterwards, built a cabin and settled on the bank of the pond, one mile south of the fort, near the junction of the two turnpike roads now leading to Cincinnati.

Fort Hamilton remained occupied as a garrison until some time in the Summer of the year 1796, when the public stores, and property belonging to the garrison, were sold at public auction, and the fort abandoned. The line, however, where the pickets stood could be distinctly traced, and some of the buildings of the garrison remained standing as late as the year 1812. They have been seen by persons still living.

On the 27th of July, 1795, Jonathan Dayton conveyed to Israel Ludlow the fractional section, number two, in township one, range three, and on the 17th of December, 1794, Israel Ludlow laid out a town on this ground, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hamilton, and gave it the name of Fairfield. The name was, however, shortly afterwards changed to that of Hamilton, in remembrance of the fort, which name it bears at present. The whole number of lots in the present plan of the town were not laid out at that time, but additional ones were laid off afterwards, from time to time, as persons proposed to purchase, or circumstances seemed to require.

Darius C. Orcutt, who then resided at Hamilton, was agent for Mr. Ludlow, to lay out lots and contract with persons wishing to purchase. He was one of the early pioneers of the country. He was a pack-horse master with St. Clair's army, and was on the ground on the day of the disastrous defeat. He was one of the second couple married in the Miami country. He was united at Cincinnati to Miss Sally McHenry, in 1790. (The first couple married were Daniel Shoemaker to Miss Elsie Ross, a few days before.) Mr. Orcutt owned lot No. 145 in Hamilton, on which he built a hewed log house, which was afterward weatherboarded. It is the same house where Major William Murray lived, but was removed fifty years after, in consequence of the works of the Hydraulic Canal Company encroaching on the site. Mr. Orcutt afterwards lived a long time in Rossville, was constable of St. Clair Township many years, and finally died in the vicinity of Hamilton in indigent circumstances.

Shortly after the town was laid out, a few persons purchased lots and settled in the place. The first settlers were Darius C. Orcutt, John Greer, William McClellan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy, and William Hubbert. The first part of the town of Hamilton being originally laid out under the territorial government, there was then no law requiring town plats to be

placed on record, consequently it was not recorded at the time. Afterwards, on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1802, Israel Ludlow placed the plat of the town on the records of Hamilton County at Cincinnati, where it may be found, in book E, No. 2, page 57. This recorded plat only comprehended entire inlots from No. 1 to No. 221, 12 fractional lots, and outlots from No. 1 to No. 30. The most northerly blocks of lots in the town numbered from No. 222 to No. 242, inclusive, and outlots Nos. 31, 32, and 33 are not laid down on that plat, nor are they recorded; hence the presumption is, that they were laid out after the first town plat was placed on record. According to the original plan of the town of Hamilton, placed on record by Israel Ludlow, "the streets are sixty-six feet wide, except High Street, which is ninety-nine feet wide; alleys sixteen feet wide. The entire town lots are six poles by twelve, containing seventy-two square poles each. Entire outlots contain each four acres." However, the original survey, by which the town was laid out, was made with a two-pole chain, three inches and a half or more too long. Hence, it has ever since been the practice of surveyors, in measuring lots in Hamilton, to add three and a half inches to each two poles of measure, in order to correspond with the lots as originally laid out, and leave the improvements of individuals upon the ground which they believed they had originally purchased.

This circumstance was early known to the proprietor, but, having sold a number of lots in different parts of the town, to individuals who had made improvements upon them, he instructed his agents to survey and lay out the lots in such a manner that each person should have the ground on which he had made his improvements.

ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN OF HAMILTON.

Israel Ludlow, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, on the twelfth day of July, 1798, conveyed to Brigadier-general James Wilkinson, who had then succeeded General Wayne in the command of the north-western army, the equal undivided half of the ground occupied by Fort Hamilton, comprehending all the land within the exterior line of pickets, and extending to low water mark of the Miami River, estimated to contain three acres and a half.

Some time afterwards, when General Wilkinson had gone to the south with the army, Peyton Short sued out from the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County a writ of attachment against Wilkinson for debt, and attached his interest in this ground, which was afterwards sold on the attachment on the 16th of April, 1806, and William Corry and John Reily became the purchasers for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The deed made to them by the auditors appointed by the court bears date the fourth day of May, 1806.

William Corry and John Reily afterwards, on the fourth day of October, 1811, sold and conveyed their interest.

being the one equal undivided half of the garrison tract, to Lawrence Cavanaugh for five hundred dollars, and Lawrence Cavanaugh afterwards conveyed the interest which he had thus acquired to this ground to the guardians of the minor heirs of Israel Ludlow, deceased, for the use and benefit of the heirs.

On the fifteenth day of September, 1817, Samuel W. Davies, Griffin Yeatman, and Stephen McFarland, guardians of the heirs of Israel Ludlow, laid out this ground, together with all that comprehended between High Street and Basin Street, and between Front Street and the Miami River, into town lots as an addition to the town of Hamilton. They are numbered from 243 to 262, inclusive, with four fractional lots on the river. They were offered at public sale on the ground in 1817, and brought high prices. Lot No. 251, on the corner of High and Front Streets, sold for \$1,700.

On the 13th of November, 1826, William Murray laid out an addition to the town of Hamilton, on the Miami Canal, then in the course of construction, on a part of his farm situated in the south-west part of section No. 32, in township No. 2, of range 3, M. R. These lots were laid out on both sides of the canal, and extending westwardly along High Street, from where the Basin was, to near the outlots on the original plan of Hamilton. They were numbered from No. 1 to No. 62, inclusive, and called East Hamilton. The place soon afterwards acquired the sobriquet of Debbysville, after Mrs. Murray, by which name it was occasionally called for many years. Mr. Murray at first held his lots at so high a price that but few would purchase.

Notwithstanding, he sold a few, and when the canal was completed to Middletown, and navigation commenced, business appeared to increase for a time. Some houses were built. The office of the collector of tolls on the canal was established at that place. Pierson Sayre, the first collector, built a house and lived there, and after him William Blair. Two taverns were begun, one by Benjamin Enycart. William Blair opened a commission warehouse, and Alexander Delorac kept a coffee-house and nine-pin alley; a blacksmith shop was soon added, and then, in the estimate of its projectors, it was a full-fledged town. The distance from Hamilton proper was a pleasant walk on the basin bank when it was constructed; the coffee-house and nine-pin alley of Mr. Delorac were frequently visited by citizens of the place, but, unfortunately, they were consumed by fire, with all the refreshments and attractions which they contained, which put an end to that species of amusement. The basin was constructed in 1830. The collector's office removed to the west end of the basin in 1830, and the business of the place declined and dwindled away so as to be of little or no consequence. At the September term of the Court of Common Pleas for Butler County, in 1837, on the application of William Murray, Jr. (the late William Murray), who had then inherited the

property, a decree was made by the court, vacating that portion of the town plat which had not previously been sold out to individuals.

In March, 1838, James C. Ludlow subdivided four acres on outlot No. 12, and that portion of outlot 15 lying south of the basin, including a portion of ground lying on the east, into building lots, as a further addition to the town. They are numbered from No. 1 to No. 37, inclusive, and three lots of a larger size, called outlots. But few of them were sold by the original proprietor.

The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company, having it in contemplation to construct their canal, to bring the water to their manufactories, through that ground on the river in front of the town, which had been designated on the original plan of the town as commons, doubts were entertained that, should that measure be carried into effect, whether it would not vitiate the original grant, by appropriating the premises to other purposes than that intended by the grant, and consequently that the surviving heirs of the original proprietor would claim and appropriate the property to their individual use. Under these considerations, by mutual agreement between the heirs of Israel Ludlow, the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company, and the corporation of Hamilton, the premises were laid out into town lots on the second day of March, 1843, and by an order made by the Court of Common Pleas at their March term, 1843, it was decreed that the heirs of Israel Ludlow should have one half of the lots lying south of the north side of Buckeye Street, and one-third part of that portion of the lots lying north of Buckeye Street. To the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company was decreed the one-half of the lots lying south of the north side of Buckeye Street, and the one-third part of the lots lying north of Buckeye Street. The town of Hamilton was to have the remaining one-third of the lots lying north of Buckeye Street, and accordingly partition was made of the property amongst the parties in this manner.

The lots laid out are on the river bank in front of the inlots, heretofore laid out, extending from the north to the south line of the town, and are numbered from No. 263 to No. 311. Many of these lots in the lower part lie wholly on the river beach, and those in the upper part are so narrow, extending into the river, as to be of little or no value.

The lots lying between the bridge and Buckeye Street are the only ones of sufficient dimensions to be occupied advantageously for manufacturing purposes.

On the fifteenth day of August, 1843, Doctor Jacob Hittell laid out a few lots in original outlots, No. 1, on the west side of Front Street, and adjoining on the south of the inlots heretofore laid out. They are numbered from No. 1 to No. 11, inclusive.

On the third day of November, 1843, the original outlots numbered 22, 25, and 28, through which the eastern branch of the hydraulic canal passes, were sub-

divided into building lots by William H. Bartlett, John Woods, John W. Erwin, Cyrus Falconer, William Bebb, and Evan R. Bebb. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 79, inclusive, and denominated "The hydraulic addition to the town of Hamilton."

ROSSVILLE LAID OUT.

Previous to the year 1801, all the land on the west side of the Great Miami River was owned by the United States, consequently no improvements were made on that side of the river, except by a few squatters who had settled on the public lands. There was one log house built, at an early period, on the west side of the river opposite to the fort, near where the west end of the bridge now is. It is on the corner, and is the same house which has since been weatherboarded. A tavern was first kept in it by Archibald Talbert.

On the first Monday of April, 1801, the first sales of the public lands, lying west of the Great Miami River, were held at Cincinnati, under the authority of the United States, at which sale a company, composed of Jacob Burnet, James Smith, William Ruffin, John Sutherland, and Henry Brown, purchased section No. 36, town 4, range 2, and fractional sections Nos. 31 and 32, town 2, range 3, lying on the west side of the Miami River, opposite to the town of Hamilton, on part of which tract they afterwards laid out the town of Rossville, the plat of which bears date on the fourteenth day of March, 1804. It was named after James Ross, of Pittsburg. The town then laid out consisted of one hundred inlots, five poles wide by ten poles deep; twelve fractional lots, next the river, five poles square, and twenty outlots, most of them containing four acres each. The inlots 53 and 58 were given by the proprietors to the county of Butler for public uses, and the ground lying between Water Street and the river was given for a public common, to be kept open for ever. The fractional outlot No. 20 was given for a burying-ground.

On the fourteenth day of March, 1804, the proprietor had a public sale on the ground, at which the lots were offered at auction, and a considerable number of them sold at fair prices.

Encouraged by the success of the first sale of lots, the proprietors proceeded to lay out an additional number of outlots, adjoining on the south-west of the former ones, beginning at outlot No. 21 and extending to outlet No. 38, inclusive. The plans of these additional outlots were not placed on record at the time, nor have they since been recorded anywhere, but appear on an old map of the town which has the plan of those additional outlots, laid out at that time, upon it, made by John Reily, of Hamilton, and formerly in his possession. Mr. Reily was the general agent for the proprietors, who laid out the town and superintended the sale of lots for them.

On the sixteenth day of May, 1804, a second sale of

lots in the town of Rossville, including the additional outlots laid out since the first sale, was held, at which a considerable number were sold. The additional outlots were all sold at prices from twenty-five to twenty-eight dollars each. Several buildings were soon afterwards erected, and the town began to grow.

On the eleventh day of November, 1818, John Sutherland and Samuel Dick, who had then become the proprietors of the unappropriated ground adjoining Rossville on the north, laid out an additional number of inlots in the upper part of the town, which are numbered from No. 101 to No. 112, inclusive, and also three outlots on the north of the burying-ground (now the park), Nos. 39, 40, 41, and 42.

The original outlots numbered 9 and 10, in the north-west part of the town, were subdivided and laid out into building lots by Robert B. Millikin and William Taylor, on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1831. They are numbered from No. 113 to No. 140, inclusive.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

John Sutherland, the earliest merchant of Hamilton, was a native of Caithnessshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1771. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Sutherland was brought up to the same calling. In 1788 he determined to come to the United States, and, on his arrival here, settled in the western part of Virginia. In 1793 he came to Ohio, and acted as a captain of pack-horse, engaged in transmitting stores from Cincinnati to the military posts in the interior. Robert Benham was in charge of the pack-horses, and was assisted by several others, among them Mr. Sutherland. Each had the care of about forty horses. Afterwards he held a position in the commissariat department. When peace was concluded, he settled in Hamilton, opening a store on Front Street. Here he did a large business with the Indians, who came in from the surrounding country to exchange furs for the articles of the white men. The business was very profitable, and he soon became easy in his circumstances. As they moved away from this neighborhood, he employed persons whom he supplied with goods to go to their towns and trade with them. Some years afterwards Mr. Sutherland also dealt largely in beef cattle, which he purchased in the lower end of this valley, and drove north to Detroit. Soon after coming here he formed a partnership with Henry Brown, under the firm name of Sutherland & Brown; after a time also establishing a store in Dayton, which was continued until they dissolved partnership in 1810. About 1813, Mr. Sutherland entered into partnership with James P. Ramsey, and did business under the firm name of Sutherland & Ramsey until 1820. His store was at first in a double log building across the alley which runs east and west behind the United Presbyterian Church, and then it was removed to Front Street, between Stable and Dayton, where he built a house on Lot 120; and he subsequently built

the house at the north-east corner of Front and High Streets, now owned by the family.

The result of his economy, care, and sedulous attention to his good name soon gave Mr. Sutherland unlimited credit, and his profits accumulated until he became the wealthiest man in the county, and one of the wealthiest in the State. He was liberal in his dealings and trusted much, but in course of time lost a great deal of money by bad debts. In 1818, and in some succeeding years, he was largely in the pork and flour trade, and made heavy shipments to New Orleans. The times were unpropitious, and he lost heavily. He had also become an indorser to large amounts for his friends, and, these coming back to him, embarrassed him. He finally suspended business, and in the end he found it required the greater portion of his acquired wealth to pay off the indebtedness thus forced upon him. However, a sufficient amount to make his family comfortable was saved from the wreck.

He was a man of unbounded charity and benevolence. He gave away much, and he assisted those who were weaker than himself to help themselves. He was a friend to every one who deserved it. He was a regular attendant of the Associate Reformed Church, although not a member, and gave of his means liberally to it, being a trustee at one time. He was a very hospitable man, and was never more pleased than when entertaining company. At his house ministers, and especially those of the Scotch Churches, were always sure of a hearty welcome.

He died on the 9th of September, 1834. He had been three times married. His first wife was Miss Mary Scott, of Fayette County, Kentucky, and his second Miss Mary Steele, of Kentucky. To the latter was born Alexander, who died soon after reaching maturity. In May, 1810, he married Nancy Ramsey, daughter of James Ramsey, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, who was born on the 6th of November, 1787. She was one of the original members of the Associate Reformed congregation on its being formed in 1817, and remained a worthy and respected member of it all her life. Her temper was most cheerful and even, and she appeared to advantage everywhere. No gossip or scandal was encouraged by her, and she loved the company of pious people. She died March 21, 1855. She had borne eight children, two sons and six daughters. Elizabeth St. Clair Sutherland died unmarried. James R. died in June, 1834, at the age of twenty-two. Mary A. married Carter B. Harrison, a son of President William Henry Harrison. Carter B. Harrison died in Hamilton, the 12th of August, 1839, leaving his wife a widow with one daughter, Anna C., who married David W. McClung, now surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. Sarah married Nathaniel Reeder, dying in 1863. Three of her children, Nathaniel, John, and James, are now living, and two died in infancy. John Sutherland, another brother, is still living. Jane, Isabella, and Nancy, the three youngest children, reside in the old homestead.

Isabella is married to Dr. J. S. McNeeley, and has one son, Joseph Sutherland McNeeley.

SALES OF LAND.

The original lots laid off in Hamilton measured 6 by 12 poles, 100 by 200 feet; eight such lots generally forming a block 400 feet square. A comparison between the prices paid Mr. Ludlow or his immediate purchasers for these lots and their present value may not prove uninteresting reading.

Take the square embracing Lots 99, 100, 101, and 102, bounded by High, Third, Basin, and Second Streets, now one of the most valuable blocks in town. The records show the following first sales:

Israel Ludlow's administrators sold to John Reily, on July 18, 1806, Lot 99, for \$50; Lot 100, for \$25.50; and Lot 101, for \$20.

Samuel Dick sold to John Reily, July 18, 1806, Lot 102, for \$28. The total for the block was \$123.50.

Colonel Campbell still resides on part of Lot 99. The half block, bounded by Reily, Basin, Second and High Streets, is held by Mrs. Campbell, who inherited it from her father, John Reily, and her title deeds are probably the oldest of any resident of the city.

In the square bounded by Dayton, Second, Heaton, and Third, the only lots in this block that have not been subdivided are those now owned by St. Stephen's Church, Ezra Potter, and Calvin Skinner. Mr. Potter's lots (153 and 154), fronting 200 feet on Dayton and Third, were bought by John S. Gordon from David Gano, July 28, 1835, for \$225.

Lot 151, corner of High and Second, was sold by Ludlow to Michael McNamce, together with Lot 18, June 22, 1795, for \$28. On September 14, 1805, Michael Lafferty became the purchaser of Lots 151 and 152 (fronting 200 feet on Dayton by 200 on Second) from Samuel Enyart for \$55. On February 22, 1830, James McBride sold these two lots to the St. Stephen's society for \$400. These four lots make the south half of the block.

Lot 165, extending from James Neal's corner south on Second 200 feet to St. Stephen's property, and east on Heaton 100 feet, was sold by Ludlow to Rebecca F. Randolph, October 2, 1795, for \$2.

Lot 166, east of Neal's, fronting 100 on Heaton by 200 deep, was sold by Ludlow at the same time and same price to Sarah F. Randolph.

Lots 167 and 168, fronting 200 feet on Heaton and 200 on Third to Porter's Alley, were sold with fifteen other lots to Daniel Gano by Ludlow, July 13, 1827, for \$700, and Gano sold the lots, 167 and 168, July 25, 1855, to John M. Millikin and William Bebb for \$550.

Fenton Lawson and others sold Lots 167 and 168 to W. H. Bartlett, December 11, 1841, for \$700, and on February 18, 1844, Calvin Skinner bought the south halves of the lots, 200 feet front on Third by 200 deep, his present residence, from J. B. McFarland for \$400.

Lot 103 comprises the entire strip of ground on the east side of Third Street from High to Basin, extending back to Smith Street,—72 square poles. This property was sold by John Brown to John Sutherland, June 18, 1800, for \$30.

Lots 111 and 112, with Beckett's block and Dr. Falconer's residence on their front, extend back to the Hydraulic, and together have a front of 200 feet on High Street. Ludlow sold both these lots to Eleanor Moore, May, 1804, for \$62—\$42 for 111, and \$20 for Lot 112. Ludlow obtained possession of the lots again, and his heirs sold to John Woods, March, 1832, all of Lot 112, Falconer's and Beckett's Hall in part, and 34 feet of the south, High Street end, of Lot 111 for \$500. April 17, 1835, Woods bought of James S. Green 66 feet more of the south half of Lot 111 for \$675; he thus had the entire front from the corner of Second to Falconer's Alley for \$1,175.

Starting from the Hamilton House corner, Lot 110, and going west, we find that Ludlow sold 50 feet of the east end of the lot (Hamilton House) to James McBride July 24, 1812, for \$157, and at the same time the west 50 feet to Thomas C. Kelsey for \$126. The next lot on High (109), was sold by Ludlow's administrators; the east half to Kelsey, March 1, 1813, for \$150, and the west half to Samuel Morrison for \$159.50. Subsequently, April 1, 1835, Dr. Hittel bought the west half of James Young for \$2,000.

The Sutherland Corner, Lot 107, fronting 200 on High, extending from the west line of Lot 109 to Front Street, and 100 on Front Street, was sold by Ludlow to John Sutherland in 1803, deed made March 1, 1813, for \$30. The lot next north on Front Street (108) fronting 100 on Front, and running 200 deep on Stable, was also bought by Sutherland March 1, 1813, for \$154. C. Morganthaler bought 50 by 100 feet of this lot October 19, 1849, paying \$700.

These figures make the value of the entire block between High Street and the Hydraulic, Second and Front, \$770.50.

Lot 173, the residence of Dr. Howells, stands on the south-west corner of Front and Buckeye—200 feet on Buckeye by 100 on Front. Lots 174 and 173, extending the entire front on Front Street between Heaton and Buckeye, were sold by Ludlow to Benjamin F. Randolph October 2, 1795, for \$40. March 10, 1845, Samuel Snively sold Lot 173 to Joseph Howells for \$600. On March 14, 1845, Dr. H. C. Howells bought 50 by 100 feet off of the east end (on Buckeye Street) of the lot, paying \$100. August 15, 1848, the doctor bought an additional 50 feet next west of his first purchase, paying \$350. He now owned half the lot. On September 14, 1849, he bought the remaining 100 feet front on Buckeye, on which his residence stands, paying \$2,000. So the lot that cost Joseph Howells \$600 in 1845 had cost Dr. Howells, including buildings, \$2,450.

The lots originally laid out in the First Ward were 5x10 poles—82½x166 feet; fractional lots, 82½x82½ feet.

The Straub House lot, No. 1493, 87½x87½ feet, was sold by Sutherland & Brown to James Mills, June 19, 1809, for \$16. The stable lot, same size, in the rear, was sold at the same time by Sutherland & Brown to Thomas McCullough, for \$10.50.

Lot 1540 extends from the west line of the Straub lot to the corner of Main and Front, and is 82½ feet deep. John Sutherland sold this lot to Kelsey & Smith, April 16, 1813, for \$49.

The entire block, extending from Odd Fellows Hall to the river, and south on Front and Water to the alley, was sold by John Sutherland to John Hall, June 5, 1813, for \$1,200.

The four lots, 1523, 1528, 1533, and 1538, extending on Second Street, east side, from Boudinot to Main, were sold by Sutherland & Brown to Robert and John Taylor, June 19, 1809, for \$66.40.

Beeler's drug store stands on the south-east corner of lot 1539, and fronts 185 feet on Main. Lot 1532 lies behind it, is of the same size, and extends on Front to the John Brown Alley.

Sutherland & Brown sold the Beeler lot to Samuel Diek for \$28.50, January 15, 1810, and the other lot to Samuel Alston, June 19, 1809, for \$23.25.

Doctor Miller's drug store stands on the north-east corner of Lot 1542. This lot fronts 185 feet on Main by 85½ on Front. Sutherland & Brown sold this lot to Samuel Scott for \$21, June 19, 1809, and on January 17, 1814, Isaac Falconer became the purchaser, for \$100.

On June 19, 1809, Sutherland & Brown sold Samuel Dick nine lots for \$10. One of these lots was 1543, on the south side of Main, extending from the corner of Second to the alley, going east; another was Lot 1552, where Doctor Scobey's residence stands; two others, 1544 and 1547, behind it, make a front of 165 feet on the north-east corner of Main and Second.

Lots 1562 and 1563 extend on Ross Street, south side, between Front and Second. Mrs. Matthias lives on part of 1562, and P. C. Conkling, Mr. Beck, and Daniel Shaffer on Lot 1563. Sutherland & Brown sold Lot 1562 to Ethan Stone, June 19, 1809, for \$55, and William Corry sold lot 1563 to John Reily, July 16, 1813, for \$400.

The school-house lot opposite (Lots 1553 and 1558) were sold by the Presbyterian Church to directors of school district No. 2, St. Clair Township, August 9, 1851, for \$500.

Lot 1559, north-west corner of Front and Ross, occupied in part by Daniel Galloway, was sold by Sutherland & Brown to John Reily, June 19, 1809, for \$50.

JOHN WINGATE.

John Wingate was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton. He was here almost as soon as the clash of

arms ended, and remained here through our infancy as a town, although afterwards going away to other places. He was born in the State of New York in the year 1774, and in his youth learned the trade of stonemason. Soon after the date of St. Clair's defeat, Mr. Wingate came to the Western country with the army commanded by General Wayne. He was a sergeant in Van Rensselaer's cavalry, in the battle of Fallen Timbers, when Wayne gained a complete victory over the savages. He behaved with bravery on this occasion, and his deeds were long remembered by his associates in arms. His brother was slain by his side in that action. After the disbandment of the army, Mr. Wingate came to Fort Hamilton, where he settled, marrying Miss Mary Dillon, who was the daughter of one of the earliest pioneers. She died in a few years, leaving him with two children. Soon after coming here he opened a store on Front Street, in a log building, situated on the west side of the street, on the lot now occupied by St. Mary's Catholic Church. In 1806 he gave up business, and the store was rented to the Hough Brothers, of whom the survivor, Joseph Hough, was long an ornament of Hamilton. In October, 1807, he was elected sheriff of the county, serving for two years, and being preceded and followed by Mr. William McClellan. On the 24th of May, 1809, Mr. Wingate was married to Mrs. Emma Torrence, widow of John Torrence, then lately deceased. She was a lady of great worth, and highly esteemed for her many amiable and excellent traits of character. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Benham, and sister of Joseph S. Benham, the distinguished lawyer. Mr. Wingate was elected about 1810 a brigadier general of the Ohio militia, and in the year 1813 again went out to the war, serving six months in that capacity.

After his marriage with Mrs. Torrence, in 1809, he kept an inn for the accommodation of travelers, on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets, the stand that had been previously occupied by John Torrence. In 1816 he removed to Cincinnati, where for some years he kept the old Cincinnati Hotel, on Front Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, and after a time removed to Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, where he kept a house of entertainment for several years, finally removing further West. He returned during the last weeks of 1851, and took up his abode with John Burke, Jr., near Symmes's Corner, whose father, when an unprotected boy, had found a friend and benefactor in him.

His death occurred only a few weeks later, on the 14th of April, 1851, when he had attained the age of seventy-seven years. His funeral was largely attended. It was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hamilton, the discourse being pronounced by the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, and the body being interred in Mr. Elliott's own lot, in Greenwood Cemetery. After the service at the church had closed, a funeral procession was formed, under the direction of Lewis D. Campbell. The funeral

car was preceded by martial music; then followed a company of artillery with a brass field-piece, under the command of Captain Nathaniel Reeder; Major William P. Young, bearing the national flag, appropriately trimmed; the mayors of Hamilton and Rossville; the clergy and pall-bearers. The body was followed by the friends of the deceased, the soldiers, and a large train of citizens. As the procession entered the cemetery grounds, the artillery commenced firing minute guns, which, with the tolling of the bells in town, continued until the service at the grave was concluded. The whole formed a combination at once solemn and impressive.

POST-OFFICE AND PUBLIC MAILS.

In 1804 a post-office was established at Hamilton, and on the second day of August in that year John Reily was appointed postmaster, by Gideon Granger, then Postmaster-general. There was at that time only one mail route established through the interior of the Miami country. It was carried on horseback, once a week, leaving Cincinnati, and passing by Hamilton, Franklin, Dayton, and as far north as Stanton; thence to Urbana, Yellow Springs, and Lebanon, back to Cincinnati. In a year or two afterwards the route was reversed, so as to go out by the way of Lebanon and return by Hamilton. At that time all the people living north and west of Hamilton had to come to this post-office for their letters.

John Reily held the office of postmaster from the time of his appointment, in 1804, until July, 1832, when he resigned, and James B. Thomas was appointed in his room.

James Lowes was appointed postmaster and entered on the duties of the office on the first day of April, 1851. He resigned on the thirty-first day of January, 1853, and on the next day James K. Thomas, son of the former postmaster, who had been appointed, took possession of the office.

On the eighth day of August, 1853, L. M. Furrow, who had been appointed postmaster in the stead of James K. Thomas, removed, took possession of the post-office, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

On the twenty-sixth day of April, 1855, the post-office in Rossville was discontinued, and the business transferred to the post-office in Hamilton.

The following are the dates of the appointment of the postmasters at Hamilton and Rossville:

Hamilton.—John Reily, August 2, 1804; John Reily, June 29, 1818; James B. Thomas, July 9, 1832; James Lowes, March 27, 1851; James K. Thomas, June 19, 1853; Lawrence M. Furrow, July 29, 1853; Jacob Troutman, March 13, 1857; William H. Blair, April 23, 1861; William H. Rossman, March 30, 1871; John McKee, September 8, 1873; Charles E. Giffen, January 20, 1882.

Rossville.—Joseph Wilson, November 24, 1819; Robert B. Millikin, September 2, 1824; Jacob Matthias, September 21, 1836; Samuel G. Sweeney, March 8,

1837; Samuel Millikin, March 29, 1839; Levi Richmond, May 1, 1844; Joseph Curtis, May 29, 1849; George Longfellow, April 14, 1853; Robert Hargitt, December 10, 1853. Discontinued April 19, 1855.

OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, "published weekly at Cincinnati, Northwestern Territory, by Carpenter & Findlay," are several interesting and curious advertisements. Among the list of letters remaining in the post-office at Cincinnati, the only post-office in the Territory, we find the following: "Charles Brown, care of Samuel Dick; James Carter, care of Paul Hueston; James Cole, Big Miami; Patrick Graham, Gregory's Creek; Abraham Lakes, Deerfield; David Lee, Big Miami; James McClelland, near Hamilton; John Cleves Symmes; Thomas Alston, and Peter Atherton, below the Big Miami; David Hendrix, near Hamilton; Jerome Holt, Dayton; King Dearmond; Daniel Doty, Big Prairie; Zina Doty; James McCloskey, care of Samuel Dick; Reverend Richard McNemair; Joseph McMahan, near Hamilton; Azarias Thorn, near Hamilton; John Torrence, Hamilton; James White, schoolmaster; James Watson, near Hamilton; Anthony Williams, Deerfield.

Here is a Hamilton advertisement:

LAST NOTICE.—We have every reason to return our warmest acknowledgment to those who have give birth to and support our interest in trade, yet the delinquencies are numerous, which renders it inconvenient to visit their several dwellings. We therefore request those (*in friendship*) to call at the places of contracting, viz.: here or at Dayton, and settle up their accounts as per contract. Such characters as may fail in so doing before the 10th of August next will be deemed as being pregnant with fraud and deceit, and may not expect further indulgence by

SUTHERLAND & BROWN.

HAMILTON, June 20, 1804.

N. B. We wish to purchase beef cattle delivered by the 10th of August next.

S. & B.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

As soon as it was known that this would become the capital of the county a paper was circulated for subscriptions to build a county jail. Benjamin F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes were the agents of the county in collecting the money, which was not all got together for ten years. The building, which was of stone, was begun in 1805 and finished in 1806. It cost \$1,600, a little more than the subscriptions. The paper circulated reads thus:

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Be it known by these presents, that we, the subscribers, do each and severally and separately firmly bind and obligate ourselves or heirs and assigns, to the county of Butler, in the State of Ohio, for the different sums annexed to each and every name in the particular articles herein described: viz., money, stone, brick, lime, lumber, mechanical work, labor, hauling, etc., etc., etc.,—to be appropriated to the only use of said county to erect publick buildings, and such other purposes as the commonwealth of said county may deem necessary.

The same sums subscribed shall be recoverable at law by the trustees appointed for that and other publick purposes in said county, providing that the seat of justice of said county be appointed and established in the town of Hamilton, in said county of Butler—otherwise to be void and of no effect. In witness whereof we, the subscribers, have severally and separately set our names with the sums annexed thereto, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

The sums subscribed are to be considered in dollars.

Jno. Torrence,	50	Francis H. Gaines,	3
Frederick Fisher,	50	Samuel Ewing,	3
Charles Bruce,	50	Joseph Holloway,	5
Jonah Enyart,	10	Abner Willson,	4
Thomas McCullough,	50	Thomas Baxter,	6
Jo. McCullough,	5	John M. Crane,	10
S. Line,	35	Geo. Markin,	15
Zopkan Bell,	5	James Clark,	10
Paul Bony,	50	Richard McCain,	10
Timothy Woodruff,	10	Samuel Alexander,	10
James Lyon,	20	William McKinstry,	10
Benj. F. Randolph,	51	Edward Harlow,	10
David Line,	15	James Cummins,	10
Jno. Vinnedge,	30	David Cummings,	10
Andrew Christy,	29	Thomas O'Brian,	5
Wm. Long,	5	John Doty,	10
Brice Virgin,	5	Philip Round,	1
Samuel Gregory,	2	Jacob Rowan,	5
John Weyeney,	1	Joseph Rotten,	4
John Wingate,	20	William Legg,	2
Celadon Symmes,	50	James Murphy,	1
Daniel Conner,	20	Joseph Peak,	2
Azarias Thorn,	25	Henry Thompson,	5
Joseph Walker,	20	D. W. Nutt,	10
Henry Watts,	6	John Smith,	5
Isaac Stanley,	25	William Herbert,	6
Abr. Barlow,	4	Miles Whitmore,	5
Henry Wason,	20	James Hamilton,	5
Isaac Wiles,	25	Tobias Talbott,	3
John Moffett,	3	John Dixon,	1
Barney McCarron,	15	William Symmes,	30
Jacob Lewis,	10	Joseph McMaken,	7
William Scott,	10	John McMaken,	2
John Gordon,	60	Isaac Seward,	1
Jas. Dunn,	20	Samuel Seward,	10
Samuel Brant,	2	George Van Ness,	5
Gilbert McCrea,	5	George Brownherd,	2
William Mahan,	5	Daniel Davis,	3
Thomas Alston,	6	William Smith,	6
John Dunn,	4	John Reed,	1
James Watson,	10	James Seward,	15
Samuel Walker,	10	Hezekiah Bradbury,	26
James McGuire,	2	Robert Noble,	3
Jacob Scott,	3	Sutherland & Brown,	50
Robert Jonston,	2	Jonathan Pittman,	5
Wallis Alston,	2	Philip Howle,	3
John Crum,	2	Jeremiah Murley,	1
John Maxwell,	2	Joseph Hennery,	10
Jas. Blackburn,	25	William Ruffen,	10
John McDaniel,	5	James Patterson,	20
Joseph Urnston,	5	David E. Wade,	5

TOTAL.

Cash,	\$355 00	Hauling,	\$123 00
Timber,	124 00	Whisky,	69 00
Mechanical work,	114 00	Grain,	241 50
Labor,	216 00		
			\$1,242 50

HAMILTON IN 1803.

The appearance of Hamilton in 1803, when Mr. Reilly moved here, was then far different from what it is at present. The fort had been dismantled and abandoned but a few years previously.

The fort was opposite the place where the bridge over the Miami River has since been built, extending from

Hydraulic Street to the site of the United Presbyterian Church, and from the river as far east as the ground on which the Universalist Church is built. The ground east of the fort extending as far as Second Street, including the public square and High Street, had been occupied as a burying-ground for the garrison, and numerous rude grave-stones and graves were dotted over the surface. A natural terrace, eight or ten feet high, ran along the west side of Front Street, separating the upper from the lower plain. When this bank was excavated in grading High Street, several skeletons were taken up entire, and many human bones disinterred, which were all removed and buried. Many more, doubtless, lie in this space. As late as 1812 a paling inclosing a single grave stood in the middle of High Street opposite the Hamilton Hotel, but was removed that year.

The inhabitants of Hamilton, when Mr. Reily came here, were few in number, and composed chiefly of soldiers and other persons who had been attached to Wayne's army, and had remained here when that army was disbanded at the close of the campaign. These persons lacking energy and enterprise, spoiled for pioneer work by military camp life, and in many cases dissipated and immoral, were not the class of citizens best calculated to promote the rapid improvement of the place.

Few houses had been erected. A two-story frame house stood in the center of High Street, not far from the present bridge. It was the old house erected by General Wilkinson for the accommodation of the officers of his army. In this house William McClellan kept a tavern. Above it, extending from near the river to the east line of the pickets, was a row of stables, built of round hickory logs with the bark peeled off, which were originally used for the horses of the officers and the cavalry, and afterward as stables for the tavern. The artificers' shops stood further to the north, near where the hydraulic race now is. The magazine stood in the south angle of the garrison, and some other dilapidated buildings were in and around the locality of the fort. There was a well of excellent water, which is still in use, a few feet west of the dwelling of John W. Schm, over which there was then a large wheel for drawing water.

John Torrence kept a tavern at the corner of Dayton and Water Streets, in the house now owned and formerly occupied by Henry S. Earhart. Mr. Torrence died in 1807, but his widow continued the business—even for years after she became the wife of John Wingate. She was the daughter of Captain Robert Benham, whose adventures are frequently mentioned in the early history of the county, and a sister of Joseph S. Benham, formerly a prominent lawyer of Hamilton. On the lot opposite, on the north side of the street, was a log-house, which was built by Darius C. Orcutt, and then occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Griffin, a sister of Abner Enoch.

Isaac Stanley afterward kept a tavern with the sign

of a Black Horse, on Front Street, in an old log-house, in the upper part of the town.

John Sutherland kept a store in a house on the east side of Front Street, between Dayton and Hydraulic Streets, and carried on an extensive trade with the Indians. It is now torn down. In the upper part of the town were several cabins, in which lived James Heaton, Isaac Wiles, George Harlan, William Herbert, and George Snyder.

John Wingate commenced a store in a log-house where St. Mary's Catholic Church now stands, where he failed in 1806. Thomas and Joseph Hough continued the business; and, after the death of the former, it was successfully occupied by Hough & Blair, and Kelsey & Smith, for the same purpose. Nearly opposite, on the south side of the street, lived Thomas McCullough and Dr. Jacob Lewis. In the south part of the town resided John Greene, Azarias Thorn, Barney McCarron, Benjamin Davis, Ludlow Pierson, and perhaps others not now recollected.

On the west bank of the Miami River was a solitary log-house, occupied by Archibald Talbert, who kept a tavern and the ferry. The town of Rossville was not then in existence. It was surveyed and laid out by Mr. Reily in 1804.

EARLY DAYS OF THE TOWN.

When Mr. McBride first settled himself in Hamilton in the year 1807, the inhabitants were few in number, and the improvements principally confined to the margin of the river. William McClellan, who served eight years as sheriff of Butler County, then kept a tavern in the old garrison house, which had been erected for the accommodation of the officers of the army, which has already been described. It was taken down in 1813. John Torrence kept a tavern on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets. William Murray kept a tavern on the opposite corner in a house on lot No. 145.

Isaac Stanley also kept a tavern in an old log house in the upper part of the town, which stood on lot No. 162, on Front Street. He was a justice of the peace as well as a tavern keeper, and kept his office in the bar-room (the only room in the house, except a little log hut standing back, occupied as a kitchen). Here he dispensed justice and whisky for several years.

A store was kept by John Sutherland, on Front Street, between Stable and Dayton Streets.

Messrs. Joseph Hough and Thomas Blair had a store near the south-west corner of the public square. It was kept in an old log house standing on the lot now owned by the Catholic Church. John Reily, the clerk of the court, kept his office in a log house in the lower part of the town, as mentioned in a previous chapter. Azarias Thorn lived on lot No. 9, in the lower part of the town. After his death the same house was owned and occupied by Oliver Stevens. Mrs. Greer lived in a log house,

isolated, in the brushy wood near the north-east corner of Second and High Streets.

Widow Davis lived in a very old log house which stood on the corner of the alley and Front Street. Barney McCarron lived in a cabin in the south part of the town.

Doctor Daniel Millikin, the only physician in the place, lived in a house on the bank of the river, above Major Murray's Tavern. In the same neighborhood also lived James Heatou, Isaac Wiles, George Snyder, William Herbert, and George Harlan, with, perhaps, some others.

William Corry, the only lawyer in the place, kept his office in the same building with the clerk of the court. Several other lawyers, however, regularly attended the courts at Hamilton. At that time, nearly all that part of Hamilton lying east of Front Street was an impenetrable thicket, covered with small, scrubby oaks, black-jacks, vines, and hazel bushes. True, paths and roads were in some places cut through them, to admit a free passage, but, aside from these, underbrush was so thick that it was only in some places a person could make his way through them, or see a rabbit at the distance of a few paces. This was then the case from Sutherland's Corner to the Hamilton Hotel, and eastwardly to where the canal now is, and southwardly as far as the town lots extend.

At that time it was common to meet with Indians in the streets of Hamilton almost every day, who came to trade their furs and peltries with the storekeepers. In 1808 a band of seventy or eighty Indians encamped in the lower part of Rossville, and remained more than a week. When they got liquor they frequently became intoxicated, and were then very troublesome. One night, when a number of them were intoxicated, Mr. McBride took a seat on the bank of the river, concealed from their view, and remained a considerable time, watching the squaws taking the drunken Indians across the river, at the ford opposite the lower part of the town, to their camp, on the other side of the river. Two squaws would take hold of an Indian, one on each side, and conduct him across the stream, singing a slow, monotonous song as they waded through the water.

The improvements in Rossville were then still fewer than in Hamilton. There was a log house near where the west end of the bridge now is, occupied as a tavern and ferry-house. It was kept by Colonel James Mills, afterwards by John Hall, and years afterward by Lewis P. Sayre. Michael Delorac kept a tavern and ferry. The tavern was kept in a house in what was then the upper part of Rossville.

Some years afterward Isaac Falconer built a house on the corner of Main and Front Streets, where he kept a tavern many years. These, with two or three log houses in the lower part, comprehended the extent of improvement. Brushwood, elder bushes, and high weeds occu-

pied the remaining part of the town. In those days it was customary at court time, and on election and other public days, for great numbers of the people from the country to come to town, business or no business, and to devote their time to drinking and noisy revelry. There were no temperance societies in those days. Every man who had any pretensions to gentility must be hail-fellow well met with every one—must at least call for his half-pint of whisky, which, in the taverns, was then measured out to customers in small half-pint and gill green bottles, like vinegar cruets.

The upper part of the town of Hamilton, north of Dayton Street, was a beautiful natural prairie, unimproved and uninclosed, except a few straggling cabins near the bank of the river, pastured by the town cows and sheep. The race-course was on this common. Though now fallen into disrepute, horse-racing was, in those times, a favorite amusement, and an affair of all-engrossing interest. Every business or pursuit was neglected during its continuance. On public days—indeed, on almost every Saturday—the streets and commons in the upper part of the town were converted into race-paths. The race-course comprehended the common from Second to Fourth Streets. At Second Street, a short distance north of where the Roman Catholic Church is now built, was erected a scaffold, elevated a little above the heads of the people, where stood the judges of the race.

On grand occasions the plain within the course and near it was occupied with temporary booths, erected with forks and covered with boughs, just cut and brought from the woods.

Here every thing was said, done, sold, eaten, and drank. Here was Black York, with his fiddle and his votaries, making the dust fly with a four-handed, or otherwise four-footed reel, and every fifteen or twenty minutes was a rush to some part or other to witness a fistcuil.

Amongst the bustling crowd of jockeys were assembled all grades and classes of people, from the highest to the lowest. Justices of the peace and other civil officers of the county were there. Even judges of the court mingled with the crowd, and sometimes presided at those contests of speed between the ponies of the neighborhood. But public opinion has undergone a change. It now attaches odium to what in former times were regarded as only venial errors.

Balls and dancing parties were frequent. Though the inhabitants of the town were few in number on these occasions, the youth and beauty of the county would assemble, and many a long Winter night did they amuse themselves "on the light, fantastic toe," measuring time to the sweet strains of Vanzant's fiddle, until broad daylight would warn them that it was time to retire. These balls were generally held at Wingate's or Murray's tavern. Sometimes there were social dancing parties at

the widow Davis's, but in times of sleighing they were always held at Mother Broudbury's, two miles from Hamilton, on the Cincinnati road, where Wilkeson Beatty formerly lived, in Section 35.

POPULATION.

The residents in Hamilton in 1810, according to the census, were 210, and those in Rossville, 84. The following list, therefore, must embrace all who were here in 1807, when Dr. Daniel Millikin and Samuel Millikin came to Hamilton.

John Reily was clerk of the courts, and agent for the proprietors of the town of Rossville; John Sutherland was a storekeeper, as were Joseph Hough and Thomas Blair; William Murray kept a hotel, and so did John Torrence and John Wingate; William McClellan kept a public house; Lawrence Cavanaugh was a man of some means; William Hubbert was a proprietor of the town of Rossville; Isaac Stanley kept a hotel; John Greer was an associate judge, and James Heaton was the county surveyor. The other names from this side of the river were George Snider, Anderson Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Oliver Stephens, Captain Azarias Thorn, Daniel Hill, Paul Bannell, William Riddle, Isaac Wiles, Gardner Vaughn, George Harkum, Mrs. Davis, Barnabas McCarron, Mr. Hagan, and Hugh Wilson.

In Rossville, there were Michael Delorac, father of Alexander Delorac; John Aston, Robert Taylor, John Taylor, John Hall, Isaac Moss, James Ross, Archibald Talbert, the ferryman; Moses Connor, Leonard Garver, Samuel Spivey, and Samuel Ayres. This gives twelve names for Rossville, and twenty-eight for Hamilton, which, at the usual rate of computation, would give for the population of Rossville sixty persons, and for Hamilton, one hundred and forty.

The first marriage in Butler County, after its erection, was by Celdon Symmes, and the fortunate parties were Jacob Sample and Jane Hueston. This was on the 8th of September, 1803. Marriages had undoubtedly taken place before this, but they were under the jurisdiction of Hamilton County, and are there recorded, if anywhere.

Mr. Birch came to Hamilton in 1810 or 1811. He first occupied the south room of the house now owned by Mrs. R. Tapscott, and which was built in 1810 by Joseph Hough, deceased. Subsequently, and before the brewery was built, Mr. Birch resided in a small house built by himself on the west side of the road leading to Cincinnati, and some two hundred yards north of the pond. The old brewery was built about 1813 or 1814.

TAXATION.

It appears from the earliest tax duplicate that in 1804 fifty-eight lots were taxed in Hamilton. Benjamin F. Randolph had eighteen; John Reily, one; Sutherland & Brown, five; John Sutherland, six; John Torrence, twelve; Azarias Thorn, two; Isaac Wiles, thirteen; and

John Wingate, one. The lots of the last named four persons were taxed for two years, the total amount being forty cents and a half. This would be at the rate of three-quarters of a cent a lot per year.

The "duplicate" for 1805 consists of about twelve pages of folio paper without rules, lines, or printed heads. While the paper is yellow from age, the ink is as clear and black as though it was fresh only yesterday from the ink-stand. On the back of the duplicate, in the bold handwriting of John Reily, is this indorsement: "A Duplicate of Taxes on Land for the year 1805, amounting to dollars, 871.64.2."

The duplicate was divided into two parts: the first part containing the registry of non-resident land owners, and the second part the registry of those who were in possession. Of land owners the duplicate shows non-residents 64, owning 27,727 acres. Residents 310, owning 87,398 acres. Total 374, owning 117,125 acres. Among the largest non-resident land owners were Elias Boudinot, after whom Boudinot Street, First Ward, is named, who held 1,994 acres in sections 13, 14, 20, 21, and 25, in Lemon Township; Elijah Brush, 1,065, in sections 8, 9, 16, and 17, Lemon Township; John N. Cummins, 1,240 acres in Fairfield; William H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, 640 acres, all of section 33, Union Township; Henry Ray, 1,895 acres in St. Clair Township; Benjamin Scudder, who held 640 acres in sections 27 and 33 in Liberty Township, which is still owned in great part by his heirs; John Cleves Symmes, 640 acres in Fairfield Township; Jonathan Dayton, 2,130 acres in Liberty and Fairfield.

Of resident land owners, David Beatty held 885 acres in Fairfield and Hanover; Daniel Doty, 295 in Lemon; Samuel Dickey, of Prairie, 400 acres; and Samuel Dickey, of Elk Creek, 370 acres; Ralph W. Hunt, of Lemon, held 2,600 acres in Lemon; Matthew Hueston, father-in-law of Robert Harper, held 1,543 acres in Fairfield; Thomas Kyle held section 28, Lemon Township; Solomon Line held 934 acres in Fairfield, Enoch Potter held 640 acres in sections 23 and 27, Lemon; Celdon Symmes held 4,631 acres in Fairfield; and Joel Williams held 2,505 acres in St. Clair and Ross. Land at that time was divided for taxation into three grades. What was called first quality was taxed \$1 per 100 acres; second quality, 75 cents per 100 acres; third quality, 50 cents per 100 acres. There was of first quality, 21,914 acres; second quality, 78,709 acres; and third quality, 16,502 acres; total, 117,125 acres; and the total taxes assessed on this land amounted to the enormous sum of \$871.64.2.

The smallest tax on the duplicate was assessed against John Reily, who held a few lots in Hamilton, Williamsburg, Cincinnati, and Deerfield. His lots in Hamilton embraced one acre of ground, and are now occupied in part by Colonel Campbell as a residence, and the entire tax on all of Mr. Reily's property for 1805 was two cents

and seven mills! The largest resident tax payer was Celadon Symmes, \$21.67.9; after him, Joel Williams, \$18.54; then Samuel Dick, \$18.07, on 3,703 acres in what is now Ross; next, John N. Cummins, \$15.81.

CORPORATION AND TOWN COUNCIL.

The town of Hamilton was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1810, in pursuance of which law a president and three trustees were elected by the citizens, who proceeded to organize themselves and pass ordinances for the government and regulation of the town for four succeeding years. A considerable number of the citizens were opposed to the corporate regulations, and some irregularity occurring in their proceedings, no election was held in the year 1815, in consequence of which the corporation became forfeited and so remained until the year 1827, when the town was again incorporated, together with Rossville, under the name of "The towns of Hamilton and Rossville." The powers and duties of the corporation were vested in six trustees, to be elected by the citizens, who should hold their office two years, and appoint out of their own body a president and recorder. The towns were divided into two districts or wards, Hamilton forming one and Rossville the other, the citizens to meet in their respective wards and each elect their trustees. The corporation were vested with power to levy a tax of not more than one-eighth of one per cent on the amount of the grand levy of the State. In May, 1827, the citizens met at their respective places of holding elections, those of Hamilton electing Doctor Loanmi Rigdon and others, and the citizens of Rossville, Israel Gregg and others, as trustees, who afterwards met and appointed Israel Gregg president and Loanmi Rigdon recorder. Under this corporation and manner of organization the towns continued to prosper, under a well regulated police, for four years. In January, 1830, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the corporation to grant licenses to grocers and retailers of spirituous liquors. In the course of time, jealousies springing up between the two towns, on the petition of the citizens of Rossville, the connection between them was dissolved by the Legislature, in February, 1831, and each erected into a separate corporation. In accordance with this amendatory law the citizens of Hamilton elected James O'Connor, John Woods, John C. Dunlavy, Jesse Corwin, John M. Millikin, and Henry S. Earhart, trustees, who organized themselves by appointing James O'Connor president and John M. Millikin, recorder, who continued to exercise the duties of their office for the two succeeding years.

In February, 1833, the charter of the town of Hamilton was modified by an act of the Legislature, by which the government of the town was vested in a mayor and six trustees, to be elected by the citizens for the term of three years.

By this act the corporation were authorized to levy a

tax of one-fourth of one per cent for corporation purposes. The citizens met in May, 1833, and elected James McBride mayor and John Woods and others trustees, who organized themselves and appointed John Woods recorder. This board drew up and passed an entire new code of laws for the regulation and government of the town, and commenced grading and improving the streets. On the 14th of February, 1835, the Legislature authorized the corporation to draw water from the basin, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, on which privilege being granted, the corporation, in 1836, laid pipes from the basin down Basin Street as far as Front Street, with pipes leading from them to fill two cisterns, constructed in the public square.

On the 7th of March, 1835, the Legislature passed a law, further modifying and amending the act of incorporation. By this law the name of the corporation was changed to that of "The town of Hamilton." They were authorized to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent on the grand levy of the State, for supplying the town with water and improving the streets. The act authorized them to borrow money, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; to appoint a wharfmaster; gave them the use of the county jail, and provided for filling the office of mayor, in case of vacancy.

The corporate powers of the town of Hamilton were vested in a mayor and six trustees. The mayor presided at the meetings of the board and was the judicial officer to carry into effect the ordinances passed by the board, and had all the powers vested in a justice of the peace, either in civil or criminal matters, throughout the town. In criminal cases the marshal might serve process in any part of Butler County. The corporation had power to appoint a recorder, a treasurer, marshal, wharfmaster, supervisor of streets and highways, inspector and measurer of wood, tanner's bark, lumber, and other articles of domestic growth, and regulate their duties. The corporation was vested with power to make ordinances and by-laws for establishing and regulating the market, organize fire companies, and provide for the extinguishment of fire; to regulate the streets, alleys, and highways, and generally to make such ordinances and regulations for the safety, health, cleanliness, and convenience of the citizens, as was usual in like corporations.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

The population of Hamilton, as shown by census in 1810, was 242, and of Rossville 84. At the next decennial census, in 1820, it was all included under the name of Hamilton, and the population numbered 660 souls. In 1830, at the next census, the population of Hamilton had increased to 1,072, and Rossville again appeared with 629 inhabitants. There were 9 colored persons in Hamilton in 1810; in 1820, 33, and in 1830, 80. No colored persons were in Rossville at either date.

The *Miami Intelligencer*, No. 31, of February 23, 1815,

advertises a new huckster-shop, in which cider, green and dried apples, whisky, beer, tar, and other accommodations, if called for, could be had. Boots and shoes were made. The advertiser was James T. Morton, corner of Front Street and the Diamond. Elihu Linc had lost a large ram, and Paul Sanders had had a boy, named Briton Wright, an apprentice at the pottery business, run away from him. He was aged seventeen years, stout made, dark skin and complexion, about five feet high, "much given to lying, and a little light-fingered." Whoever would take him up and return him would have six cents reward and no thanks. Those indebted to the late firm of Kelsey & Smith were invited to come forward and settle up. Absalom Goodnough, at his new shop, on Front Street, sold boots and shoes. R. Birch, at the Hamilton brewery, refused to pay a due-bill of sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, payable in barley. William Murray needed a hostler. Michael Delorae, "being far advanced in age and unable to traverse the streets and by-roads of Hamilton in search of passengers and freight, but wishing to make an honest and honorable livelihood" by his calling, gave notice that his ferry was in complete repair, the flats new, and that good entertainment for man and horse could there be procured. Preliminary articles of peace had just been brought over from Ghent.

MRS. KENNEDY'S RECOLLECTION.

The oldest resident of Hamilton, at this date, is Mrs. Esther Kennedy. Her husband was a noted builder in his day, and came here to put up a house on the west side of the river, on the Seven-Mile Pike, near the corporation limits, known as the Rhea house. This was in 1812. While doing this, he boarded with William Murray, father of the late William Murray, who kept a tavern. Soon after this they built the house now standing on High Street, one door west of Fye's grocery. At this time, all business was done near the river, and chiefly on Front Street. The Sutherland corner, now occupied by Rothenbush & Ratliff and Dr. S. H. Millikin, was building, and was plastered by Mr. Kennedy. Going up the street, there were no buildings until the present house of L. D. Campbell was reached. John Reily had put up a part of the house three years before, and it was used as his dwelling and office. From that to Third Street was a pasture field, fenced in, in which Mr. Reily pastured his horses and cattle. The third and last house from the river was that built by Mr. Kennedy for his own use. The woods had been cut down, and a clearing made from this site to the river. On the west side of Third Street was a clearing running down to the burying-ground of the town, near the Fourth Ward Park, while on the other side the forest commenced and extended eastward.

On Fye's corner stood a large, magnificent elm, beneath whose spreading branches divine service was held on Sunday. Half-way down the river, on the west side, was the old jail. The lower part of this was used as a

jail, while justice was dealt out in the room above. Preaching was held in this building on the Lord's-day. Part of the palisades of the fort were still standing, near the river. There was no bridge there then. The stream must be crossed by ferries.

At the time of the war of 1812 Mr. Kennedy was engaged in building the Hamilton House; that, for many years, was the great resort for travelers. He was drafted into the service for six months, but secured a substitute, and finished the building. For nearly two years after their house had been completed, Mrs. Kennedy carried water from Mr. Reily's well. There was then no resident lawyer except David K. Este, afterwards of Cincinnati. Mr. Kennedy died in 1830.

In 1813 Isaac Paxton, a veteran of Wayne's wars, set up a shop in Hamilton as a silversmith. In 1814 Pier-son Sayre settled on Lot 120, on Front Street, between Dayton and Stable Streets.

SUICIDE OF JACOB FOREMAN.

In 1814 there came to Hamilton from Canada a fine, handsome man of about fifty years of age, who was a shoemaker. He engaged board at the house of Major Murray, and soon went to work. His name was Jacob Foreman. He talked little, and no one knew any thing of his past history. He seemed brooding over past troubles. In the month of June, 1815, Mr. Murray having engaged a farmer named Oliver to bring him a load of wood from where the gas works now are, but which was then covered by the original forest, requested Foreman to go out there and help load the wagon, which he willingly did. When it was loaded, Oliver started back, imagining the shoemaker was walking in the rear. When the wood was unloaded, however, he was not on hand to render assistance, nor did he come in soon after. Mr. Murray had noticed that he appeared low spirited, and feared that some accident had happened to him. Waiting a reasonable time, they then began a search, and continued it until late that night. The next morning, Sunday, it was again begun, and was joined in by every man and boy in the village. Placing a man on each rod of ground, they started near where the railroad track now is, and moved forward until they reached the ground just below the infirmary hill. Here Foreman was found, hidden in the top of an old oak, blown down in a recent tempest. He was alive and uninjured, but said he had tried at various times during the night to hang himself with a grape vine, failing in which he went to sleep.

He went home with Mr. Murray, washed and shaved himself, and dressed himself in his best clothes, and at supper time seemed to be in better spirits than for weeks past. After a night's rest he was up early the next morning, when he ate a hearty breakfast. Shortly after this meal, however, he went up stairs, and, standing on the landing, deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear, almost severing his head from his shoulders. In this con-

dition he walked down stairs, tried to open the door leading into the dining-room, but failed, and fell in a moment, after trying the latch, dead upon the floor. The noise attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, who opened the door, and were horrified to find the corpse.

There was an immense assembly at the funeral, as the story had been noised abroad through the country. The interment was made in the Sycamore Grove. Shortly after the burial the body was exhumed by the physicians, the flesh removed, the bones boiled, bleached, and articulated, and the skeleton of the first suicide in Hamilton hung for many years in the residence of one of Hamilton's early physicians.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN 1814.

The Fourth of July, 1814, was celebrated at Hamilton. About one o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration delivered at the court-house, after which a procession was formed and marched to Wayne's Spring, about a third of a mile below town, to partake of a dinner, to be provided for the occasion. James Heaton, William Murray, and David Latham were the committee of arrangements. Friends in the country were cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

When William Murray was a boy, or from 1810 to 1820, the business of the town was done along the river bank, between the two ferries, one of which crossed the river at the foot of what is now known as Dayton Street, and the other at that point where the old bridge was situated. This ground is now covered with shops. A large market-house also stood on High Street. Rossville contained but a very few houses.

The first printing-office was opened and the first paper printed in 1814 in the old building then standing on the south-west corner of Dayton and Water Streets. This paper was the *Miami Intelligencer*.

This house of Mr. Murray stood on the lot opposite Snider's paper-mill, and the lot is now used by that mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1839. Colonel Campbell's present residence was built by John Reed in 1808. Mr. Reed was at that time boarding with Mr. Murray's father. The Sutherland corner, now occupied by Rothenbush & Ratliff, was built in 1810-11. The court-house was commenced in the year 1813, and completed in 1815.

Schmidtman's corner, now called the Central House, was built in 1816, a portion of the original structure still standing.

The first brick houses were built in 1817-18 on High Street, near Frechtling's new store, and were known as the "brick row."

The covered bridge, washed away in 1866, was commenced in 1818, but was not completed until the latter part of the next year.

Masonic Hall, corner of Third and Dayton Streets,

was our first school-house. This building was put up in 1817. There was a little log cabin, standing near where the United Presbyterian Church now stands, which was taught by a Presbyterian preacher. The village of Hamilton never attained to the dignity of a town until the Miami Canal was dug. Soon after this was cut through, in 1826, the place began to grow, and became much healthier. Before, it was no uncommon thing for every body to be sick with chills and fever, so that often there were not enough well to take care of the sick.

EDWARD MURPHY.

In the year 1800, when about twenty years old, Edward Murphy came to Hamilton, then a village containing but a few rudely constructed buildings of wood, and commenced work at blacksmithing. At this time there were but two smith shops in the place, the one owned by Samuel Dorcus, the other by Mr. Wiles. After peace was declared in 1815, he engaged in blacksmithing in Hamilton, where for fifty years he followed his vocation. Prominent among those with whom he was early associated in the business relations of early life were Isaac Watson and Jeremiah Mausur. Other names with whom he was associated were John Reilly, John Sutherland, Joseph Hough, Thomas Blair, John Pierson, Ludlow Pierson, Anderson Spencer, Sheriff McClellan, Michael Delorac, and James Mill, who built the first brick house in Hamilton.

THE BIGHAMS.

The Bigham family was an important and influential one in this county at a very early period. The father of the family, William Bigham, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, November 1, 1752, and was married to Mary Reed in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1779. He made two trips to the West; first, in 1795, and again in 1801, purchasing, in the first expedition, land in Cincinnati and near to it, and also in Hamilton. He came West to reside in 1809, when he brought to Cincinnati his wife, four sons—David, George R., James, and William; and two daughters, Mary and Judith. One daughter was married in Pennsylvania, and two near Cincinnati. In the Spring of 1810 he settled on a large tract of land on the Miami River above the town, where he died on the 4th of September, 1815. He was a member and an efficient ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton, and was considered the father of that denomination in this place. By his will he gave a considerable sum to the Presbyterians to aid in erecting a house of worship, which, two years after his death, was done.

David Bigham, his son, was born in Pennsylvania, April 3, 1788, and came out here with his father on his second visit. He intended to study for the ministry, but was prevented by a cancer, which, however, was subsequently cured. He was twice married. His first union

was to Miss Beardsley, of Westchester, and his second to Mrs. Susan Cummins, daughter of John Ludlow, by whom he had six children. He was a man of high moral and intellectual character, and was ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-one years, having been elected in 1815, at the time of the death of his father. His home was the resort of the first men of the country. His house was noted for its hospitality, and it was ever open for his friends. He kept up his studies, and his knowledge of Latin and Greek rendered his society useful and much sought after by the clergy and others. He built a residence and a woolen factory, which he conducted till his death, February 17, 1847. The city of Hamilton afterwards bought a large tract of the old homestead, and it is now used as Greenwood Cemetery.

George R. Bigham, his brother, resided with his father, inheriting the homestead and a portion of his father's land, where he remained until the year 1834, then removing to a house previously erected in Hamilton. In June, 1822, he accepted the appointment of county surveyor, to succeed James Heaton, who had been appointed in 1803. These duties he filled until October, 1836, when he was succeeded by Ludwick Best. He was remarkable for the minute accuracy of his surveys, and spent much time, after his office had expired, in practice. He was one of those employed to make the first survey of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. In 1838 he entered into partnership with William Wilson, but after eight or nine years the firm failed for a large amount. The debts were paid in full, but it took Mr. Bigham's entire fortune to do it. In October, 1852, he was taken ill, and died on the 14th of that month. He had all his life long been a Presbyterian, being one of the members who organized the first Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was the last survivor of those who aided in its formation, and who still lived here. He was twice married; first, to Margaret Gornuley, and second, to Margaret Cook. The daughter of the first marriage, Margaret, married Dr. A. B. Nixon, now of California.

Of George R. Bigham's brothers and sisters, Mary married Robert Taylor, of Rossville, and soon after died; Judith married David Dick; James was married, first, to Catherine Scobey, and, second, Martha Dick; and William married Martha C. Ross. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, being the third from the same family.

EDUCATION.

No record has been preserved of the earliest teacher in Hamilton, nor of the school over which he presided. The town had lasted fifteen years before any pedagogue now remembered came upon the scene. Mr. Ritchie, whose first name has not been preserved, came here about the year 1810, and taught upon Front Street, in the Third Ward, upon lot No. 174. He afterwards removed to a log house, upon the site of St. Mary's

Church. There he continued teaching for several years, and being a bachelor, kept his own house. One morning the pupils came at the usual hour, and found him dead. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and did not spare the rod. A school was carried on for some time after his death by another teacher, but the name is forgotten.

In 1812 the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, who had been preaching occasionally in Hamilton, came to the place to live, and organized a Presbyterian Church. He also opened a school for instruction in the usual English branches and the classics, in the old court-house. A drawing of the building hangs in the present court-house. The next school was on Second Street, on a part of lot No. 188, where the Benninghofen residence now is. Here, about the year 1815, Benjamin B. Pardee gave instruction. Very nearly at the same time there was a school in Rossville, near the river, half-way between the present suspension and railroad bridges. It was conducted by Mr. Elder, and was attended by pupils from both sides of the river.

At about the same time Alexander Proudfit, who had been classically educated, came to study medicine with Doctor Daniel Millikin, and at the same time to teach. Doctor Millikin built him a school-house on the north side of Heaton Street, between Second and Third Streets, on lot No. 203. It was of hewed logs. Doctor Millikin's own children attended, and in course of time many from other families.

In 1818 the Hamilton Literary Society erected, at the south-west corner of Third and Dayton Streets, the first story of a brick building, twenty-two by thirty-six feet, the Masonic fraternity afterwards adding a story for the use of its order. Here taught the Rev. James McMechan and Henry Baker. Joseph Blackleach followed them, remaining for two years, and having seventy or eighty pupils. He died in 1819 or 1820, while on a visit to Oxford. After him came Hugh B. Hawthorne.

In 1819 Ellen A. McMechan, daughter of Rev. James McMechan, who was then dead, opened a school on the north-east corner of Third and Buckeye Streets, lot No. 181, teaching there for one year. Removing from this location, she continued her school on Ludlow Street, near the north-west corner of Third, where she taught for seven years. She had about seventy pupils, of whom Mrs. L. D. Campbell and Mrs. John M. Millikin, and perhaps others, are still alive. She had been thoroughly trained, and to have been in her school was regarded as being itself a compliment. She charged three dollars for each term of five months, teaching five and a half days each week. There were other teachers who did not ask as much.

The Rev. Francis Monfort taught between the years 1820 and 1822, in a frame house on the corner of Third and High Streets, lot No. 103, being the one now occupied by Hughes Brothers. He gave instruction in the

classics and higher mathematics, besides the ordinary English branches.

Benjamin F. Raleigh taught from 1825 to 1830. He was township clerk of Fairfield Township for several years, and was township superintendent of common schools. This is the first notice we find of the common school system. He was a large, powerful man, and administered the government of the school with vigor.

Greer, another school teacher, whose place was on lot No. 72, was also a believer in the strong mode of teaching. "From the center of the room where he sat he would reach and remind his scholars with a hickory rod ten feet in length."

The most important school for the instruction of young ladies ever here was originated by John Woods in 1832. He drew up articles of association for the foundation of a seminary, designed to give a more thorough education than was then possible, to be entitled the Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy. Subscriptions to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars were soon obtained, and the stockholders met and elected John Woods, the Rev. Doctor David MacDill, the Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, James McBride, and Caleb DeCamp, directors of the association. Lot No. 247 was purchased, on Water Street, and a school-house erected, being the one now occupied as a city building, and in which the fire recently occurred. This was finished in the year 1834, and on the 7th of March, 1835, a bill was passed by the Legislature incorporating the academy. The bill was drafted by William Bebb, afterwards governor of the State.

Miss Maria Drummond was the first teacher. On the 8th of October, 1835, Miss Georgetta Haven took charge of the school at a salary of four hundred dollars a year, but this was afterwards increased to five hundred dollars. Miss Amelia Looker and Miss Eliza Huffman were employed as assistants at salaries of four hundred and three hundred dollars respectively. The academy soon became very prosperous, and in the Summer of 1836 there were one hundred and twenty-seven pupils upon the daily roll.

At the close of Miss Haven's administration, which lasted several years, the academy was conducted by Doctor Giles, Mr. Batchelder, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Furman, and others. But the common schools had now gone into operation, and they interfered with the success of the academy. In 1856 it was closed, and the building and site sold. The directors had an idea that the location of the building interfered with it, and determined to try a new location, but, although twenty-six years have since elapsed, they have not found it. The school had worthily fulfilled its mission, and from its halls many of our best ladies received their instruction.

From an old circular of the academy, in 1841, we take the following names of the young ladies who attended:

Margaret Abbot, Eliza Bebb, Margaret G. Bigham, Rebecca Beatty, Mary D. Buid, Catharine Brietenbach, Sarah

E. Crawford, Dorcas Cooch, Mary E. Curtis, Isaphine Crane, Sarah A. Conner, Caroline Cornell, Susan Daniels, Lydia A. Dunn, Julia Durrough, Mary E. Elmer, Keziah Elliott, Elizabeth Fisher, Jane Hunter, Mary Jane Hunter, Eleanor Hueston, Emma Ingersoll, Sarah Jones, Amanda Kline, Caroline Keyes, Amanda Louthan, Emma Lefler, Marietta McBride, Lydia M. McDill, Mary McCleary, Amanda McDonald, Ellen M. Matthias, Emily E. Matthias, Elizabeth C. Meyers, Caroline Millikin, Elizabeth Meredith, Sarah Morris, Jane Payne, Ann Payne, Emma Payne, Charlotte Potter, Lucy Rigdon, Ellen Rigdon, Laura Rigdon, Isabella Sutherland, Elizabeth Traber, Marcella Smith, Nancy A. Stearns, Sarah Sinnard, Angelina Smith, Dell Scott, Martha Traber, Mary A. Taylor, Catharine Taylor, Sophia Thomas, Martha Woods, Rebecca Woods, Rachel Woods, Caroline M. Williams, Elizabeth Watkins, Mary Van Hook, Susan Van Hook,

Another institution which had considerable celebrity in its day was the Rossville Presbyterian Academy, then under the direction of the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas. An advertisement of his in 1848 reads:

This Institution, established a year since, under the direction of Oxford Presbytery, may now be regarded as upon a permanent basis. The experiment of the past year has proved entirely successful; more than fifty pupils having been in attendance during that period. The Institution is founded upon the principle of connecting careful religious training with intellectual education. The Bible is studied systematically, and recited daily, by every scholar. Our design is both to prepare young men for College, and to afford a good academical education for those who desire nothing more.

The course of study will embrace Rhetorical Readings, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Ancient and Modern History, particularly that of the United States, the Constitution and Government of the United States; Natural History, including Anatomy, Physiology, etc.; the Latin and Greek Languages; Old and New Testament History, the Epistles and Prophecies, Biblical Antiquities, and an abridgment of Horne's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, together with stated exercises in Declamation and Composition.

Terms per Session, five, seven, or ten dollars, in proportion to the advancement of the pupils; to be paid invariably in advance.

Boarding may be had, in private families, for one dollar and fifty cents per week.

THOMAS E. THOMAS, *Principal*.

JOHN THOMAS, *Assistant*.

By order of Presbytery,

THOMAS E. THOMAS, *Chairman of Committee*.

October 2, 1848.

The common school system was inaugurated in 1825, but met with much opposition. From the time it went into effect down to 1851 the schools of what are now the Second, Third, and Fourth Wards were under the control of the school authorities of Fairfield Township, and those of the First Ward were under the directors of St. Clair Township. The Second and Third Wards were then School District No. 1, and the Third Ward was District No. 10. It appears from the records that sharp bargains were made with the teachers whenever practicable, and they were frequently engaged by the day.

The first school-building for the use of common schools was erected not far from 1837. In this Mr. Bebb took great interest. He suggested the plan, advanced a large portion of the money needed, and devoted much time to the completion of the work. This is now a part of the Third Ward School, on Dayton Street.

April 19, 1851, an election was held in which the electors voted for or against the adoption of the act of February 21, 1849, providing that cities and towns may be formed into one district, to be governed by a board of six directors and three examiners. It was adopted, and the officers chosen soon after took their position. Two of the directors, John W. Erwin and John W. Sohn, are still living in Hamilton. The examiners, Isaac Robertson, Doctor Cyrus Falconer, and William Huber, all are alive, and in the active practice of their professions. June 21, 1851, the first tax was levied by the board, being one and one-fourth mills on the dollar. June 30th, the township funds were transferred to John W. Sohn, treasurer. In 1852 the schools were classified. In 1853 Mr. J. W. Legg, of Piqua, was engaged, at a salary of fifty dollars per month. In 1854, after the union of Rossville and Hamilton, Alexander Bartlett was appointed superintendent of schools, at a salary of eighty dollars per month. The ladies employed as teachers, who this year received twenty-five dollars per month, petitioned for an advance, but it was not granted.

It had been a condition of the union of the two towns that a school-house should be erected in the First Ward, and on the 29th of May, 1856, the board of education adopted a resolution requesting the city council to advance sufficient money to build the house. On the 14th of August the council passed an ordinance appropriating eleven thousand dollars in aid of the work. The building was put up, but its cost far exceeded this amount. In June of this year the pupils were classified. In 1857 the office of superintendent of schools was separated from the duties of principal of the high school, and G. E. Howe was chosen superintendent, at a salary of one thousand a year, and on January 12, 1858, S. A. Norton was placed in charge of the high school, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per year. This was the time at which the First Ward school-house was completed, the force of teachers having in the meantime been increased from eight, employed in 1854, to seventeen.

In 1861 the schools were under the superintendency of John K. Chamberlin, now of Cincinnati. Doctor W. W. Caldwell became a member of the board of education in 1859, and was president in 1861. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of the board, holding that office until 1875, making a total of sixteen years' service. The German-English department was organized in 1851, the first teacher being Matthew Pfeiffelin. The superintendent continued to hear lessons, as a part of his duty, until 1870. Mr. Chamberlin was succeeded by Mr. H. T. Wheeler, and he by John A. Shank, John Edwards,

and E. Bishop, the latter retiring in 1871. Little is known about their labors.

The colored school was organized in September, 1853, and was taught in a dilapidated old shanty, situated on the site now occupied by the colored church. In 1867 a building was finally erected, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

In 1871 the public schools passed under the management of Mr. Alston Ellis, and he was succeeded by Mr. L. D. Brown, the present superintendent, March 1, 1879.

In 1873 it was resolved to build a school-house in the Fourth Ward. A lot had been purchased three years before, at a cost of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars. The plans and specifications of the building were prepared and approved in June, 1873, and the contract was awarded in July. The house was first occupied in September, 1874, and had ten commodious, well ventilated school-rooms, each having a seating capacity for fifty-six pupils, and a large room for general exercises on the third floor. The building is very thoroughly put up, and every thing was done in the best manner. When completed and the bills brought in a very severe criticism was indulged in, on account of the cost, which was much beyond what had been expected. The following are the details:

<i>Main Building</i> —Erection of the building,	\$66,025 65
Lightning rods,	270 00
Architect,	1,866 00
Total cost of main building,	68,161 65
<i>Janitor's House</i> —Erection of the building,	6,732 67
<i>Furniture, Stoves, etc.</i> —School-desks, stoves, and other furniture,	2,277 45
<i>Fence</i> —Putting up fence and painting the same, . .	1,904 00
<i>Grading Lot</i> —Filling up and grading school-lot, .	1,979 38
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Negotiating bonds issued by the board of education,	10,300 36
Well and Pump,	193 00
GRAND TOTAL.	
Issued in bonds,	90,372 51
Cash,	1,176 00
	\$91,548 00

There are now in Hamilton five school-buildings, one for each of the first four wards, and one for the colored schools. The Fifth Ward, being lately organized, has no school-house. School is taught 200 days in the year, 2,008 children being enrolled, with a supposed number of a thousand children in the private and parochial schools. There were 5,058 children of school age, showing that two thousand do not attend school anywhere. The valuation of school property in the district is \$5,600,525, on which the tax levied is five mills on the dollar. The school property is valued at \$125,000. Thirty-six teachers are employed, 13 of whom are in the German-English department, and one in music. The average pay of teachers per year was \$540. There were 51 teachers in the public schools. On the whole, the schools seem to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

On the 19th of December, 1817, the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed a law incorporating the Bank of Hamilton, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

In the Spring of 1818 books for the subscription of stock opened, and an amount sufficient to authorize the bank to go into operation being subscribed, an election for directors was held. On the 11th of July, 1818, the board of directors elected met for the first time, and appointed John Reily president and William Blair cashier of the bank. Bank notes having been engraved and prepared for circulation, the directors met on the 30th of July, made their first discounts, and the bank went into operation. The bank was kept north of the Public Square, immediately opposite the court-house, in the front room of Dr. Jacob Hittel's brick house, then owned by William Blair.

The capital stock paid into the bank was \$33,062.68, on which they continued to discount and do a small but respectable business for several years. In the Fall of the year 1818, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States required all payments due the United States to be made in gold or silver or bills of the Bank of the United States, in consequence of which the banks of the State of Ohio, and the banks in the West generally, suspended specie payments about the 1st of November. The Bank of Hamilton suspended specie payments on the 9th of November, 1818.

In May, 1819, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, by an agreement with the treasury department, became a depository of the public moneys, on which they resumed specie payments. Under these circumstances application was made to the Bank of Hamilton on the 27th of May, 1819, by their agent, Nicholas Longworth, for a loan of \$10,000 in specie, in order to enable them to sustain themselves and carry out their agreement with the treasury department. This, it was represented, they were abundantly able to do, as they were to have a permanent deposit from the government of \$100,000 which, it was stated, exceeded the amount of their paper in circulation, consequently they could only be pressed for a short period, the specie to be returned at any time, on a moment's warning, and not to be affected by any amount of the notes of the Bank of Hamilton which they might have in hand at the time. It was also proposed to make the notes of the Bank of Hamilton receivable in the land office, if desired, on terms that would be mutually satisfactory, and on the general resumption of specie payments they proposed to reciprocate the accommodation in any way that might be most advantageous for the Bank of Hamilton. The proposition was acceded to by the directors of the Bank of Hamilton, and the sum of \$10,000 in silver paid over to the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank on the 15th of June, 1819. A few weeks afterwards the Farmers' and

Mechanics' Bank suspended specie payments and closed their doors. A correspondence was commenced with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank on the subject of the loan, which they were unable to return or secure. Finally, in May, 1820, a deed was made by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank to the Bank of Hamilton, for their banking house and lot, being the three-fourth parts of lot No. 163, on Main Street, between Front and Columbia Streets, in the city of Cincinnati, which was accepted in full for the loan of \$10,000, including interest.

The property was taken possession of by the Bank of Hamilton and rented to John & Gurden B. Gilmore for a broker's office and residence. In December, 1824, a writ of ejectment, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Ohio, in favor of the heirs of Israel Ludlow, deceased, was served on the tenant of the Bank of Hamilton for the recovery of the house conveyed to him by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank on the ground that the lot had been illegally sold by the administrators of Israel Ludlow after his death. At the January term of the Circuit Court in 1827 a judgment was rendered in favor of the heirs of Ludlow against the Bank of Hamilton, which the Bank of Hamilton took up on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. When the cause came on for hearing at Washington the judgment of the court below was affirmed, which rendered the title of the Bank of Hamilton void.

The property conveyed by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank being thus lost to the Bank of Hamilton, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank unable to make good their warranty, the whole appeared in a manner lost. However, on examination, it was found that the property had been conveyed to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank by John McIntyre, by deed of general warranty dated the 31st of May, 1815. John McIntyre lived in Madison, Indiana, and was perfectly solvent. The agent of the bank accordingly called on him on the 29th of October, 1829, when John McIntyre agreed to pay to the Bank of Hamilton the sum of \$2,000, which was accepted, and Mr. McIntyre released from his warranty on the payment of the money, and the agreement was afterwards complied with.

The bank was crippled severely, and its transactions were virtually wound up. From 1824 till 1835 the stockholders did nothing more than to elect directors to keep the bank alive. In the latter year \$50,000 additional shares were subscribed, and it again went into operation. After a few years, however, the pressure of the times compelled them to close, and they finally shut their doors on the 9th of February, 1842, when an assignment was made.

STORE DEALINGS.

The following is a bill of goods sold by John Sutherland, probably not far from 1810. The luxuries were appreciated and indulged in even at that early day.

WILLIAM ALYEAR TO JOHN SUTHERLAND.

	£	s.	d.
For 1 quart of whisky,	0	1	10
Half-pound of tobacco,	0	1	6
6½ yards of Irish linen, at 6s per yard,	1	19	0
Half-yard of cambric,	0	4	2
2 yards of white flannel,	0	9	0
1 pack of playing cards,	0	3	0
3 yards of hair ribbon,	0	4	6
1 pack of playing cards,	0	2	6
Total,	3	5	6
By making a suit of clothes,	1	2	6
Remainder,	2	3	0

Whisky was worth at the above figures 25 cents per quart in our currency; tobacco, forty cents per pound; playing cards, seventy-five cents per pack; hair ribbon, sixty cents; white flannel, \$1.20; Irish linen, \$5.75; good prices for a pioneer to pay with corn selling at ten cents the bushel.

JOSHUA DELAPLANE.

Joshua Delaplane is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Butler County. He has been a resident since June, 1819, and his course since that time has commanded the respect and confidence of the community. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Delaplane, natives of Maryland, in which State Joshua was born, in Frederick County, on the 24th of June, 1807. His father served in the war of 1812, and afterwards moved out to this region. The boy followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age, when he learned the cabinet and undertaking trade, and followed that business for forty-five years. Part of the time he was in partnership with other persons, and their furniture was sent down to the Ohio River, and thence by boat to all its various tributaries, taking months to a journey. He has been married three times, all of his wives being dead. His children are Nancy Jane, Catherine D., Frederick, Mary, Georgie, and Rebecca. Of these, Frederick, Mary, and Rebecca are dead. A short time since he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1805 a small society of Presbyterians in Hamilton and the vicinity formed themselves into a congregation, and had preaching occasionally by the Rev. Matthew Green Wallace, who then lived on a farm on the north line of Hamilton County, about eight miles from the town of Hamilton. He had preached occasionally from 1801. For several years afterwards he came to Hamilton, generally every other Sabbath, and preached in an old frame building then occupied as a court room, one of the remnants of the fort. In the year 1810 he removed to the town of Hamilton to reside, and continued to preach to the people half of his time, that is, every Sabbath, until the year 1821, when a misunderstanding occurred between him and some of the influential members of his congregation, and he was superseded by the Rev. Francis Moufort, who then became the pas-

tor of the congregation. Mr. Wallace had also preached at Seven-Mile and Dick's Creek.

Mr. Wallace was a man who had received a liberal education, but was rather indolent in his studies in after life. His manner of preaching was not of the first order of eloquence, nor was his discourse always arranged in the most systematic order.

But when he addressed the throne of grace in prayer few men were more able and impressive. He had a natural vein of wit and satire, which at times he was in the habit of indulging too freely in conversation, and which frequently made him enemies, when it might otherwise have been avoided. He died in 1853.

In the year 1817 the Presbyterian congregation belonging to the General Assembly and the Associate Reformed congregation of Hamilton united in the erection of a building for a place of public worship. According to the agreement between them, each of the congregations were to have the privilege of occupying the house half of the time. For the purpose of carrying this agreement into effect, they purchased from David K. Este the south half of inlot No. 103, at the west end of where the Basin afterwards was constructed, and which is now covered with warehouses and stores, for the price of one hundred and fifty dollars. On this, in the year 1818, they erected a brick building for a church, fifty feet long by forty feet wide, which cost three thousand and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-eight and a half cents. The prices of material were at that time very high, and the work was not conducted with the most rigid regard to economy, so that the building cost a much larger sum than it ought to have done. The interior of the building, however, was never entirely completed. On the location and construction of the Hamilton Basin in 1828, the congregations deeming the site of their building not a suitable place of public worship, sold out the lot and building for the sum of six hundred dollars to Silas Smith, who converted the building into a store and commission warehouse. Part of the wall is still standing, and forms a part of Jacob's Hall, on Third Street, between Basin and High.

A deed of conveyance not having been executed by Mr. Este to the congregations, one was made by him directly to Silas Smith. The deed bears date the 22d of May, 1828. The two congregations divided the proceeds of the sale between them, intending each to purchase a lot and build for themselves.

On the 21st of January, 1829, John Reily made a deed of conveyance to James Beal, George R. Bigham, James B. Thomas and Caleb DeCamp, trustees of the First Congregation of Hamilton and Rossville, of inlot No. 22, in the south part of Hamilton, for the use of the Church.

On this lot the congregation erected a brick building for a church, fifty feet long by forty-two feet wide, and eighteen feet in height to the eaves of the roof. The

entrance was on Front Street, by two doors in the west end of the building. The pulpit was on the west, between the two doors, and the interior was divided into seventy-two pews and two aisles, capable of seating comfortably five hundred persons. The cost of erecting this church was about one thousand six hundred dollars.

In January, 1837, the Presbyterian congregation sold this lot and building to the German Lutheran congregation for the sum of seven hundred dollars, and purchased from the Bank of the United States in lot No. 253, on the west side of the Public Square, in Hamilton, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as appears by a deed dated the 21st of April, 1835, made to George R. Bigham.

They also purchased twenty feet from the north side of lot No. 254, adjoining from Charles K. Smith, for the sum of three hundred dollars, as appears by a deed made by Charles K. Smith to George R. Bigham on the 23d of March, 1835, for the use of the "First Presbyterian Church, of Hamilton." But when the fifth house of worship was erected in 1854, Mr. Smith conveyed the lot in fee simple.

The Presbyterian Church was afterwards incorporated by an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio. The deed for lot No. 253 having been made to George R. Bigham in his individual capacity, on the first day of July, 1843, he made a deed to James Fisher, William Bigham, William Hunter, L. Cooper, and Lazarus McNeil, trustees of the Church, for the use of the congregation.

In the year 1833 the congregation erected a church on the ground which they had purchased. The building was of brick, sixty-six feet long by forty-two feet wide, with a basement story under the whole, divided into a school-room and apartments for other purposes. The part above occupied as the church had entrances by two doors on the east facing the Public Square on Front Street. The pulpit was on the west end of the building opposite the doors, and the body of the church was divided into two aisles running east and west from the two doors the whole length of the building. It had sixty pews, capable of seating comfortably four hundred and fifty persons.

There was also a gallery on the east end of the church capable of seating one hundred and fifty persons more. The interior arrangement of the church was neat and convenient. It had a plain roof without cupola or steeple, and standing back from the street, with other buildings crowded around it, was not seen to advantage; none of it being exposed to view but the end next to Front Street. The whole cost of erecting and completing the church was about five thousand dollars.

The Rev. Francis Monfort, who came to Hamilton and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in November, 1821, continued to officiate thus until the year 1831, when a schism occurring in the Church, in part originating from the doctrines of the New School and

Old School parties, which then began to agitate the Church, Mr. Monfort adhered to the Old School. He was ejected from the charge of the congregation. However, a portion of the congregation still adhered to him. They built a new brick church on lot No. 58, in Ross-ville, where Mr. Monfort continued to officiate as their pastor until the year 1837, when he relinquished his charge and removed to Mount Carmel, in the State of Indiana.

On Thursday, the second day of February, 1832, "The First Presbyterian Church of Hamilton and Ross-ville" was organized by order of the Cincinnati Presbytery, the Rev. Andrew S. Morrison and Rev. John Thompson acting on the committee of presbytery. The Church was then composed of thirty-five persons, thirteen males and twenty-two females. Hugh Wilson, David Bigham, and Thomas Mitchell were elected elders.

On the 4th of June, 1832, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Little, the Church unanimously invited the Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, who belonged to the New School party, to preach in the congregation as a stated supply for one year; the invitation was accepted, and Mr. Pomeroy entered on his duties on the 24th of June, 1832. On the 24th of November following, Cornelius W. Hall was chosen an additional elder. On the 1st of March, 1833, James Boal, George R. Bigham, James Bigham, and Hugh B. Wilson were elected deacons. On the 12th of the same month the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy received a call to be pastor of the Church. He accepted the invitation, and was installed on the 21st of the same month.

Mr. Pomeroy continued pastor of the Church until the year 1836, when his pastoral relations were dissolved. He was succeeded in June in the same year by the Rev. Mr. Jones, an Episcopalian, who acted as a supply to the congregation for a few months only. He removed in September, 1836.

The Church remained destitute until some time in the year 1837, when the Rev. Charles Packard, an adherent to the New School, was invited as a stated supply. He discharged the duties of pastor for two years, until the 1st of May, 1839, when he gave in his resignation.

On the 19th of July, 1840, the Rev. Thomas Ebenezer Thomas was called to the pastorate of the Church. He accepted the call and forthwith entered upon the duties of his office. Henry J. Curtis, William Cook, and William Wilson were elected elders to supply the vacancies occasioned by the removal of two of the former session. They were afterwards duly ordained by the pastor. At the time Mr. Thomas took charge of the Church at Hamilton he was reputed to belong to the New School party. He afterwards acted as a mediator between the two parties, and latterly attached himself to the Old School Presbytery. He was a violent abolitionist. He continued the pastor of the Church. The congregation paid Mr. Thomas for his labors about \$500 per

annum, which was raised by subscription from the members of the Church. The number of members in connection with the Church in 1842 was 102.

On the 5th of February, 1847, a meeting of the membership of both Presbyterian Churches was held. A plan of union was adopted, and the two Churches hereafter worshiped together. Mr. Thomas continued as stated supply until the last of October, 1849, a period of ten years and a half. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Darling for three years, and the Rev. Charles Sturdevant two years and a half. During his stay it was resolved in April, 1854, to rebuild, and during the progress of the work they held their meetings generally in Beckett's Hall.

The Rev. Levi Christian was called in April, 1855; but after arrangements had been made for his installation declined, and went to Philadelphia. Hugh Ustic was called in April, 1857, but died the next Fall.

In January, 1858, the Rev. Mr. MacMillan was invited to labor here, and remained until 1864, laboring with much success. After him the pastors have been C. B. Martin, E. J. Hamilton, Nathaniel West, S. McC. Anderson, and E. W. Abbey.

In the beginning the affairs of the Church were managed by trustees. In 1822 there were G. R. Bigham, James Wilson, and Jonathan Barret. At the division, James Boal, G. R. Bigham, James Thomas, and Caleb DeCamp were trustees in the new Church; but in March, 1832, James Boal, G. R. Bigham, James Wilson, and Hugh B. Wilson were elected deacons in this branch. The old branch had no deacons until December, 1840, when S. E. Giffen and James Garver were elected.

After the union the Church elected William Hunter, Abraham Hueston, Robert Kennedy, Jacob L. Garver, S. E. Giffen, and James R. Garrison. In 1854 John R. Lewis and John Keen were elected. Afterwards there were chosen Jacob Shaffer, P. C. Conklin, David J. T. Smyers, Samuel Shaffer, Alpheus Stewart, James T. Imlay, Jacob Miller.

The list of elders is as follows:

David Beaty, William Bigham, John L. Wallace, David Bigham, Doctor Benjamin B. Hughes, Hugh Wilson, Jeremiah Porter, Abraham P. Andrews, Isaac Davis, Robert Irwin, Thomas Mitchell, Daniel Delaplane, Benjamin R. Symmes, John McKean, James M. Chapman, Jonas Ball, William N. Hunter, Cornelius W. Hall, Henry J. Curtis, William Wilson, William Bigham. Doctor Cyrus Falconer, S. E. Giffen, Noah C. McFarland, James R. Garrison, Josiah Scott, Isaac Robertson, Doctor J. S. McNeeley, J. W. Harris, R. C. Stewart, William Anderson, J. Calvin Skinner.

The Church has had nineteen pastors, as pastor or stated supply, nineteen deacons, and thirty-two regularly installed elders. In 1876 the rolls contained 1,479 names, but it is probable a number of persons are omitted, and there are some omitted from the official roll.

REGISTER OF THE FIRST ADULT MEMBERS.

William Bigham, Sr.,	Phoebe Barr,
David Beaty,	George Snider,
John L. Wallace,	Sarah Watkins,
David Bigham,	Nancy Andrew,
Benj. B. Hews,	Jonathan Barrett,
Mary Bigham,	Abraham P. Andrew,
George R. Bigham,	Mary Lewis,
Margaret Bigham,	Dorothy Wiley,
Margaret Beaty,	Ann McClelland,
Mary McClelland,	Lucinda Symmes,
Hugh Wilson,	Daniel T. Symmes,
Sarah Wilson,	Charles Smith,
Phoebe Symmes,	Rebecca Ball, Sr.,
Jackson Ayres,	Cornelia J. Sempelaar,
Elizabeth Ayres,	Wm. J. Snoddy,
Mary Wallace,	D. Sampson (colored),
Rebecca Wallace,	D. Morgan (colored),
Hannah Ewert,	Martha Bigham,
Abner Torbert,	David Buck,
Jane Torbert,	Mary Giffen,
Thomas Mitchell,	Jane Giffen,
Frances Mitchell,	Margaret Giffen,
Esther Thomas,	Martin Rinehart,
Elizabeth Rhee,	Mary Gault,
Elizabeth Shrods,	Mary DeCamp,
Isaac Anderson,	Mary Wilson,
Euphemia Anderson,	Johnson Snoddy,
Harriet Smith,	Ann Snoddy,
Nancy Reilly,	Jane McGilvery,
Mary Haynes,	Elizabeth C. Monfort,
Eleanor Keyt,	William N. Hunter,
Isabella Benham,	Esther W. Hunter,
Mary D. Hews,	Celadon Symmes,
Zebulon Wallace,	Mary Wilson,
Moses Prouditt,	Mary Crane,
Jane Wilson,	Susan Bell,
William Bigham, Jr.,	Deborah Galloway,
Hannah McBride,	Phoebe Long,
Betsy V. Hawley,	Isaac B. Perrine,
William Murray,	John Gault,
Debby Murray,	Samuel W. Giffen,
Matilda Pierson,	Mary B. Snoddy,
Charlotte Dunfield,	Jane Wallace,
Margery McMechan,	Sarah Randolph,
Samuel Barnett,	Susannah Schooley,
Mary Barnett,	Dinah Mays (colored),
John Smith,	John Wilson,
Catharine Smith,	Catharine Bigham,
Richard Malone,	Thomas Burns,
Mary Malone,	Jeannette Barnes,
Benj. F. Randolph,	Cecilia Higgins,
Jeremiah Porter,	Matilda Smith,
Nancy Moore,	John McKeen,
Susan Snyder,	Margaret McKeen,
Maria McClelland,	Hezekiah T. Crane,
Jane Delaplane,	James M. Chapman,
Rebecca Wallace, Jr.,	Rebecca Daniels,
Susan Boal,	Isaac Davis,
James Bigham,	Mrs. ——— Davis,
John H. Thomas,	Hannah Davis,
John Jones,	Jane Bigham,
James Boal,	Clarissa Crane,
Margaret Wilson,	Martha Buck,
Margaret Prouditt,	Jane Buck,
Ezekiel McConnell,	Elizabeth Anderson,
Margaret McConnell,	Jemima Rewan,
Joseph Wilson,	Jonas Ball,
Sarah Wilson,	Margaret Watkins,
Ann Wilson,	Henry Rowan,
Mary Wilson,	Robert Irwin, Jr.,
Sophia C. Monfort,	Mary Ann Irwin,
John McKinney,	Madelina Vinnage,
Nancy Steward,	Charles Boeler (colored),
Joan Millikin,	Samuel Buck,
Kozia Jones (colored),	Sarah Buck,
David Higgins,	Frances Boal,
Rachel Barrett,	Susan Bigham,
Matthew Snoddy,	Eliza Ann McCowan,
Mrs. ——— Snoddy,	Mark S. Gaskell,
Sarah Hathaway,	James S. McClelland,

Joseph Harper, -
 Elias Gabriel,
 Uriah W. Stinson,
 Katy Maria Melline,
 Susan Jane Melline,
 Joseph P. Wilson,
 Julia Ann Wilson,
 George Atkins,
 Polly Gilman,
 Martha A. McClelland,
 Sarah Wilson,
 Mary Widener,
 James Anderson,
 Julietta Coby,
 Eliza Wilson,
 Rosanna Murphy,
 Elizabeth Gault,
 Frances A. Bardsley,
 Elizabeth Green,
 Christina Shepherd,
 Harriet Peacock,
 Susanna Harper,
 Deborah Buck,
 Esther Chapman,
 James Galbraith,
 Agnes Galbraith,
 Rhoda DeCamp,
 John McKee,
 Margaret McKee,
 William Cook,
 Margaret Neal,
 Margaret Click,
 John Coppage,
 Catharine Hueston,
 Eliza Jefferson,
 Susannah Lewis,
 Rebecca Wilson,
 Mary Cummins,
 Thomas VanHorne,
 Joseph Wallace,
 Jane Pauley,
 Mary Ritchie,
 Isaac D. Watson,
 Deborah Watson,
 John B. Cornell,
 Joseph Piner,
 Antoinette Piner,
 Jane Sampson (colored),

Stephen Schooley,
 Isaac Watkins,
 Lucinda Buckley,
 Hugh B. Wilson,
 Eliza Gilliland,
 John Bridge,
 George Vananstrin,
 Isaac Gaskell,
 Charity Keiser,
 Clarinda Duney,
 Stephen Hawn,
 Julia Ann Hill,
 William Wilson,
 James Smith,
 Jno. W. Hill,
 Sarah Pierson,
 Sarah Runnels,
 Margaret C. Bigham,
 Martha F. Cook,
 Phoebe Hendrickson,
 Mary Baker,
 Evelina Baker,
 John T. Allison,
 Rebecca Allison,
 Leonard Garver,
 Isaac Ayres,
 Nicholas Shepherd,
 Catharine Symmes,
 Damaris Campbell,
 Leon Pierson,
 Elizabeth Hinckle,
 Mary Ann Morgan,
 Benjamin C. Brown,
 Mrs. Catharine Garver,
 Mary Ann Cornelius,
 Elizabeth Murphy,
 Dorothy Bardsley,
 Mary Cornell,
 Margaret McClamers,
 Elizabeth Mills,
 Joseph G. Monfort,
 Samuel S. Gardner,
 Pamela Alexander,
 Nariah Davis,
 Jane Murray,
 Daniel Delaplane,
 Catharine Delaplane.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this county did not have as early an origin as some others. Services were held at the Spring Meeting-house in Liberty Township and at Oxford long before they were held here. Hamilton existed for fifteen years before any Church organization at all was attempted. Among these the Methodists were third in order. There were very few ordained ministers to labor in the field.

The minutes of the Ohio Conference give as the bounds of the Miami District in 1813, Cincinnati, Mad River, Xenia, Scioto, and Deer Creek. Solomon Layden was presiding elder. The appointments were Cincinnati, Little Miami, Lawrenceburg, White Water, and Oxford.

In 1817 Miami District extended to Piqua. David Sharp was the presiding elder.

The Rev. Samuel West was appointed to travel on the Miami Circuit in the Fall of the year 1818, continuing for one year. When he came to that circuit there was no Methodist preaching in Hamilton, nor was there any organized society of that denomination in the place.

But as he traveled around the circuit he passed through Hamilton occasionally, and having been previously acquainted with Thomas Sinnard, who then lived in Hamilton, Mr. Sinnard invited Mr. West to make an appointment and preach in that town, which he did in the brick house then standing on lot No. 140, at the intersection of Third and Dayton Streets, and continued to preach regularly as he passed around his circuit. Towards the close of the year Mr. West formed a society consisting of the following persons: Thomas Sinnard and his wife, Aaron Jewell and his wife, Mrs. John Caldwell, and Miss Lydia Jones—six in number. These were all at the time he formed the society. At the close of Mr. West's year on the circuit, in the Fall of the year 1819, Hamilton and Rossville were made a station, and Mr. West appointed to it. During that year he preached in the brick school-house above mentioned, and in Delora's warehouse in Rossville, and occasionally at Schooley's.

It was in that same year that the first Methodist meeting-house was built. It was commenced about six months after Mr. West began his stated labors, and was finished under his superintendence before the year closed, and left ready for his successor to enter with a society of over sixty members. Jacob Rickart was the carpenter and Samuel Messick the bricklayer.

This building was erected on the east half of inlet No. 58, on Ludlow Street, between Second and Third Streets. It was of brick, forty-two feet long by thirty-two feet wide, and cost about thirteen hundred dollars. The land was a gift from John Woods, although the deed stands in the name of John McCleary and wife. Its date is February 11, 1820, and it was made to Samuel Messick, John Blackall, John Moorehead, George J. White, Aaron Jewell, Jacob Rickart, and James O'Conner, trustees.

Among the first members of the Church were John Blackall and wife, later Hannah Clark, from Albany, New York; Eli Green and wife, Thomas Sinnard and wife, Samuel Wing and wife, Aaron Jewell and wife and mother, Daniel Thompson, Elizabeth Caldwell, John Messick, Julia Van Hook, Susan Stephens, Catherine Mansfield, Joseph Hough and Jane his wife, Fanny Vandegriff, Charles Beeler, formerly of the Presbyterian Church, and Helen his wife, colored; Mary Leach, William Leach, John Leach, Jacob Rickart, Samuel Messick, John W. Moorehead, George J. White, James O'Conner and wife, Daniel Thompson and wife, David Clark and wife, Charity Lynch, Rev. Dr. Lynch, Mrs. John Woods, Mr. Lynch and a sister, George P. Bell and wife, Mrs. J. Watkins, Jacob Gangus, Mary Hough, afterwards Mrs. John M. Millikin; Robert Smith and wife, I. Seebring, and John Thomas and wife. These had been gathered in up to the year 1821; in that year the Church had 65 members.

In 1814 the Miami District included Cincinnati, Law-

reneeburg, White Water, Mad River, Xenia, Piqua, and Oxford. The appointments nearest to Hamilton were in

1814—Cincinnati and Miami, Joseph Oglesby and John Waterman; John Sale, Presiding Elder.

1815—Miami Circuit, Alexander Cummins and Russel Bigelow.

1816—Miami Circuit, Abbott Goddard and William P. Finley; Moses Crume, Presiding Elder.

1817—Benjamin Lawrence; Moses Crume, Presiding Elder.

1818—Samuel West, Henry Matthews; John Sale, Presiding Elder.

1819—Hamilton and Rossville, Samuel West; Walter Griffith, Presiding Elder.

1820—Henry Baker; Walter Griffith, Presiding Elder.

1821—John P. Durbin; Alexander Cummins, Presiding Elder.

1822—Henry Baker; Alexander Cummins, Presiding Elder.

1823—Thomas Hitt; John Strange, Presiding Elder.

1824—Miami Circuit, John P. Taylor, Augustus Eddy; John Collins, Presiding Elder.

1825—A. S. McClain, John P. Taylor.

1826—A. M. Loring; John Collins, Presiding Elder.

1827—William Simmons, D. D. Davisson; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1828—Hamilton, John A. Baughman; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1829—John A. Baughman; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1830—Robert O. Spencer; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1831—G. R. Jones; J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder.

1832—William Simmons; J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder.

1833—E. Zimmerman; T. A. Morris, Presiding Elder.

1834—J. J. Hill, Daniel Poe; William B. Christie, Presiding Elder.

1835 and 1836—S. A. Latta.

1837 and 1838—W. D. Barnet.

1839—David Reed.

1840 and 1841—C. W. Swain.

1842—David Whitcomb.

1843—W. R. Anderson.

1844—A. M. Lerrain.

1845—M. Dustin.

1846 and 1847—Augustus Brown.

1848 and 1849—Augustus Eddy.

1850, 1851, and 1852—W. H. Lawder.

1853—W. R. Davis.

1854—J. J. Hill.

1855—Moses Smith.

1856—E. G. Nicholson.

1857, 1858, and 1859—C. R. Lovell.

1860—A. Lowrey.

1861 and 1862—W. H. Lawder.

1863—Moses Smith.

1864, 1865, and 1866—J. J. Thompson.

1867—Charles Ferguson.

1868, 1869, and 1870—W. I. Fee.

1871, 1872, and 1873—D. J. Starr.

1874, 1875, and 1876—T. J. Harris.

1877 and 1878—G. H. Dart.

1879—Granville Moody.

1880, 1881, and 1882—T. S. Cowden.

Rev. A. W. Elliott and Father Wetherby were also here as superannuated preachers, and Daniel Thompson and Mr. Van Hagen as local preachers.

In the month of March, 1833, a report was made to the society saying that a gentleman had offered to convey them another lot of land, west of the old one, on condition that a parsonage should be erected, but as the society was about to build a new house of worship, they saw difficulties in the way. The gift, however, was accepted, and efforts were made to erect a suitable church, in order to accommodate the increased number of people. A subscription paper was put into circulation, and funds were raised sufficient to erect the building. The old meeting-house was to be turned into a parsonage. This scheme met with the approbation of the gentleman referred to, John Woods, and was accordingly carried into execution. The deed was made out to Jacob Rickart, Aaron Jewel, Daniel Thompson, Thomas Sinnard, George P. Bell, Jacob Elerick, Joseph F. Randolph, Thomas Berry, and John Rinchart, and was dated February 12, 1833.

The second building, which was begun in the year 1833, a neat, substantial structure, was of brick, sixty feet long by forty-five feet wide, with a gallery, and was capable of seating from seven to eight hundred persons. Its cost was about \$4,800.

The old building was occupied as a carpenter shop by Peter Myers until the 5th of March, 1839, when both the new and the old church were burned. The shop was filled with shavings as dry as powder, and when Mr. Myers arrived there in the morning he lighted a match to make a fire in the stove. Some of the fire fell among the shavings, and in less than a minute the whole was in flames. He took up a board and tried to knock out the fire, but without success, as each effort he made only served to scatter the flames, so that he could hardly get out without being himself burned. The alarm was given, but as there was no engine in town no effective resistance could be offered, and the members and citizens stood helplessly by, and saw the edifice which had cost them so much labor and toil burnt to the ground. There were two ministers on the ground, the preacher in charge, the Rev. David Reed, and the Rev. James B. Finley, who was staying at Mr. Reed's house. Mr. Finley was not disposed to see the fire gain so easy a conquest, and accordingly began throwing on water from a bucket, but soon desisted.

This calamity was most sensibly felt. The Methodists had been before the public with subscriptions for building two houses, and besides this had lost some of their best members by removal, others shortly after following. Among these were Aaron Jewell, Thomas Berry, Daniel Thompson, and David Clark, known as Jersey Clark, a great fisherman, who was always on hand, and generally dressed in his fisher's coat.

July 1, 1839, the trustees met, and the Rev. Charles W. Swain, the stationed preacher, was chosen president

of the board of trustees, Philip Berry being elected a member of the board.

In October, leave was asked and obtained of the commissioners to hold public services in the court-house. Services were also held in the old Presbyterian Church in Rossville, which stood on the lot where the First Ward High School now is.

Subscriptions were taken up by the Rev. A. W. Elliott, George P. Bell, Eli Green, J. P. Moore, George W. McAdams, D. Davison, P. F. Cheesman, Thomas Sinnard, H. Watson, the Rev. William Anderson, J. W. Davis, Philip Berry, John Rinehart, and others, and by a vigorous effort the house was raised and partly finished, so as to occupy the upper room for Church purposes, leaving the basement and gallery unfinished, in the Summer of 1840. The debt of the Church at that time was between six and seven thousand dollars. In addition to what the building would naturally have cost, there was the expense of rebuilding one of the walls, which had been blown down by a gale of wind while the building was in process of erection. After this was paid the Church went on with its repairs, alterations, and improvements, until it was nearly finished. In June, 1868, the trustees resolved to remodel the walls inside, and six thousand dollars were obtained to begin the work. W. I. Fee, W. A. L. Kirk, G. M. Flenner, and S. K. Lighter, were appointed a committee to supervise the work.

At that time the house was lower than at present. The front doors, three in number, were on a level with the water table, which was five feet above ground, with a platform running across the whole front of the building, on a level with the audience-room, which was ascended by board steps from the ground. Under this platform was a door entering the basement, besides doors entering from each side into a hall, dividing the basement into two parts, the south part for the use of the Sunday-school, and the north part intended for class-rooms. These steps and platforms had somewhat decayed, and had to be replaced by others or an entrance obtained some other way.

The plan of the building adopted was designed by Joseph Lashborn.

The money collected in 1839 and 1840 went to pay the following bills:

Brown J. Myers, carpenter work	\$1,499 00
Gelman, stone mason	587 00
Lashborn, for lumber	1,869 54
Brown J. Myers, brick	1,807 54
Brown J. Myers, rebuilding (blown down)	16 63
Lashborn, for glass	70 75
Jesse Crane, nails	31 25
Jasper Snyder, painting	110 00
Bricklaying	903 00
Lashborn, for sundries	534 07
Arthur W. Elliot, traveling expenses	414 00

And enough other sundries was incorporated to bring the total bill up to \$8,426.07.

It is a brick building, forty feet long by fifty-five feet wide, with a basement story of stone. The entrance is by doors on the north side into a vestibule. The pulpit and altar are on the south end. Three aisles run the whole length of the building, and the residue is divided into a number of pews, having a gallery on the north end. The whole is capable of seating comfortably one thousand persons.

The building has a plain roof, without steeple or cupola, but the whole edifice is in good taste and presents a handsome appearance. The whole cost was \$7,339.77.

In the early history of church going in this neighborhood, instrumental music was not favored, and the sexes sat apart in church. The Methodists then dressed with exceeding plainness. When Mr. Goddard was in Hamilton he thought that a singing-school would kill any revival. It was said that when a revival of religion commenced, the devil was sure to come along with a singing master under his arm and drop him down where he would do the most harm. When Dr. Latta was in charge he encouraged the formation of a choir, which made considerable progress, but this innovation could not be endured by the Rev. David Reed, his successor. Shortly after his pastorate began, he took his stand in the pulpit and gave out the hymn. The leader soon had a tune selected, and the choir were turning over the leaves in their note-books to find the page. Noticing this, the pastor inquired what those people were turning over the leaves of their books for; it put him in mind of a hen scratching in the leaves to make a nest. This rather stunned the leader, while the ladies began to look for the shortest way down from the gallery. It is needless to say that the pastor had the leading of the singing to do himself for a while, and the congregation had the opportunity of learning the tune called Pisgah, that being a favorite with him.

Several of the older members seeing that opposition was useless, would sit during the singing with their elbows on the seat before them, with their fingers in their ears to stop the sound. On one occasion, at a Sunday-school celebration, the committee had reported among the hymns to be used America, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," but some objected from conscientious scruples, and the whole work of the committee was laid aside.

The days of this feeling, however, have passed away, and as much attention is now paid to music there as in any Church in this city. Among those who were prominent in the singing in years gone by were Samuel Jones, Stephen E. Giffen, and John S. Wiles. The latter taught by the patent notes. The books used included the Old Measure Harmonist, the Sharon, the Harp, Cythera, the Standard, the Musical Leaves, Western Lyre, and others.

The Sunday-school began operations about the time the first church was built, in 1820. The Rev. Dr. Miley, who was learning the saddler's trade with Mr. King, in the year 1828, when he was fourteen years of age,

attended that school, under the Rev. Dr. Baughman. He did not recollect the name of the superintendent. Among the workers in the school the doctor named Mrs. Green, Jane Blackall, now Mrs. McAdams, John W. Messick, and Thomas Berry. In the Autumn of 1834 Thomas Berry was superintendent. The names of the superintendents can only be given from memory, without regularity: B. F. Raleigh, Daniel Thompson, John S. Wiles, Lawrence Smith, John Osborn, Joseph Curtis, Philip Berry, J. W. Davis, Professor Starr, Thomas Fitton, G. M. Flenner, S. M. Griffin, James Fitton, David Gary, John McLean.

The parsonage was built in 1859, and the roof of the church was put on at the same time. It was erected by a building committee consisting of J. Curtis, Joseph Lashhorn, and J. K. Davis. S. R. Lighter was the architect. The reported cost of the whole work was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents. The parsonage now stands on the church lot.

THE THEATER.

Theatrical performances began in Hamilton in the year 1821, with the Blanchard family. No particulars have been preserved of their playing. In 1822 a Thespian company was organized here, consisting of home talent, and giving occasional performances. We give a couple of their programmes:

THEATRICAL.

On Tuesday evening, May 6th, will be presented by the Hamilton Thespian Society, the celebrated

Tragedy of George Barnwell,

in five acts, by George Lillo, Esq., after which will be performed a Comic Opera, in two acts, written by Coleman, Jr., author of the "Iron Chest," "Mountaineers," etc., called

"Love Laughs at Locksmiths."

For characters, etc., see bills.

HAMILTON, May 5, 1823.

THEATRICAL.

On Tuesday evening, 8th of April, 1823, will be presented and performed by the Hamilton Thespian Society, a celebrated Comedy, in two acts, written by James Kinney, Esq., author of "Matrimony," "Ella Rosenburgh," etc., called

"Raising the Wind"

After the Comedy will be performed for the second time (by particular request) a celebrated Interlude, called

"The Tailor in High Life."

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the very laughable Farce of

"Miss in Her 'Teens."

For particulars, see bills.

In the year 1822 Edwin Forrest, who had been an amateur performer in theatricals in Philadelphia, and who was very young, accepted an engagement with the manager of a company which was to play in Pittsburg

and Cincinnati. It was his first trip as a professional, and he reaped little money from it, for the company broke up at Cincinnati, and the members were left to shift for themselves the best way they could. Mr. Forrest conceived the idea that Hamilton, twenty-three miles distant, would afford him shelter for a few days, and, having hired an old horse and a tumble-down wagon, he set out from that city with Mrs. and Miss Riddle, well-known performers, seated in the rude conveyance, while he walked on foot. When he arrived in this place he found that there was a Thespian Society existing here, and with it he arranged for a first appearance. The theater was a barn situated where the Catholic Church now is, on Dayton Street, the upper part being fitted up for a theater. William Murray, who died lately, was the doorkeeper, and took the money. The members of the company were Charles K. Smith, John M. Millikin, William B. Van Hook, Stephen Millikin, Lorenzo Latham, and others. Before the Riddles came here all the female parts were represented by boys, following the usage of the Shakespearean drama.

The opening night came, and with it the best people of the town, who were found at early candle-light, crowding the little candle-lit barn. At least 300 people were present, and Forrest received a regular ovation. The receipts on the opening night were, perhaps, fifty dollars, his portion of this sum being highly satisfactory to the "star," who little dreamed that in later years one thousand dollars a night would be his terms.

During his stay in Hamilton the theater was crowded nightly, and such plays as "Raising the Wind" and "Miss in her 'Teens" constituted the programmes.

It need not be said that all theater-loving people were pleased. A local critic contributed his views of the performance to the *Miami Intelligencer*:

"The arrival in town of Mr. Forrest, Mrs. and Miss Riddle, and other performers, is hailed with pleasure by every admirer of the drama.

"On Thursday evening last, the 30th of July, in the character of 'Richard,' Mr. Forrest certainly acquitted himself with the greatest degree of credit, as the applause manifested by a crowded house, from the moment he appeared on the stage until the close of the selected scenes from that tragedy, and the frequent and unanimous bursts of admiration throughout, evinced that his unrivaled performance had made a deep impression on the minds of the auditory. In the preceding afterpiece, as well as the comedy, on Saturday evening, he did well. His imitations of the most celebrated actors of the present century were inimitable. In fine, for the general manner of his performance, he merits the greatest praise, though it is thought he excels in personating the tragedian.

"The celebrated tragedy of 'Douglass,' in which Mr. Forrest performs the principal and most difficult part, is announced for next Tuesday evening. Those who may



have had the pleasure of seeing him in the character of 'Richard,' will know how to appreciate the present opportunity of witnessing the display of Mr. Forrest's talents. It being the last night, it is presumed the liberality of the citizens will induce them to bestow an ample share of substantial applause on this deserving actor, to remunerate him and his companions for their trouble and expense.

"The other gentlemen, undoubtedly, deserve much praise. Mrs. and Miss Riddle's performances require no comment—their merits are well known—they appear desirous to please on all occasions."

The last night of performance the following bill was given:

THEATER.

LAST NIGHT OF PERFORMANCE.

On Tuesday evening, August 5th, will be presented Home's celebrated tragedy of

(With new Scenery, Dress, and Decorations)

"Douglass," or, the "Noble Shepherd."

Young Norval, Mr. FORREST.
Lady Randolph, Mrs. RIDDLE.

Goldsmith's "Harlequin Epilogue."

(In character), Mr. FORREST.

SONG, "Robin Adair." . . . Miss RIDDLE.

Fancy Dance, by Miss Riddle.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the burlesque farce of

"Sylvester Daggerwood," or, "The Mad Dunstable Actor."

Sylvester Appolonius Dionysius Daggerwood, . Mr. FORREST.
Fustian (an author), Mr. DAVIS.
Prompter, Mr. GEORGE.

Mr. Forrest ever afterwards retained kindly recollections of this place, although he was unable to pay all his indebtedness. He owed Mr. Cooper, with whom he boarded, a small sum, and gave his due bill for the amount. It was afterwards paid, and the paper was found among those preserved by him until his death. In Alger's "Life of Forrest," a *fac-simile* of this due bill can be seen.

From Hamilton, according to Mr. Murray, the party went to Dayton, Franklin, Lebanon, and one or two other towns near by, but found business so dull that at Lebanon Forrest pawned his stage dresses for money to forward the ladies of the company to Newport, and the rest walked to the Kentucky village. On their way they found a stream to cross, and being penniless, the men swam to the other side. Too proud to beg, they stole corn and roasted it. Forrest afterwards said that the "corn was as hard as Pharaoh's heart." On reaching Newport, the company played "Douglass," and "Miss in her Teens," to a seven-dollar house. The little band kept together for several months thereafter, with but poor success, and at last Forrest, who had been refused an engagement by Sol. Smith (whose brothers and sisters lived

in Hamilton at the time), then organizing a dramatic company, joined a circus as leaper and vaulter, in which he had always been proficient. In the circus-ring Smith found the boy actor (for when Forrest played in the Thespian Hall, as related above, he was but eighteen years old), and coaxed him back into his legitimate profession. His onward and upward career since those days is a matter of history, and out of place in these recollections of incidents in the early days of our city.

The same Fall an exhibition of living animals was here. Their programme said:

GRAND EXHIBITION OF LIVING ANIMALS.

The citizens of Hamilton, Rossville, and their vicinities, are respectfully informed that a grand collection of living animals, viz.: A full grown African Lion, African Leopard, Brazilian Cougar, Shetland Pony, with its rider, Ichneumon, and several other animals, will be exhibited at the Hamilton Hotel, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th inst. Admittance 25 cents; children under 12 years, half price. Good music on the ancient Jewish Cymbal and other instruments.

HAMILTON, September, 8, 1823.

The theatrical company still seemed to exist in 1828. A bill of theirs said that the "Hamilton Thespian Association" would perform in the room above the Hamilton Coffee House, November 15, "Coleman's much admired comedy, 'Love Laughs at Locksmiths,' and the laughable afterpiece of 'Dick, the Apprentice.'"

The city fathers were disposed the next year to discourage any dramatic performances; they passed an ordinance to prohibit stage playing within the towns of Hamilton and Rossville. It read:

"Be it ordained by the trustees and citizens of Hamilton and Rossville, that if any person who is not a resident of the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, shall publicly act or be concerned in publicly acting or exhibiting any stage, play, or scene, or any play or scene usually acted in theaters, such person shall forfeit and pay therefor a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars, to be collected in the same manner as fines for offenses against 'an ordinance to prevent certain misdemeanors within the towns of Hamilton and Rossville.' *Provided* that the president of the board of trustees of the corporation may grant a license to any person to act, or exhibit any stage, play or plays, upon his paying to the treasurer of the corporation a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than five dollars, for each time of acting or exhibiting the same, to be fixed at the discretion of the president.

JAMES O'CONNER, *President*.

CALEB DECAMP, *Recorder*."

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Amongst the respectable early settlers in the vicinity of Hamilton were many who belonged to the Associate Reformed Church. For many years after their settlement in the country they had no opportunity of hearing

preaching, except occasionally, and that but rarely, when a clergyman of their denomination might be traveling through the country. Amongst those who visited the country about that period were the Rev. Adam Rankin, of Kentucky; the Rev. R. H. Bishop, then of Lexington, Kentucky, afterwards president of the Miami University, who then belonged to that denomination; the Rev. David Risk, and some others who occasionally visited the country and preached to the members of that Church.

In the year 1814 the Rev. Alexander Porter, with a number of the members of his Church, emigrated from South Carolina, and settled in the south-west corner of Preble County, Ohio, where they formed the congregation and built the church of Hopewell. After this period Mr. Porter occasionally visited and preached at Hamilton, sometimes in the building then occupied as a court-house, and sometimes, when the weather was pleasant, in a grove of woods near the intersection of Second and Dayton Streets.

In the year 1815, or a short time previous, a Church of the Associate Reformed denomination was regularly organized at Hamilton, and in the year 1817 the Rev. David Macdill was settled over the congregation, then consisting of about twenty-seven members, and regularly ordained as their pastor, in which capacity he continued to officiate until 1848. Until the year 1839 he preached two-thirds of his time at Hamilton, the other one-third of his time to the congregation of Concord, on Seven-Mile Creek.

The number of members belonging to the Church at Hamilton, in 1844, was about eighty-four. They paid their pastor a salary of from four hundred and fifty dollars, or ranging between that sum and five hundred dollars, per year, not being every year exactly the same, which was raised by subscription from the members.

In the year 1828, when the Associate Reformed congregation, in connection with the Presbyterian congregation, sold their house and lot at the west end of the Hamilton Basin, as previously related, the Associate Reformed congregation purchased in lot No. 81, near the bank of the Miami River, on the corner of Basin and Water Streets, in Hamilton, for the sum of one hundred dollars, on which they erected a brick church in the same year, though the building was not ready for occupancy until the Spring of 1829. The house was erected by Samuel Gray, then of Rossville, and was forty-eight feet long by forty-four feet wide, and sixteen feet high from the foundation to the cornice. On the west end of the church next the river was a cupola, executed in a neat style, corresponding with the dimensions of the building, in which was hung a fine-toned bell.

The interior of the church was finished in a plain but neat manner. The pulpit was on the west end of the building, which had two doors, and one each side of the pulpit, entering from Water Street, on the west.

There were also two doors on the east end of the building, corresponding with the doors on the west, with two aisles, or passages, running the whole length of the building, from the western to the eastern doors. The interior was divided into fifty-six pews, in which five hundred persons may be comfortably seated. The building was erected with strict regard to economy, costing only one thousand and fifty dollars, exclusive of the pews and some further expense in finishing the interior of the building.

The building presented a very good appearance, especially from the west side of the river. The principal objection was that it was not high enough for elegance.

In course of time a new building was required, and another was consequently erected in 1852. It cost six thousand six hundred dollars, and an additional lot cost four hundred dollars. The committee put under contract several other improvements, such as paving the gutters and sidewalks, and a large iron gate, with posts and steps of Dayton stone, at a cost of four hundred and eleven dollars, making the entire cost of the building, lots and improvements, seven thousand four hundred and eleven dollars.

The following have been the elders of the Associate Reformed Church and the United Presbyterian since its beginning, so far as can now be told:

William Caldwell, James Brown, Robert Grey, John Beckett, John McCracken, John Latia, James Scott, Alexander Young, Samuel Grey, Robert Caldwell, William Taylor, John McDonald, David Crawford, James Giffen, William E. Brown, George R. Caldwell, R. C. Stewart, Robert Scott, John Scott, John McKee, D. W. McClung, Robert Beckett, James McKinney.

The members at the organization, or soon after, were William Caldwell, Mary Caldwell, James Brown, Robert Gray and wife, Nathan Caldwell, John Caldwell, Grizelle Caldwell, John Latia and wife, Samuel Gray and wife, William Taylor and wife, Robert Little and wife, Robert Tweedy and wife, John McCracken and wife, John Beckett and wife, Joseph McMaken and wife, James Scott and wife, Robert Scott and wife, Wm. Robertson and wife, John Nelson and wife, James Bell and wife, James Lester and wife, John Smiley and wife, John Hall and wife, Robert Hall, Hannah Hall, Mrs. Millikin, Mrs. Andrew, Mrs. Ewing, Nancy Sutherland, James Ramsey and wife, Robert Lytle and wife, Margaret Blair, Ann Douglass, Sarah Blackburn, Rachel Lintner, John Bain and wife, Hannah McBride, Nancy King, Elizabeth Lane, Matthew Winton, Mary Gray, Alexander Young and wife.

On the retiring of Dr. MacDill, he was succeeded by the Rev. William Davidson, who remained here until February, 1874, when he resigned his charge, dying July 21, 1875. The Church had been most fortunate in these two pastors, who had preached the Word here for fifty-seven years in succession, and it had grown strong and useful. During his term as a pastor, the Church,

then the Associate Reformed, became known as the United Presbyterian. The Associate Reformed Church, with half a dozen other smaller sects, was an offshoot of Scotch Presbyterianism, and the United Presbyterian Church was the union of these various forms of North British Calvinism under one fold. This happened on the 26th of May, 1858.

The Rev. Alexander W. Clokey was the next pastor. He was a son of Doctor Joseph Clokey, moderator of the General Assembly of 1860. He was born in 1842, in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was graduated at Wittenberg College in 1864, studying theology at Xenia. He was stated supply at Indianapolis in 1867 and 1868, and pastor at Aledo, Illinois, from 1869 to 1872. He came here in 1874 and stayed till 1876.

His successor was the Rev. John W. Bain, an able and eloquent divine. He was born near South Hanover, Indiana, in 1833, and entered Hanover College in 1850. After a time he went South, traveled and taught two years, and spent one year at Davidson College, North Carolina. He returned North, and graduated at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in 1858. From that place he went to Xenia, Ohio, where he studied theology. His first charge was in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He gave his services for some time to the Christian Commission, then engaged in raising money for the soldiers, and in the Winter of 1863 and 1864 spent a while with the commission in the field on the Rapidan. He was then three years at a mission station in Chicago, and came to Hamilton in 1877. In this new field he was well thought of. His discourses were well reasoned and well expressed, and he had the faculty of language. The Church thrived under his charge. He left here in March, 1882, to become the pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Elihu C. Simpson, who was born August 6, 1849, at Morning Sun, Preble County, and lately has been pastor of a Church in Richmond, Indiana.

HENRY S. EARHART.

Henry S. Earhart, "the oldest inhabitant," and a man whose kindly nature will be remembered long after he shall have passed away, is one of the four residents of the county, now living, who were born in the Northwest Territory. This happened three miles east of Franklin, Warren County, on Clear Creek, on the 17th of February, 1800. He was the son of Martin Earhart and Catherine Site, who were among the first settlers that came to Ohio. His grandfather Earhart was all through the Revolutionary War. Henry S. Earhart first came to Hamilton on a visit, about 1815, but did not reside in the county until the year 1822, when, in conjunction with his uncle, John L. C. Schenck, of Franklin, the leading merchant of this section at that time, he established a store at Jacksonburg. After remaining there a few years, he came to this city, and has been here

steadily ever since. On his first arrival, he was in partnership with George W. Tapscott for a number of years, finally, however, discontinuing business. Possessed from youth with a love of the mathematics, he next took up civil engineering, and projected the hydraulic works and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. He was married on the 10th of March, 1823, in Franklin, to Elizabeth Tapscott, daughter of James Tapscott and Mary Hendrickson. They came from New Jersey in 1814 or 1815, and are now both dead, as is Mrs. Earhart. She was born in Allentown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 15, 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Earhart had five children, of whom the two oldest are dead. John S. was killed in the army, and Martin W. by accident. James T. lives in Kentucky, George T. in Hamilton, where he is the general ticket agent for the railroad, and Sarah S. is also at home. John was a captain in the army, and George was also a volunteer. He rose from orderly sergeant to lieutenant, and attributes the loss of his health to the exposure he endured. Henry S. Earhart has now been for many years one of the leading men of the town. He was a councilman for six years, at about the beginning of the city organization, and has been civil engineer to the city and identified with all its improvements.

Among the early teachers was Mr. B. F. Raleigh. He was a native of New York State, but came West before 1830, and located in Hamilton. He married Miss Maria Holmes, and resided here until 1853, then removing to Highland County. He died in Wilmington, Ohio, in 1866. Many are still living in Hamilton who remember him as their preceptor. He left a wife and four worthy and intelligent sons to mourn his loss.

Mr. Raleigh was a man of culture and had the control of our best educational interests in Hamilton for a period of years, and was also county surveyor from 1842 to 1849. His remains were brought to the old home, and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, November 6, 1866.

Captain William Robison, once county commissioner, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he was married, and soon after removed to Rockbridge County, Virginia, where James, their oldest child, was born, in 1795. In 1805 Mr. Robison, with his family, came to this county, bought a farm, and settled on it, near Collinsville. At the beginning of the war in 1812 he raised a company of riflemen, who called themselves the Bald Hornets, and went out with Colonel John Mills. At the siege of Fort Meigs Captain Robison, for his heroism and faithful discharge of his duty, was promoted to the office of brigade inspector. He was county commissioner in 1809 and afterwards. He was commonly known in this neighborhood as Major Robison, but it is not now known from what he derived this title. He was a big, jovial man, everywhere well liked. He was the father of ten children, four boys and six girls, nine of whom grew up to be men and women, and three

of whom are now living. He died when about fifty-five years of age, and was buried at the frame church in Collinsville.

MRS. MARGERY McMECHAN.

Mrs. Margery (Hudson) McMechan, for many years a resident of Hamilton, was born May 22, 1780, near Banbridge, County Down, Ireland. Her parents, John and Ellen (Park) Hudson, were members of the society of Friends, a belief she also imbibed and adhered to until her marriage, in Dublin, April 17, 1800, with a minister of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James McMechan, of Newry, a gentleman of culture and standing. Such a step being in direct opposition to Quaker regulations, severed her connection with the sect.

Besides ministerial duties, accident had placed Mr. McMechan for a few weeks at the head of a large educational institution, during the temporary absence of the principal. This vocation accorded so well with his taste that he resolved to adopt it, and after his return to Newry he established such a school and conducted it successfully, achieving distinction as an educator. Through the persuasions of a brother, who had come to the new world, Mr. McMechan was induced to emigrate with his family in 1817, landing in Baltimore October 6th of that year. Coming West as soon as practicable in those days of difficult and hazardous traveling, they arrived in Hamilton after a wearisome journey of six weeks, frequently consuming an entire day in gaining three miles. The discomforts of early Western life to one entirely unaccustomed to it, and the marked difference of climate, proved unfavorable to the husband and father, who survived the change but two years. Left a "stranger in a strange land," the sole guide of a young family in the "straight and narrow way," Mrs. McMechan devoted herself to her great charge with a fidelity and energy that were characteristic. The children were Eleanor A., afterwards married to Charles K. Smith; William; Jane, who became the wife of Jesse Corwin, and James, who lived with their mother at Hamilton; and John, a merchant of Eastport, Mississippi. Sara, the youngest, died during the passage to America.

Agreeable in conversation, with a retentive memory, Mrs. McMechan's reminiscences of her early life were many and interesting. When the rebellion of 1798 occurred in Ireland, she was eighteen years of age, and a participant in many of its perils. The relation of one ordeal to which herself and friends were subjected will bear repetition. A young sister being in failing health, a change of air and scene was advised. Mrs. Hudson, taking her daughters, Margery and the invalid, left her home and went to that of a relative, in another part of Ireland, Mr. Ephraim Boake, of Boakefield, near Ballitore, a wealthy Quaker, who lived up to the principles of the sect to which he belonged, and took no part in the tumult that was agitating Ireland. He permitted his king's troops, during marches, to quarter on his es-

tate of Boakefield, and this, with his difference in religious views, was a ground sufficient to render him most obnoxious to the insurgents. Shortly after the ladies arrived at what they hoped would prove a haven of rest, the house was surrounded by an armed force of masked men, who peremptorily demanded admittance, which was refused as decidedly. They succeeded, however, in effecting an opening and immediately commenced firing into the hall and stairway. Not less than sixty shots went tearing through this beautiful home, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The subject of this sketch was forced to make her exit down the fated stairway, which she did almost miraculously only a few moments before it was entirely demolished.

On another occasion, when the strife was carried into her own home, the sister already mentioned, a zealous young Protestant, was an object of dislike and vengeance, one of the gang singling her out for a murderous assault. Mrs. McMechan's mother was a woman of great nerve and self-possession, and seeing her daughter's peril, seized the nearest available weapon and dealt the invader a blow which rendered him helpless and gave freedom to his intended victim, a circumstance of which she was not slow to take advantage. She ran up the stairs and into the nearest apartment, followed quickly by another rebel, who, finding the window open and the room apparently unoccupied, abandoned the idea of killing Miss Hudson, thinking she had already lost her life by a suicidal leap. Driven almost to madness, by an extremity so appalling, the young girl had speedily found a hiding-place on the framework at the top of a bed, such as were in use in those days, a feat she could never have accomplished with her mind in its tranquil state, and was resting securely on this novel elevation when her assailant entered. This lady, after her marriage, lived in America, and was the mother of the late Dr. John McMechan, who practiced medicine for many years in Butler County. More than sixty years after these events, Mrs. McMechan was doomed to witness the horrors of another rebellion, being over eighty years old when the civil war in her adopted country took place.

Shortly after the family located in Hamilton Mrs. McMechan became a member of the Associate Reformed Church, of which the Rev. David MacDill was pastor, and was throughout her life a consistent Christian, enduring with fortitude and patience the feebleness incident to age, and waiting uncomplainingly and with entire submission for the divine summons. Her life ended peacefully, in Hamilton, the sixth day of January, 1869, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

William Cooper, in the public prints, gives notice that, having lately taken the tavern stand on High Street, opposite the court-house, formerly occupied by George F. Glassford, he begged leave to notify his friends that he had opened a house of entertainment, and solicits a share of public patronage. This was in 1822.

In 1824 Hiram Wright respectfully informed his friends, and the public in general, that he had lately opened a public house on the corner of Dayton and Main Streets, in Hamilton, where he was ready to accommodate those who gave him a call. Liquors would be sold 50 per cent lower than heretofore in this place, if cash were paid down, otherwise the customary price. "Shoemaking carried on as usual. Butchering to commence on the third day of August next, where beef can be had of the best quality and in the neatest manner, on Tuesday and Saturday mornings."

Somewhat later, George Vandegriff took the establishment formerly occupied by William Cooper, "in the brick row opposite the court-house, where he is now keeping a house of entertainment for the accommodation of traveling gentlemen and ladies, and solicits a share of public patronage." The bill of prices is as follows:

Horse fare per night, supper and lodging, .	56½ cts.
Breakfast and horse feed,	31½ "
Lodging, per night,	6½ "
Board by the week,	1 50
Victuals—single meal,	18¾ cts.

"N. B. Gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with private rooms. He has repaired the house in good style, and his accommodations are as good as any in the county."

The advertising art was not unknown in 1823. A professor of the tonsorial art thus makes known his qualifications:

BARBARISM.

GREEN BRIGGS,

Having taken a permanent residence in this place, tenders his professional services to the gentlemen of Hamilton, Rossville, and their respective vicinities. He may be found at any time at his office, where all business intrusted to his care will be diligently and faithfully attended to. He does not wish to make any great profession of his knowledge, or to speak in his own praise, neither does he wish to "anticipate the pleasure" which gentlemen must necessarily and inevitably feel while undergoing the operation of his exterior's performance, but will merely state that he has heretofore never failed to give universal and unbounded satisfaction to his friends.

The peculiar situation in which he has fortunately located himself is strikingly singular. On one side of him is a law office, on the other a tavern, the court-house in his front, Stable Street in his rear, and a printing office immediately above him. Possessing so many superior advantages, in point of beauty, political principles, and acquirements over his predecessor (Benj. Tolliver), who came before the public under arbitrary colors, Green Briggs flatters himself that his services will be duly appreciated, and that he will meet with the support and approbation of an enlightened community.

Notwithstanding the head prefixed to this notice may appear somewhat shocking, still there is no harm whatever intended. He merely wishes to convey the idea that he will

Shave and Cut Hair

on the most reasonable terms, in the best possible manner, and in the most superior style of Eastern elegance.

HAMILTON, November 24, 1823.

In 1826 a calamity occurred that sent a thrill throughout the community. A house in this town, occupied by Mr. James Boal, was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid caused the death of no less than four persons, thus bereaving Mr. Boal of an affectionate wife and two lovely children, one about five and the other about three years of age, and a widowed mother, Mrs. Perriue, of a daughter in the bloom of life. Four other persons were in the room at the time, three of Mrs. Boal's children, and a daughter of Mrs. McCarron, who providentially escaped with but slight injury.

Fashionable gentlemen now may be interested in knowing what kinds of clothes were worn in those days. Mr. Basey's house had been broken into, and he had been robbed. He was a well-known saloon-keeper of the town. He thus advertises his loss:

"About nine o'clock last evening from the residence of the subscriber in Hamilton, the following articles of clothing: A drab double-milled Newmarket coat lined with silk; a blue close-bodied coat with a few small slits in the tail of it; two silk velvet vests, one a black and the other a crimson color. Two pair of blue pantaloons, of the same quality as the close-bodied coat; one pair ribbed cassimere; one pair fine blue cazinett; one pair sky-blue ribbed cazinett."

"The American museum of wax figures," exhibited here in 1825 at Colonel Vandegriff's hotel. The museum consisted of nineteen figures, General Jackson, Commodore Porter, John Q. Adams, General Marat, and Charlotte Corday, Lorenzo Dow, Catharine, the empress of Russia, Harriet Newell and her infant, the American beauty, and two beautiful children, the fair sleeping Desdemona, and an infant child, Paul Cuffee, Turner the Hermit, two Lilliputians, and an African boy.

During the freshet in April, 1825, twenty-five boats descended the Miami River, laden with pork, flour, and whisky destined for New Orleans. One or two accidents occurred. One boat struck the pier of the Hamilton bridge, and sunk a few miles below. Another was wrecked a short distance above town, and a Mr. Johnson, of Rossville, was drowned in assisting the owner to save the cargo.

The forty-eighth anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in 1824 by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville. At half past 8 o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed in front of Blair's Hotel and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where (after other exercises by some of Mr. Watkins's pupils) Taylor Webster pronounced a highly interesting and appropriate oration. At 11 A. M., the citizens assembled at the court-house. The Declaration of Independence was read by James McBride, and the oration delivered by Mr. John L. Watkins; after which those citizens who wished to partake of the entertainment prepared by Mr. L. P. Sayre, in Rossville, were directed to form a procession at the east door of the court-house, which was accordingly

done, and, preceded by a band of musicians, playing suitable martial airs, they moved to the place of destination. Great cordiality prevailed throughout, and nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the day, which was ended in a very happy way.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated in a very becoming manner by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville, on Wednesday, February 22, 1826. At 2 o'clock P. M. the farewell address of Washington was read by Mr. Charles K. Smith before a large and highly respectable audience of both sexes, assembled at the court-house, after which Mr. Jesse Corwin pronounced an oration, the whole being much enlivened by the performance of several appropriate airs by a band of music.

The Hamilton Free and Easy Club met in February, 1825, at early candle-light, to discuss at Mr. Blair's Assembly Room, the following question: "Were the Allied Powers justifiable in confining Napoleon Bonaparte on the Island of St. Helena?"

In 1825 the Cincinnati and Dayton mail stage ran once a week between Cincinnati and Dayton. It left Cincinnati every Monday at 4 A. M., and arrived at Hamilton the same day by 6 P. M. It left Hamilton every Tuesday at 4 A. M., and arrived at Dayton the same day at 6 P. M. From Dayton it left every Friday at 4 A. M., reaching Hamilton the same day by 6 P. M. It departed from Hamilton every Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrived at Cincinnati the same day by 6 P. M.

The stage offices were kept at Cincinnati by Hezekiah Fox; at Hamilton by Thomas Blair, and at Dayton by Timothy Squires. The owners were Henderson & Squires.

As an instance of rapid traveling, the newspaper says that the President's message, in 1829, was delivered at the city of Washington on the 8th inst., and "we, at this distance, publish it on the 11th—only three days after!! This is truly 'going the whole ———' and stands unparalleled in our backwoods annals of transportation."

In 1827, it was stated on the authority of Platt Evans, of Cincinnati, that goods were transported from New York by the canal at the following prices per hundred weight:

From the city to Portland, Ohio, nine days . .	\$1 18
From Portland to Cincinnati, fourteen days . .	2 00
	\$3 18

From the same city, by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Mr. Bard, also of Cincinnati, said it cost him five dollars per hundred weight, and required several days longer. It was, therefore, much cheaper, and equally safe, to take goods purchased in Philadelphia, for the western market, by the way of New York.

Advertisements for runaway apprentices were common in early days. We find the following in the *Intelligencer*:

THREE CENTS REWARD.

Walked away (too lazy to run) from the house of the subscriber, in Butler County, on the 11th inst., an indented apprentice to the coopering business, yeilded William Vaun, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high. He took with him a new drab tight-bodied coat, an old wool chapeau, &c. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him. The above reward (but no extra charges or thanks) will be given to the person who will "do up" the said walk-a-way in a handbox, to prevent his taking cold, and deliver him safely to

JONAS WEHR.

HAMILTON, January 18, 1828.

Among the deaths recorded at an early date, we have Matthew Winton, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, in 1830; Moses Conner, in 1829; Sarah Wright, in the eightieth year of her age, in 1828; George Chesterson, an aged citizen, in 1825, and John Blackhall, in 1824.

The mayor's docket of 1834, when James McBride filled that position, has been preserved. It is full of interesting reading. The first case we notice bears date of October 28, 1834, and was the State vs. Ruber Meeker, on the charge of running a horse through the streets of Hamilton. The charge was made by Samuel Bayless, and the witnesses were John S. Gordon, John M. Millikin, George P. Bell, and John Woods. The docket shows a clear case against the defendant, and a fine of five dollars was annexed against him.

On the same day, and on the same charge, and proved by the same witnesses, John Meeker paid a similar fine; but John Meeker must have been indulging in something stronger than spring water, for the next case on the docket is that in which on a charge of assault and battery on Matthias Dungan he pleaded guilty, and was again fined five dollars and costs.

There are a number of cases against sundry parties for "keeping a grocery and retailing spirits without a license." Henry Amsden, John Jenkins, Benjamin Tolbert, James Elliott, James Ward, Charley Snyder, Billy Lohmann, and others, were so arraigned, and when they could not produce, and generally they did not, the permit of the Common Pleas Court to sell liquor, they submitted to a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

The 21st of February, 1836, was a good day for the marshal of Hamilton. The weather had been unusually cold, and on that bright Sunday morning the basin was frozen over as smooth as glass, and as solid as a rock. Mr. Bayless had his hands full of warrants for the arrest of William B. Cameron, Ira M. Coliyer, John Blackall, Alex. Richardson, William East, a boy of color; William Harrison, James Moore, Benjamin Van Hook, and a half dozen others "engaged in the sport or amusement of skating on the Hamilton Basin on the Sabbath day." They were called upon to pay fines and costs ranging from one to two dollars.

Shortly after this Henry Swain, commonly called "Dutch Henry," was fined three dollars and costs for riding his horse at a gallop through the streets. The

witnesses were Henry S. Earhart, George W. Tapscott, and Robert Harper.

But on Sunday, February 28, 1836, Michael Delorae, instigated, doubtless, by the devil and an inordinate greed of gain, sold a grindstone for the sum of one dollar and fifty cents. He was arrested "for being found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, sporting and at common labor, in violation of the statutes," etc., and fined one dollar and costs.

On the same day John B. Weller, John Woods, and William Bebb were arrested on a similar warrant for Sabbath breaking. The facts in these cases are as follows:

"The said defendant (Weller), on Sunday, the 28th of February last, in company with others, left Hamilton on horseback for Eaton, in Preble County, with the avowed intention of attending the Court of Common Pleas in that county, which commenced its session on the ensuing Monday.

"The defendant, John B. Weller, moved the court to be discharged, upon the grounds that the facts, as proved, do not bring the case within the section of law under which he is arraigned, to wit, the first section of an act entitled, 'An act for the prevention of immoral practices,' because the charge, as proved, is no violation of the laws of Ohio, and not recognized as an offense. Which motion was overruled by the mayor, who refused to discharge the defendant on the grounds above stated, whereupon the said defendant tendered his bill of exceptions, which was signed by the mayor, and the mayor assessed a fine of one dollar for the offense and costs of suit."

Daniel Skinner, who had the temerity to engage in the sport or amusement of sleigh-riding on the Sunday of February 28, 1836, was summarily arrested, and, on the testimony of W. H. Bartlett, Jesse Corwin, John Eichelberger, Israel Gregg, and John G. Ritter, vindicated his reputation and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of not guilty.

The anniversary of our national independence was appropriately celebrated by the citizens in 1830. An impressive address to the throne of grace was offered up by the Rev. Mr. J. Bradley, of Middletown. The Declaration of Independence was read by W. Murray, Jr., and an eloquent oration pronounced by James Reilly. The procession was again formed and marched to Ross-ville, where an elegant dinner was prepared by Mr. Ingersoll, for which the company appeared to have excellent appetites.

The political contest between General Jackson, Henry Clay, and John Q. Adams for the Presidency produced great excitement in the county of Butler, dividing the people into parties, which opposed and assailed each other with all the violence of party rancor. On the success of General Jackson, in the Fall of 1828, great rejoicing was made by the successful party. A celebration was

had, and barbecue made in Ross-ville on the 4th of March, 1829, being the day on which General Jackson was inaugurated. A fatted ox was furnished by Jacob Wehr, which was roasted whole, on the common on the river bank, in the lower part of Ross-ville, which, with bread furnished from the bakery, formed the bill of fare. Two or three hundred persons were present, who, with their knives, each cut off such part of the ox as suited their taste. This, with bread and an abundance of whisky, obtained from the neighboring groceries, constituted the repast. The day was somewhat rainy and the ground muddy, and the liberal potations of whisky used at the feast rendered the appearance of the assemblage in the evening like any thing else than a temperance meeting.

In July, 1830, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, paid a visit to Hamilton, in accordance with an invitation received from the citizens of the place, communicated through a committee who had been appointed to wait on him for that purpose. He arrived at Hamilton on Thursday, the 29th of July, and on the next day partook of a public dinner provided on the occasion. The dinner was prepared by Thomas Blair and served up in elegant style under the shade of the locust trees in the public square, on the east side of the court-house, about two o'clock, at which two hundred and eleven persons sat down, being all that the table would accommodate. John Bigger, of Warren County, officiated as president of the day. After the dinner was over toasts were given and drank with great glee. After the toast complimentary to Mr. Clay had been given and drank, he addressed the assembled multitude from the east door of the court-house in a speech of great eloquence and effect, which occupied about two hours in the delivery. There were about one thousand persons present to hear him.

In the evening a brilliant party was given in honor of Mr. Clay, at the house of John Woods, then member of Congress from this district.

The house and yard were brilliantly illuminated and crowded to overflowing, and all the beauty and elegance of the town and neighborhood were present to welcome and take by the hand their celebrated guest. On Saturday Mr. Clay bade farewell to Hamilton, and proceeded to Cincinnati, on his way to Ashland.

HAMILTON BASIN.

In the year 1826 and 1827 that portion of the Miami Canal between Cincinnati and the Miami fields above Middletown was constructed, passing on the east side of the town of Hamilton at the distance of nearly a mile from the Miami River, and about half a mile from inlets of the town. On the first day of July, 1827, the water was let into the Miami Canal by the feeder, two miles above Middletown. The first boat on it was built at Middletown by Robert L. Campbell, and called the *Samuel Forrer*. On the fourth day of July, the water

having reached Middletown, the canal-boat made several trips from Middletown to the canal feeder. The canal filled slowly, so that it took more than a month before the water reached Hamilton. In August the canal-boat *Samuel Forrer* came down to Hamilton, and remained some time, making trips with ladies and gentlemen for pleasure to Middletown and to the neighborhood of the big pond below Hamilton.

In December, 1827, the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville had a public meeting at the court-house in Hamilton, at which they passed resolutions setting forth their grievances in consequence of the location and construction of the Miami Canal, and appointed Robert B. Millikin, John Reily, and Thomas Blair their agents to memorialize the board of canal commissioners on the subject of a lateral canal and basin, and perform such other matters as might be deemed necessary. A survey and plan with an estimate of the expense of constructing a side cut or lateral canal from the main canal to the town of Hamilton was made by Jesse L. Williams, an engineer on the Miami Canal, and now living at a good old age in Fort Wayne, which was forwarded to the board of canal commissioners, together with a memorial by the agents on behalf of the citizens, praying that the board would, on behalf of the State of Ohio, make a location of a lateral canal and basin at Hamilton, and grant the citizens the privilege of its construction, and give them such pecuniary aid as they might deem proper. Jesse Corwin was appointed by the citizens to proceed to Columbus and lay the memorial before the board of canal commissioners, and represent the case as well to the board as to the Legislature. Dr. Daniel Millikin was afterwards associated with him to second him in his efforts.

On the presentation of this memorial, the board of canal commissioners, at a meeting held at Columbus, on the fifteenth day of January, 1828, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of the General Assembly granting to the board of canal commissioners the authority to lay out and construct side cuts, or lateral canals, as suggested in the last report of the board, the acting commissioner be authorized to lay out and establish a side cut from the Miami Canal to the town of Hamilton, and upon the construction of it by the inhabitants of said town, in the manner he shall prescribe, to pay towards the cost of the same to the persons properly authorized to receive it, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars."

In compliance with the request of the citizens of Hamilton, the Legislature of the State of Ohio, on the eleventh day of February, 1828, passed a law authorizing the canal commissioners "to construct, or permit to be constructed, a navigable communication between the Miami Canal and the town of Hamilton, in the county of Butler, and if they should deem it inexpedient to construct such communication at the expense of the State, they may permit it to be done at the expense of individuals desiring such

communication under such regulations and restrictions as will secure the interest of the State."

On the passage of this law subscription papers were immediately put into circulation, and a sum deemed sufficient to complete the work was soon subscribed. When this was accomplished, on the application of the citizens, Micajah T. Williams, acting canal commissioner on the Miami line, on the thirty-first day of March, 1828, entered into a contract with Andrew McCleary, of Rossville, to construct the basin at seven and three-fourths cents per cubic yard for the embankment.

The length of the Hamilton side cut, or basin, from the main canal was fifty-three chains and sixty-two links. The natural surface of the ground on which the basin was constructed being some four or five feet lower than the bottom of the main canal, it was laid out of such a width as to admit of the earth and gravel being taken from the center to construct the banks. The basin was one hundred and twenty feet wide at the bottom, and one hundred and forty-eight feet wide at the surface of the water, having an average depth of about eighteen feet. On each side was a towing path eight feet wide, which, with the slope of the banks, made the whole width occupied by the basin from the outside base of one bank to the outside base of the other bank about two hundred and six feet. The surface of the water in the basin being about five feet above the general level of the town, it presented a beautiful appearance.

Mr. McCleary, the contractor, commenced the work immediately on his closing the contract, and prosecuted it with vigor, so that the whole was completed by the 13th of December, 1828, and the water let into the basin a few days afterwards. The bottom of the basin being a very loose gravel and the banks also gravel, it required a considerable length of time to fill it and some care to prevent the banks from giving way. The water leaked through the banks and at the bottom, rising up in High Street and the low ground on the north so as to overflow to the depth of three or four feet in the street in the front of Mrs. Caldwell's residence, doing considerable damage to property in that part of the town, until a drain was dug down Basin Street to convey the water to the river. The leakage continued for several months. Mr. McCleary paid at that time for a man and two horses and a scraper only seventy-five cents per day; for a stout, able-bodied man, thirty cents per day, and, notwithstanding the cheap labor, he lost over one thousand and five hundred dollars.

The whole cost of constructing the Hamilton basin amounted to the following sum:

For 80,413 cubic yards of embankment, at 7 3/4 cents per yard.	\$6,232 00
For grubbing, safety-gate, bridges, and other work.	575 52
For puddling, securing safety-gate, digging ditch to drain water to the river, and other expenses necessarily incident to the construction of the work.	695 50
	\$7,503 02

Two thousand dollars of which was paid by the State of Ohio and the remaining sum by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville.

An office for the collection of tolls was established at the east end of the Hamilton basin, on the main line of the canal, in March, 1828, and Pierson Sayre appointed collector, with a salary of two hundred dollars per year. He then lived in East Hamilton, and continued in office until the 1st of April, 1830, when he resigned, and William Blair was appointed in his room, with a salary of three hundred dollars per year.

In March, 1832, the office was removed to the west end of the basin. On the first day of March, 1832, William Blair resigned the office and Robert Harper was appointed in his stead, who served until the first day of March, 1836, when he resigned, and John Crane was appointed, who continued in office to 1844. On the 27th of January, 1844, the Legislature passed a law declaring that the collectors of canal tolls should be entitled to receive such compensation as shall be allowed by the board of public works, not exceeding two-thirds of the amount now allowed. The salary of the collector of Hamilton was reduced to two hundred dollars per year.

The following persons succeeded Mr. Crane: William C. Howells, Daniel Skinner, James George, and James Dougherty.

The following is the list of original subscribers:

Isaac Anderson, . . . \$10 00	Hunter & Nutt, . . . \$10 00
A. P. Andrews, . . . 19 00	Peter Helwig, . . . 1 00
Jonas Ball, . . . 3 00	John Hunter, . . . 5 00
John Beach, . . . 10 00	Robt. J. Howard, . . . 20 00
Thomas Blair, . . . 100 00	Isaac Howe, . . . 19 00
James Bond, . . . 100 00	Robert Hewes, . . . 5 00
William Blair, . . . 50 00	Matth. Hueston, . . . 10 00
Geo. P. Bell, . . . 25 00	Henry Jacoby, . . . 5 00
Thomas Burns, . . . 25 00	William Jones, . . . 10 00
C. & H. Bowers, . . . 20 00	John Johnston, . . . 5 00
Russel Burrows, . . . 10 00	Aaron Jewell, . . . 50 00
Jas. Broadberry, . . . 1 00	Robt. Jones and John
Geo. Burnap, . . . 5 00	Eichelberger, . . . 75 00
Jacob Burnet, . . . 51 00	Joel Kennedy, . . . 50 00
Morris Crane, . . . 25 00	Wm. A. Krug, . . . 10 00
Samuel S. Cole, . . . 75 00	Thos. Kenworthy, . . . 15 00
M. & A. Comer, . . . 25 00	John Line, . . . 10 00
Est. of Caddwell, . . . 50 00	Joseph Lashorn, . . . 20 00
David Clark, . . . 5 00	Joseph Landis, . . . 100 00
Jas. B. Cameron, . . . 15 00	Philip Landis, . . . 5 00
Jesse Corwin, . . . 25 00	Jas. C. Ludlow, . . . 40 00
O. S. Caldwell, . . . 10 00	William Moore, . . . 100 00
David Conner, . . . 5 00	Robert B. Millikin, . . . 50 00
Samuel Dick, Jr., . . . 10 00	Andrew McCleary, . . . 25 00
Caleb DeCamp, . . . 25 00	Stafford Morgan, . . . 10 00
John C. Dunlevy, . . . 25 00	David MacPhail, . . . 10 00
Nicholas Davis, . . . 15 00	John McKeen, . . . 15 00
William Daniels, . . . 150 00	Benjamin Moses, . . . 10 00
Samuel Dick, . . . 30 00	James McBride, . . . 100 00
Richard Easton, . . . 5 00	Day. McMechan, . . . 5 00
H. S. Earhart & Co., . . . 19 00	Ean. Millikin, . . . 100 00
Wm. J. Ebler & Co., . . . 10 00	John McClure, . . . 5 00
Thos. Emyart, . . . 5 00	Robert Martin, . . . 10 00
David K. Este, . . . 44 00	Thos. & Wm. McMillen, . . . 10 00
Isaac Falconer, . . . 10 00	Sam. Millikin, . . . 10 00
Daniel Flenner, . . . 150 00	Jos. McMechan, . . . 10 00
Thomas Fawcett, . . . 5 00	Phil. McConigal, . . . 5 00
Isaac Fisher, . . . 5 00	Sam. McClure, . . . 10 00
Jacob Fickinger, . . . 5 00	Thomas Melenc, . . . 3 00
John D. Garrison, . . . 100 00	John Moorhead, . . . 10 00
Israel Gregg, . . . 5 00	Azur R. Mills, . . . 5 00

Jas. O'Conner, . . . \$25 00	Chas. Snider, . . . \$5 00
Isaac Overpeck, . . . 1 50	Jasper Snyder, . . . 5 00
Isaac Paxton, . . . 10 00	Samuel Scott, . . . 10 00
Isaac Poinery, . . . 10 00	William Taylor, . . . 25 00
Thos. Peterkin, . . . 5 00	John Traber, . . . 25 00
Jonath. Pierson, . . . 15 00	Thomas M. Thomas, . . . 25 00
John Reily, . . . 500 00	Benj. Vangorden, . . . 5 00
Loammi Rigdon, . . . 25 00	Edward Vickroy, . . . 3 00
John Rinehart, . . . 5 00	Geo. Vandegriff, . . . 20 00
John L. Ritter, . . . 1 00	Wm. B. Van Hook, . . . 100 00
Jacob Sandoe, . . . 5 00	I. P. Vanhagan, . . . 5 00
Morris Seely, . . . 10 00	Hiram Wright, . . . 10 00
Wm. H. Spalding, . . . 5 00	Samuel P. Withrow, . . . 5 00
Lawrence Smith, . . . 5 00	Hugh Wilson, . . . 100 00
Silas Smith, . . . 350 00	John Winton, . . . 200 00
Thos. Simard, . . . 25 00	John Woods, . . . 100 00
Chas. K. Smith, . . . 25 00	Charles Walker, . . . 10 00
Oliver Stevens, . . . 25 00	Isaac Wiles, . . . 8 00
John Sutherland, in cloth, . . . 100 00	Isaac Watson, . . . 5 00
	Michael Yeakle, . . . 8 00

The basin did a very useful work for many years, and it was a mistake to have done away with it so soon. Undoubtedly the canal, of which it was a branch, will some day, not far in the future, also be disused and filled up. But that time has not yet arrived, nor in our judgment had it arrived for the basin in 1877. There were many complaints of disease said to have originated from its exhalations, and it did comparatively little business. The business men, as a rule, opposed its removal, but the question was submitted to the people of the city, and they voted against retaining it.

An act was passed by the General Assembly, April 27, 1872, for cutting it off, which provided that the measure should be approved by two-thirds of the voters of the city; that the city council should procure the written consent of the lessees of the public works to the cutting off, and obtain a release from them of all claims for damages from the State; the city of Hamilton to be liable for all damages to property occasioned by the filling up. To ascertain what these damages might be, council was required to give thirty days' notice of its intention to cut off, and within thirty days afterwards persons claiming damages were required to present to council a written application clearly setting forth the ground on which damages were claimed, and the amount.

On the application of council, the judge of the Court of Common Pleas was to appoint three commissioners, who should have authority to examine witnesses under oath, to audit the claims for damages, and within one month after their appointment, make a report to council of the amount of damages, if any, awarded.

Under the requirements of this law, an election was held on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, with the following result:

FOR CUTTING OFF.	YES.	NO.
First Ward	183	213
Second Ward	385	84
Third Ward	522	84
Fourth Ward	426	15
Total	1,516	402
Total vote		1,918
Majority for cutting off		1,114

Or more than two-thirds in favor of cutting off.

The lessees of the public works withholding their written consent to the proposed cutting off, Mr. Neal, at the next session of the Legislature, introduced a supplemental bill to remedy this defect.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday night, June 19, 1877, a force of a hundred men appeared at the neck of the basin with wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, etc., and proceeded to fill up the basin at that point. The men were divided into squads and thoroughly organized, as if they had prepared themselves for the work some time before. At the meeting of council, the night before, the matter of cutting off the basin was laid over indefinitely. This was done in order to mislead those who were opposed to it. If any time for the filling had been fixed, the opposition would have been ready with injunctions to stop the work, and might probably have delayed it for months. As soon as filling up the neck was commenced, a report that the work was in progress spread like wild-fire throughout the city, and it was not many minutes before a crowd of two thousand people was collected on the basin banks. The men worked well, and a little after 12 o'clock the job was completed.

It is said that some of the men opposed to the cutting off made an effort to procure an injunction, but the judges of both the Common Pleas and Probate Courts were out of town.

The citizens generally were pleased, and in a short time the excavation was filled up. The expectations of those who favored its removal have not been realized; fevers still exist in Hamilton, and the land is entirely waste.

TAYLOR WEBSTER.

Taylor Webster was born in Pennsylvania, and when a child immigrated, with his father and mother, to Butler County, Ohio, in 1806. He received a limited education in the schools of that early day, and for a time pursued his studies at the Miami University, when that institution was in its infancy.

Mr. Webster was identified with the press of Butler County for a long time. From about the year 1828 until the year 1836, he edited and published the *Western Telegraph*, which was the organ of the old Jackson Democracy. Subsequently the *Telegraph* was carried on by John B. Weller. During the first part of this period the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, the opposition paper, was edited by John Woods, and subsequently it was edited, printed, and published by Lewis D. Campbell. These four Hamilton editors all represented the district in Congress—Mr. Woods four years, Mr. Webster six years, Mr. Weller six years, and Mr. Campbell, the only survivor, eleven years.

In 1829 Mr. Webster was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature. In 1830 he was the representative of Butler in the Ohio Legislature, and was elected speaker. In 1832, 1834, and 1836 he was elected representative to Congress from the district

composed of the counties of Butler, Preble and Darke. In 1838 he was succeeded by John B. Weller. Subsequently he was the successor of John Reily, deceased, as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio for Butler County.

During the administration of Jackson and Van Buren, when he was actively in the field of Ohio politics, he was not such a leader as were William Allen, John Brough, or John B. Weller. He was not an orator, but in a less ostentatious way he performed more telling service than either of them. Their great powers were displayed in haranguing the multitude and exciting their friends to action without, perhaps, making very many converts from the opposition. Mr. Webster's great strength lay in his indefatigable industry, and his principal strength was in what was called the button-hole and fence-corner system of electioneering. He had no superior in the Miami Valley in organizing political forces in detail during a campaign, and bringing them into action when a decisive battle was to be fought. He was naturally of a mild and unassuming disposition—calm, discreet, and considerate in action. He was always temperate, industrious, and persevering, and he discharged with honesty and fidelity the functions of the various official positions with which he was intrusted. He died on the 27th of April, 1876, at the residence of his son, in New Orleans.

CYRUS FALCONER.

Cyrus Falconer, physician and surgeon, was born January 21, 1810, in Washington County, Penn. His parents, Isaac and Nancy (Wilkins) Falconer, were natives of the same place. In 1812 the family removed to Ohio, passing down the Monongahela to Pittsburg, and thence on flat-boats down the Ohio to Cincinnati. Rossville (now West Hamilton) being their point of destination, they started for that place, crossing the Big Miami by ferry-boat where the iron bridge now spans it. The doctor's father rented a hotel opposite to where the Straub House now stands. The building was erected as early as 1806, and still remains a land-mark. Mr. Falconer conducted this hotel and the ferry till 1816, when he erected the frame building now occupied by W. C. Miller as a drug-store. It was known as the "Falconer House," and was conducted by Mr. Falconer until 1838. Besides his hotel business, he for several years carried on the cabinet-maker's trade, which he had learned while young, in company with Mr. Thomas Enyeart. He was among the first to build flat-boats on the Miami, and for many years carried on an extensive trade down the Ohio and Mississippi. He made several trips to New Orleans, the last one being in 1827, with a load of furniture of his own manufacture. Mr. Falconer built one of the first saw-mills in Hamilton (Rossville), which he carried on for a short time. He also was engaged in farming, to some extent. He was drafted, in 1814, for the second war with Great Britain, but before reaching the seat of



Cyrus Halcomer

hostilities the conflict was over. He served for several years afterwards as captain of a military company. He died in 1840, aged sixty, while his widow survived him fourteen years, dying at the age of sixty-four. But one brother of Dr. Falconer's, John H. Falconer, ever grew to manhood. He was a tailor and hotel-keeper in Ross-ville for several years, and afterwards a farmer in Illinois, where he died in 1866. His only sister was Mrs. Louise M. Deshler, widow of the late John G. Deshler, of Columbus, who was a very prominent and wealthy banker. Dr. Falconer received his primary education in the schools of Hamilton. At the age of fourteen he began studying Latin and the higher branches in a select school conducted by John L. Watkins. In 1826 he entered Miami University (then in its infancy), and was in the class with General Robert C. Schenck. He remained at this institution until the Fall of 1827. To add a little experience and knowledge of the world to his book learning, he accompanied his father on his last trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat down the Ohio and the Mississippi. It was on this romantic trip that he became instilled with abolition principles. He witnessed slavery in its worst form; and the cruelties and degradation seen by him made a lasting impression upon his mind. Upon his return in the following Spring he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. B. Millikin, father of Mr. Thomas Millikin, at present the oldest practicing lawyer of Hamilton. During 1830 and 1831, he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. In 1832 he was licensed to practice medicine by the Second Senatorial District Medical Society, and immediately opened an office in Hamilton. In the Fall of 1834 he entered into partnership with Dr. L. Rigdon, brother of Mr. Sidney Rigdon, made famous by his association with Joseph Smith, of Mormon notoriety. The Winter of 1837 was passed by the doctor in traveling through Texas on horseback, shortly after the capture of Santa Anna by Sam Houston, prospecting for a new location. A tour was also made through Illinois and Iowa, when he returned to Hamilton, and in the Autumn of 1838 he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in 1839. He now resumed his practice in Hamilton, opening an office on the grounds where his residence now stands. In 1846 he took as assistant Dr. L. J. Smith, and in 1850 received him as partner. In 1859 this relation was dissolved, and it was not until 1878 that another and last partnership was formed, when Dr. Lee Corbin became associated with him in practice for one year.

It is just half a century since Dr. Falconer entered upon the duties of his profession, which gives him the distinction of being the oldest practicing physician in the county, while but few in the State can lay claim to a professional career of equal length. No physician in Butler County is more widely or more favorably known than Dr. Falconer, not only by his acknowledged skill

as a physician and surgeon, but also as a man of prominence outside of his chosen profession. His early education was liberal, and from studious habits and a naturally inquiring disposition his mind is replete with a store of knowledge that constitutes him one of Hamilton's most cultured citizens. He is a ready writer, which from time to time has enabled him to furnish scientific and medical journals with able articles. His first contribution was a report on cholera in Butler County, published in 1834 in Dr. Drake's *Western Medical Journal*. Another article which attracted considerable notice was furnished the same journal some years afterwards, describing a Cæsarean operation performed by him.

Doctor Falconer has been a prominent member of the Ohio State Medical Association ever since 1845, shortly after its inception, and is one of a few of its oldest members now living. He has been its vice-president repeatedly, and in 1881 was nominated for president, but was defeated by a small vote. He has also been a member of the American Medical Association since 1859, and was a delegate to the first international medical congress, which was held in Philadelphia in 1876. The medical profession in Butler and surrounding counties owe much to Doctor Falconer for his efforts in their behalf. He was the active founder of the Butler County Medical Society, established in 1837, and served as its president for many years. He has also been president of the District Medical Society, composed of the physicians of Butler and Preble Counties, Ohio, and Union, Rush, Wayne, and Fayette Counties, Indiana. Doctor Falconer for many years has had a very large practice, and every thing intended for the advancement of medical science in the surrounding country has had his hearty support and the benefits of his long and successful experience. Upon the first draft of soldiers in 1861 he was appointed examining surgeon of this district. For the past three years Doctor Falconer has been carrying on a farm in Hanover Township in connection with his other duties. During R. B. Hayes's first term as governor of the State, Doctor Falconer was, by his appointment, trustee of the State Agricultural College, and was also appointed by Governor Noyes.

Ever since the inception of the Republican party Doctor Falconer has been an enthusiastic supporter of its principles, although his first vote was cast for a Democratic candidate, General Jackson, in 1832. Between that date, however, and the birth of the Republican party his affiliations were with the Whigs. He figured conspicuously in politics in those days and was sent as delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, in 1839, which nominated General Harrison for President, and took an active part in the campaign following.

The doctor has been one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton for a great many years, having been associated with that Church since 1845, and for the past thirty-two years one of its elders.

In 1857 and 1864 he was a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Lexington, Kentucky, and Newark, New Jersey, respectively.

He was early identified with the educational interests of Hamilton, and was one of the organizers of the union school system in this place in 1851. He was one of three of the first board of school examiners, in which capacity he served for nine years.

Doctor Falconer married his first wife, Miss Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Woods, October 8, 1839, who died September 18, 1870. Eight children were born of this union. The oldest, John W., born September 30, 1840, was killed at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865, thirty minutes before the flag of truce was raised by General Lee asking a cessation of hostilities from General Grant. He was captain of a company of United States colored troops, and was leading the skirmish line which checked the last effort of the rebels to escape, when he received a mortal wound. The second son, Jerome, born March, 1844, was also shot at Stone River, in August, 1863. He died at his home, in Hamilton, seven months afterwards. William B. was born May 14, 1847. Louise, wife of General Eugene Powell, of Delaware, Ohio, was born February 15, 1852. Helen, wife of Captain O'Brien, of the Seventeenth Regiment in the regular army, serving at Fort Yates, Dakota, was born December 9, 1853. Cyrus, Jr., was born March 5, 1856. Scott, born May 12, 1858, died, aged two years, and Mary was born May 22, 1863.

The date of his second marriage was February 1, 1872, to Miss Margaret McKee, of Columbus, who died September 15, 1878. He married his present wife, Miss Ella Crawford, of Hamilton, May 20, 1880. Of the last union one child, a son, was born, February 16, 1882.

Doctor Falconer, although of advanced age, is firm and elastic in step, vigorous in movement, and displays the same activity and quickness he did thirty years ago. His face is very marked in its outline, and his head is crowned with an abundant growth of white hair.

He has been concerned in nearly every public measure which affects the interests of Hamilton, and has been distinguished in his action by originality of views. He is but little affected by the ideas of others, and pursues his course regardless of popular clamor. Often he has been the most unpopular man in town, but time has generally shown the correctness of his opinions. He never shrinks from maintaining what he believes to be true; neither does he mince words in branding a falsehood.

For the last fifty years he has taken a decided stand in every thing that can affect mankind in this neighborhood. He was an ardent Whig and is now an ardent Republican; he is unswerving in his attendance on the ordinances of religion; he is an active Sunday-school teacher; he has on occasions delivered addresses on patriotic and professional subjects; in committee work he has done a great deal, he has exposed wrong and fraud

wherever he has met them, whether intended to defraud the taxpayers of Hamilton or of the country. He attends every public meeting at which it is desirable that good citizens should turn out, and he has not been backward in putting his hand into his pocket when desired to do so for the good of the community. For many years he has been regarded as among the first three or four citizens of the town.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

During the year 1840, the contest between William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren, for the presidential chair, agitated the whole community from one end of the country to the other. Political conventions, mass meetings, Democratic Van Buren clubs, and Harrison Tippecanoe clubs occupied great part of the time and attention of numbers of the people.

On Monday, the 24th of August, 1840, a large meeting of the Van Buren Democrats took place at Hamilton, at which Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Senator Allen, of Chillicothe, and Wilson Shannon, then governor of Ohio, were present. The number of persons assembled was about three thousand.

About 10 o'clock Colonel Johnson addressed the crowd from the front door of the court-house, but the situation proving unfavorable, he was heard but by few. At the close of his speech the company adjourned to the sycamore grove south of the town, where Governor Shannon made a speech, near two hours long; Senator Allen then claimed the attention of the audience for an hour or two longer, which occupied the time until 4 o'clock, when the assembly was dismissed and the auditors went to their respective homes.

On the 5th of October, 1840, a very large mass meeting of both political parties was held at Hamilton, agreeable to arrangements which had previously been made, of which notice had been given by hand-bills, circulated far and wide. The number of persons in attendance were variously estimated by the different parties, some estimating the number of each party as high as fifteen or twenty thousand.

The number of the Harrison Whigs was probably about five thousand; that of the Van Buren Democrats about three thousand.

Early on the morning of the fifth, flags and banners were seen floating in the breeze, from the top of almost every house in the town, as a signal that the house was open for the free accommodation of all strangers who might call. The day was fair as heart could wish, and early in the morning were seen coming in, by every road and avenue, from every part of the country, as well as from the adjoining counties, and some from the State of Indiana, numerous long processions; their banners waving in the wind, with the emblems of their different trades and professions borne aloft, until every house, street, common, and alley presented one solid mass of human beings.

By a mutual arrangement previously made between the parties, the Democrats occupied Front Street, and the part of the town lying west of that street. The Whigs occupied Second Street and that portion of the town on the east. At 10 o'clock the different parties formed their processions, and proceeded to march around that part of the town allotted to them.

The Democrats formed on Front Street, extending its whole length. The procession was composed of persons on horseback, in carriages, and every other description of vehicle the country could produce, moving down that street, and passing up Water Street, on the bank of the river, with their bands of music, flags, and banners.

The Whigs formed their procession on Second Street, which consisted of a great number of ladies as well as gentlemen, some on horseback, some in carriages, some in wagons, and in almost every species of vehicle that could be imagined. The procession continued to move down Second Street, passing up Third Street, and so round alternately. When the rear of the procession was at the head of Second Street, the front was half-way up Third Street. Notwithstanding the great numbers in the procession, every street and avenue of the town was filled with persons on foot, who did not fall into the procession. Hundreds of flags and banners bearing appropriate and strange devices and mottoes were borne aloft by the different companies forming the procession. Carriages and wagons carrying almost every implement of mechanical trades were in the procession. Here was a blacksmith shop mounted on wheels, with its forge and bellows in full blast, the smith and striker busily engaged in making horseshoes. On another wagon were seated half a dozen shoemakers steadily employed at their work. A pair of shoes were actually made and finished during the procession, and in the evening presented to Robert C. Schenck, one of the orators on the occasion, with an intimation that they were designed to be used in his race at the ensuing election.

On another wagon were seated several ladies, each with an old-fashioned wheel, busily engaged in spinning flax, and immediately following on a similar wagon was a weaver with his loom and quill fillers, converting the yarn into cloth.

Next comes a great canoe, mounted on wheels, in which were seated about thirty persons. The canoe was tastefully painted, and on each side were inscribed in large letters appropriate mottoes.

Then comes a vehicle, on which are seated twenty-six little girls, from eight to ten years of age, all dressed in white, each bearing a flag representing one of the United States; their sweet voices ringing out in merry peals, and singing popular songs, appropriate to the occasion.

Half a dozen excellent bands were in the procession, enlivening the scene by their melodious strains. Many grotesque and strange scenes intermingled in the procession. Leg cabins and canoes, on wheels, were frequently

seen passing in the crowd. On one wagon was a buck-eye tree erect, with a live raccoon on its branches, and a living deer standing at its root. Some boys bore a living raccoon white as the driven snow.

The processions continued moving in succession along the streets, with their music and banners, until near noon, when they adjourned for dinner. A bountiful repast had been furnished for all. Farmers throughout the country had liberally contributed their best and fattest beasts; sheep, hogs, calves and poultry, hams and bacon, to which was added bread and butter of the best quality, not forgetting a number of barrels of cider furnished by the Whigs. All the warehouses around the basin were cleared out and thrown open, in which tables were set and abundantly supplied, which were appropriated for the Whigs. The Democratic party had their collation in the sycamore grove, in the south part of the town.

Abundance of provisions and to spare were supplied for the whole mass, which, taking both parties together, must have numbered at least eight or ten thousand.

After taking their repast the procession was again formed, and moved to the speaking ground. The Whigs had a stand erected east of the town from which General Metcalf, W. Southgate, and R. Wickliffe, Jr., of Kentucky, Thomas Cerwin, of Lebanon, and Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, successively addressed the multitudes, and in the evening again there was speaking by Robert C. Schenck, S. F. Cary, and others. The Democrats had their speaking in the sycamore grove in the afternoon, and in the market-house at night. They were addressed by John Brough, auditor of state, afterwards governor. At night the town was beautifully illuminated. Stands were erected at the intersection of streets, from which orators were haranguing the people. Private parlors and rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, singing songs and enjoying themselves until a late hour. Notwithstanding the vast assemblage, and the proximity of the two political parties, every thing passed off most harmoniously, and without any disorder or altercation. It was observed that not a single person was seen intoxicated on the occasion.

LEVI RICHMOND.

General Levi Richmond was born on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1805, in Ross Township in this county, and was, at the time of his death, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was married on the fourth day of December, 1823, by the Rev. John A. Baughman, to Martha Powers Akers, a most estimable lady, and had by her six children.

The greatest portion of his life was spent in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the light first fell upon him. From April, 1835, until in October, 1841, he resided in the town of Millville, when he removed to Ross-ville, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

He received from his parents what, in the days of his youth, was considered a liberal education. Although but limited in comparison with the instruction now to be obtained, it was yet sufficient for one of such close observation and thirst for information to enable him by a very extensive general reading to qualify him for all the useful and practical pursuits of life.

Coming upon the theater of action when recollection of the glorious achievements of our heroic army of the war of 1812 was fresh in the memories of all true-hearted Americans, and accustomed to hear the war-worn veterans recount their deeds of personal valor, his spirit became fired with enthusiasm, and he longed for the opportunity of offering his services to his country. Devoting a great amount of time to the study of military affairs, and being attached to the eighth company of the second regiment in the third brigade of the first division of the Ohio militia, he was, on the fifteenth day of June, 1830, commissioned a lieutenant in his company. On the tenth day of January, 1832, he was promoted to the rank of captain. Shortly afterwards he was raised to the rank of major of the regiment, and afterwards he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel of the second regiment, and finally was elected and commissioned a brigadier-general of the first division.

A long period of peace having blessed our flag no opportunity was afforded him to display what all military men acquainted with him agreed that he possessed in a most eminent degree—military skill.

When the war with Mexico broke out, being pretty well advanced in years, and having a large family to claim his support and protection, he was induced to abandon his wish to accompany our army in that country, but his voice was heard urging the young men to rally around the flag.

The great aim of his life appeared to be to render himself a useful member of society. Ardent and liberal in all his sentiments, he was a firm and unwavering friend of the people's rights. Having attached himself to the Democratic party early in life, he never lost sight of the party's interest; and the ardor and enthusiasm which characterized him in political affairs rendered him one of the strongest pillars which supported that political creed.

For seven successive years he served as township clerk of his native township, and was twice elected justice of the peace of St. Clair Township. In the year 1843 he was appointed postmaster of Rossville, which office he held until a Whig administration came into power, when he was removed on political considerations.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

The "old post-office," at the corner of Second and High Streets, was pulled down in April, 1853. It was a strongly framed, one-storied frame building, painted a Spanish brown color. From the prominent position it

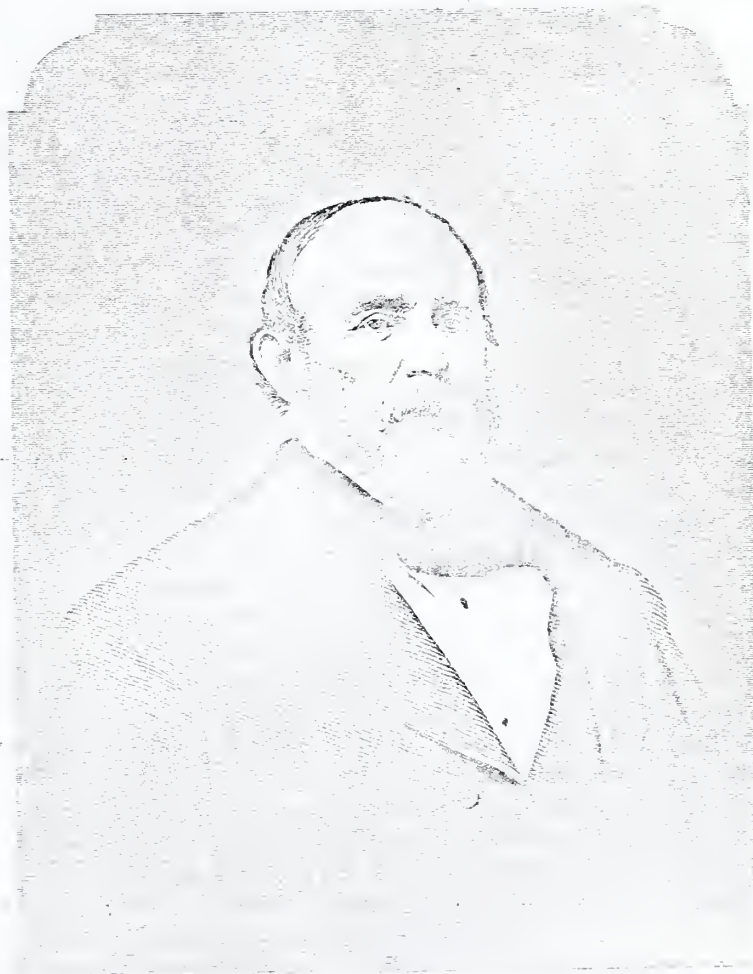
occupied in the town, and the many recollections associated with it in the minds of old residents, it did not disappear without notice.

The building was framed at Black Bottom, four miles below town, by "old Captain Sam Johnson," father of 'Squire Johnson. It was not weatherboarded, however, and after standing a time, it was removed and put up in its location in Hamilton, on ground leased from Mr. Reily, in 1815. It was first occupied by Joseph Hough and Dr. Samuel Millikin as a store. They kept dry-goods, groceries, drugs, iron, queen's-ware, hardware, and all the articles incident to the wants of a new country. Mr. Hough, on the dissolution of his partnership, which subsisted for several years, continued the business till 1825, when Mr. James B. Thomas took the store. Mr. Thomas occupied it till 1849—twenty-four years.

Mr. Thomas kept the post-office there from the date of his appointment, July 23, 1832, till his resignation, in 1849. It was the scene of many a lively discussion and many a jovial bout. Here congregated the wit and wisdom of the village, and here originated many a practical joke, which set the community in a roar.

JOHN W. SOHN.

John William Sohn, long a resident of this city, is a native of Windsheim, formerly a free city of Germany, but now a part of Bavaria, where he was born on the 23d of May, 1815. Windsheim was one of the numerous cities which formerly composed the Hanseatic league, retaining its independence until the conclusion of the wars of Napoleon, when it was annexed to Bavaria, being confirmed to that state by the treaty of Vienna. It has a beautiful location, being surrounded by vine-clad hills; the town itself is defended by strong stone walls, and its appearance is at once antique and beautiful. Its attractions are still further enhanced by a promenade on the top of the walls, which gives a fine view of the distant hills. Mr. Sohn's parents were Wilhelm Ludwig Sohn and Catherine Daehner. Without being possessed of wealth, they were able to give their children good educations. There was an excellent Latin school and gymnasium in Windsheim, and until the lad was seventeen years of age he steadily attended them, making good progress. His father, whose trade was that of a brewer, lived in the city, and also carried on a vineyard, and with him the son began learning the mystery of the vine—how to plant, prune, and cultivate it, and finally to express its juice and change it to wine. At seventeen he became an apprentice to his father as a cooper and brewer, and served two years diligently at his trade, but when nineteen concluded to remove to America. At the time Charles X was dethroned in France, and was succeeded by Louis Philippe, the revolutionary ideas then inculcated had an extensive currency in Germany. Secret societies were formed in the colleges and among friends, and the doctrines of the rights of man were assiduously



John W. Z. Lohr

studied. The events of this period made a strong impression upon Mr. Sohn, and much was then to be heard of America. Many of the German soldiers who fought under the British ensign in the Revolutionary War had settled not far from where he was born, and many old men still lingered who recounted their exploits in America, and told how fertile its land was, and more recent travelers had made known the ease with which a livelihood could here be obtained. From Alsace and Lorraine an emigration had sprung up immediately after the pacification of Europe, in 1815, and those who came over sent letters back to their friends more than confirming the stories they had previously heard. Mr. Sohn determined to cast in his lot with us, and embarked for our shores, at Bremen, in 1834, landing at Baltimore. He came west on foot, with an occasional ride on a canal-boat. In Hamilton, which he reached in November, 1834, he finally found employment at chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. After a little he went to work in a brewery, and then in a pork-house, and after nearly a year went to Cincinnati, working as a brewer, remaining there three years. Returning to Hamilton in June, 1839, he bought a small brewery with the savings of his previous labor. The business gradually extended, and his sales became larger, until in 1846 he embarked also in tanning. This enterprise assumed extensive proportions, and he now has two large tanneries, one in Hamilton and one in Pike County. As a convenience to those who dealt with him, he also opened a leather findings store. His brewery does a large business, and he is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of malt for other brewers. He has the largest vineyard in Butler County, and has had great success in the growing of native wines. To these he adds the packing of pork, in which he does the largest business in the county, and is interested with two of his sons-in-law in the manufacture of the Universal Wood-working Machine, which is the invention of the young men, and is of very decided utility in the manufacture of scroll and other kinds of wood-sawing and dressing. He is also a farmer, having a great deal of land that he owns, and has cultivated under his own instruction. He is a director of the First National Bank, and for fifteen years was president of the Hamilton Insurance Company.

In 1840 he was married to Miss Catherine Rosenfeld, a native of Saxony, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Ernst Rosenfeld, pastor of the German Lutheran and Reformed Church of Hamilton. Mr. Rosenfeld was born in 1779, at Koenigsberg, and came to this country in 1836, first settling in Chillicothe. In 1838 he came to Hamilton. His wife, Anna Barbara Schmidt, was born in 1801, at Koenigsberg, and died in Eichelsdorf, in Saxony, in 1834, before he came here. He possessed an excellent education, and loved to impart knowledge. Shortly after arriving in this county he opened up a school for Germans, which was the first ever held here

in their native language. An excellent musician, he taught both the piano and organ, and gave instruction to the members of a brass band organized soon after his arrival. It was difficult at that time to get music especially arranged for brass instruments. Mr. Rosenfeld took the piano score, arranged the various parts for each performer, wrote them out with his own hand, and taught each man how to use his own instrument. He understood the method of performing on every instrument of modern date, and on some reached a high degree of excellence. Among his treasures was a violin presented to him by Carl Maria von Weber, the author of "Der Freyschutz," when they were both young and were intimate companions. This instrument is now preserved with religious care by his daughter, Mrs. Sohn. Mr. Rosenfeld was also a musical author. He furnished the melodies to many popular airs, and in some cases wrote both the words and the music. He had a prodigious bass voice, and none who ever heard him sing

"A mighty fortress is our God"

will ever forget it. His acquirements were not limited to books and music. He was the first gardener of his day in this neighborhood. All plants and vegetables were understood by him, and he knew the art of coaxing the reluctant earth to yield up its fruits. His example was highly beneficial to his countrymen, and, indeed, to all the dwellers in this neighborhood who kept a garden. His kindness to those weaker and less informed than himself was great. He wrote letters to Germany for his flock, carried on legal correspondence, acted as trustee and guardian, and decided disputes, all without fee or reward. He received no compensation for teaching the brass band, nor would he accept any thing for the favors he bestowed upon those around him. He died in 1855. He had six children, Ernst Ludwig, Philipp Albrecht, Katharina Barbara, Johann Christian, Carolina Barbara, and Catharina, all of whom have died, excepting the two last named.

Mr. and Mrs. Sohn have had nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom, save two named hereafter, are living. Caroline, the eldest, is married to Captain William C. Margedant, of the firm of Bentel, Margedant & Co., manufacturers of the Universal Wood-worker mentioned above. The house does a large business. Wilhelmina, the second child, is the wife of Frederick Bentel, of the same firm. Augusta, the third, was the wife of William F. Doepke, a prominent dry goods merchant of Cincinnati, but died in February, 1881. William G. P. Sohn, the fourth child, is the husband of Charlotte Stark, and is now living in Hamilton. He is a successful tanner. Charles E. is the fifth, and Christian Sohn is the sixth. He has received a collegiate education in Germany, and is now living in California. Adelheid died in 1879. Leonora and Anna are living with their parents in Hamilton.

Mr. Sohn is a Republican, and has been a leader of the party for many years. During the war he vigorously advocated its prosecution. His first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, and he adhered to the Democratic party till the war. Since then he has been a staunch supporter of the unity of the nation. His first political office was that of member of the city council. He was a member of the school board that introduced the union school system in Hamilton, and supported the measure with all his ability. In the two bodies last mentioned he has frequently been a member. In 1849 he was elected county commissioner, and held the office for three years. In 1872, in common with many other Republicans, he became dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs by General Grant and his friends, and he saw the imperative need there was for a change. The supporters of Horace Greeley nominated Mr. Sohn for the position of member of Congress, and that nomination was indorsed by the Democracy, although he had for many years been opposed to them. Unfortunately, he was defeated.

Since his arrival here he has been the leading German citizen of the town. Few public enterprises have been begun in which he has not taken part, and of nearly all those in which the Germans are concerned he has been the originator. He was instrumental in organizing the first benevolent society of his countrymen in Cincinnati, in 1836, which is still in existence. The first German singing society which was organized in Cincinnati was begun by him. It served for many years as the choir of St. John's Church, and helped much to promote the acquaintance of members with each other. He was its first president. For many years he has been president of the United German Society, which has done much to aid and improve those who come here from the Rhine and the Danube.

Mr. Sohn is still busily experimenting in matters tending to promote the prosperity of the human race. For the last five years he has been testing the effects of sowing grain in heaped up ridges, answering the same purpose that hilling corn does. It increases the production, renders cultivation more easy, and checks the injuries both of drought and flood. In addition to the thing itself, he has discovered the way to do it. A machine invented by him drops the grain and makes the furrow and ridge at the same operation. He truly deserves the credit to be given to him "who makes two spears of grain to grow where one grew before." The principle is that the seed is planted in raised up ridges of mellow earth. Under the ordinary plan the seed is planted near the hard pan, and low down. In wet weather the water accumulates and soaks upon it, and in dry weather it is the place soonest dry and most liable to be affected in drought. Under the new and improved system invented by Mr. Sohn the plant germinates in soft and kindly soil. The roots reach out in every direction, unaffected by hard clods of earth or by hard pan. The earth is por-

ous and allows the greater portion of the rain to be drained immediately off, while its cellular condition, like that of a sponge, retains a very considerable portion of moisture, even in the dryest season. The sun and air strike the soil, and as the greatest portion of plant food is derived from the atmosphere, progress can not fail to be rapid. Experiments tried on farms in this neighborhood prove that increased crops are gained, varying in corn from five to twenty-five bushels per acre, and in proportion in wheat, barley, and other grains.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

At a meeting of the Liberty men of Butler County, on the 20th of September, 1847, Doctor W. H. Scobey was placed in the chair and John Thomas appointed secretary. It was resolved that they regarded the Missouri Compromise as a wicked sacrifice of principle, and that they looked on the proposition of Secretary Buchanan to extend that compromise as a base treachery of the principles of liberty, and the man as a fit tool for the aristocracy of the South.

Subserviency to the slave-holding aristocracy of the South ruled, they declared, even in the legislative bodies of the free States, and they desired to vote for men who would stand firm to truth in a time of need.

The number of buildings erected in Hamilton for the four years ending in 1849 was as follows: 1846, 45; 1847, 43; 1848, 85; and 1849, 130.

Ludwick Betz, auditor of Butler County, died in September, 1847. Mr. Betz was an honest, upright citizen and a faithful public officer.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large meeting of the Germans of the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, together with many English-speaking citizens, was held at the court-house on Friday evening, April 14, 1848, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the gallant French who had just cast off the yoke of despotism and proclaimed republicanism in France. The meeting was organized by electing John W. Sohn president; William Beckett, vice-president; John Baughman and Franklin Stokes, secretaries.

A committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the movements then making throughout Europe to establish free governments, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. C. Howells, T. E. Lemond, Thomas Reed, C. Hipp, P. Rife, R. Fisher.

Doctor Fisher addressed the meeting in the German language, and his remarks were received with applause by the German portion of the audience.

Mr. Hipp, from the German portion of the committee, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm, and Mr. Howells reported a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

They hailed with the most unfeigned delight the great movements in human progress made by France in her

late revolution and change of government, and had abiding confidence in the success of her effort to free herself.

A committee of four was appointed to communicate these proceedings to our minister in France, Mr. Rush. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Doctor A. Fisher, John W. Sohn, John B. Weller, and W. C. Howells.

The president of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee to raise funds to aid the movements in progress in Germany towards the establishment of a republican government.

The Germans of Hamilton and Rossville also held a meeting at the court-house on the 30th of April, 1847, at early candle-light, to adopt measures for the relief of the suffering and destitute Germans and the families of the political prisoners of that country. Dr. Ciolina, a gentleman who had, according to his own account, been for many years a physician to crowned heads in Europe, addressed the meeting.

The proprietors of the omnibus which had in 1848 lately been established between Hamilton and Cincinnati had extended the line on to Eaton. They had put a large and commodious vehicle on the road between this place and Eaton, and took passengers through from that point to Cincinnati without any night travel. No railroads were yet in existence. Terms of fare from Eaton south per omnibus to Camden, 25 cents; Somerville, 87½ cents; Hamilton, 75 cents; from Hamilton to Cincinnati, 50 cents, making the fare through to Cincinnati \$1.25.

The Junta of Enquiry, at its regular meeting in the school-house in Rossville, on Thursday evening, January 3, 1850, discussed the propriety of abolishing the credit system in all business transactions. Henry Traber was the secretary.

It was some years after the beginning of telegraphing before any attempt was made to connect Hamilton with the outside world. Henry O'Reilly, still living in great old age in the city of New York, was the principal man in the combination that first reached this place. Work was begun in 1849, and the line from this place to Cincinnati was to be completed by the 20th, or at farthest the 25th of December. Messrs. Kent & Co. informed the editors of the *Telegraph* that the posts would all be laid down in three or four days after November 29th, by which time they would have an effective force at work setting them. The route was by Springfield, Carthage, and Mount Auburn. Operations had begun also on the Cincinnati and St. Louis line, west of Hamilton, in the neighborhood of Darrrtown. The line went by Oxford, Connersville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, etc. The business would pass over the Hamilton line to Cincinnati, thus greatly enhancing the value of the stock. Two thousand miles of telegraph lines were now in actual operation in Ohio. Of these 1,400 belonged to what was called the Morse, and 600 to the O'Reilly lines.

The agent of the O'Reilly telegraph line published a

card in the papers, in which he said their company had already in operation from the lakes to Dayton (connecting with the National Road and Wabash and Miami Valley towns) a line now extended through Germantown, Middletown, and Hamilton, to Cincinnati, which would be completed in a few weeks. "An office has been secured at Middletown by the requisite subscription of stock, and undoubtedly will be at Germantown. At Hamilton an office will also be opened, giving direct communication with every point upon this extensive line, and connecting at all its terminations with O'Reilly lines to any part of the Union. The line now constructing by Messrs. Kent & Co., from Hamilton to Cincinnati, is in violation of Morse's contract with O'Reilly, and will be regarded and treated as such by Mr. O'Reilly. It will be opposed in every legitimate way. The citizens of Hamilton are respectfully invited to consider the matter, and to subscribe to the stock of the O'Reilly 'Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois' line, which will furnish them superior telegraphic advantages, and be a safe investment.

"A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr. James Blair, at the Hamilton Hotel, to whom those favorably disposed are referred."

In an issue soon after, the *Telegraph* said the office of Kent & Co.'s telegraph was to be in the Odd Fellows' building of Rossville. The office of O'Reilly's line would be in Campbell's Row, Hamilton. James Blair had received the appointment of agent, and would have the management of the office of O'Reilly's line.

On the 31st of January, 1850, the Morse telegraph line was in full operation, the laying on of the wire having been completed, a couple of days before. The office was in Campbell's building, and Mr. J. L. Wilkins was ready to send and receive messages.

The first advertisement of Dr. Howells that we have noticed was in the *Telegraph* of January 9, 1845. It is as follows:

H. C. Howells, Surgeon Dentist, Hamilton, Ohio. Room over Joseph Howell's Drug Store, formerly occupied as Corwin & Smith's Law Office.

R. E. Duffield informed his friends and the public generally, says a paper of 1845, that he had removed to his new shop and wareroom on Pearl Street, adjoining the office of the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, where he intended to carry on the cabinet-making business in all its different branches. A variety of finished work was constantly on hand and for sale at the most reasonable prices, and work would be made to order at the shortest possible notice. He was prepared to serve on funeral occasions with hearse, etc., at his former prices.

Henry Traber had just opened an entire new stock of dry-goods, hardware, queen's-ware, etc., fresh from the Eastern cities, which he offered very low for cash, on the 29th of April, 1847. All kinds of produce would be taken in exchange for goods. Store one door below Smith's drug store, north side of Main Street, Rossville.

A mass meeting of the friends of free soil and free men, of free labor, and the free principles of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787, in opposition to southern politicians and northern doughfaces, would be held at the court-house, in Hamilton, Ohio, Saturday, July 29, 1848, to appoint delegates to the Buffalo convention, which would meet in Buffalo, New York, on the 9th of August, following, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-president of the United States, who would pledge themselves to carry out the principles of the Wilmot Proviso as applied to the free Territories lately acquired from Mexico. The friends of these measures were respectfully asked to participate in the proceedings. Some of the best public speakers in Ohio had been invited to attend.

Valentine Chase, who little foresaw the bloody end of his own life, when a member of the Ohio Legislature introduced a bill on the subject of the immigration of colored persons, which we reproduce as showing that the prejudices of a century ago were still in existence thirty years since. The editor of the *Telegraph* approved the proposed enactment, and thought that there were enough negroes in Ohio. "If the black race continues to increase among us as it has done for the past few years, there will hardly be room for us."

A BILL to prevent the further Immigration of Black and Mulatto Persons into the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any black or mulatto person to come into this State for the purpose of residing or remaining therein, and if any such black or mulatto shall hereafter, in violation of the provisions of this act, come into this State and remain or reside therein, he or she shall, so long as he or she shall so remain in the State, be incapable of acquiring or holding any property, real or personal, therein; and shall, moreover, upon satisfactory proof thereof being made before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as hereinafter provided, be removed and taken out of this State upon the warrant of the said justice of the peace, which warrant it is hereby made the duty of said justice to issue; and it is hereby further made the duty of any constable to whom such warrant may be directed to serve and return the same according to the command thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every constable within this State, as soon as it shall come to his knowledge that any black or mulatto person has, contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act, come into this State, and is residing therein, forthwith to give notice thereof to some justice of the peace of his county, and the said justice of the peace shall cause notice of such information or complaint to be given to such black or mulatto person, and if said black or mulatto shall not, within ten days from the service of the said notice, either remove out of this State, or appear before the said justice of the peace, and by his own oath or otherwise satisfy the said justice that he or she is not remaining in this State in violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, the said justice shall cause the said black or mulatto person to be proceeded against according to the provisions of the first section of this act. *Provided*, that

nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any black or mulatto person from coming into this State for temporary purposes merely, and not with the intention of remaining therein.

SEC. 3. The said justice shall subpoena such witnesses as the party may require, and if upon hearing the testimony the said justice shall be of opinion that the said black or mulatto person is remaining within this State contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, he shall so adjudge, and shall issue his warrant as directed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. The justices and constable shall receive the same fees that they would receive for like services in criminal cases.

SEC. 5. If any justice of the peace or constable shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by this act, he shall, on conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall, moreover, forfeit his office.

In a notice of the Miami Paper Mill, in 1849, it was said that this establishment was built upon the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic, in the northern part of the town, and spoke volumes in favor of the industry and enterprise of its proprietors, Messrs. Beckett, Martin & Rigdon. The main building was seventy feet by forty, and two and a half stories high, above the basement—in which were four rag engines, and rag cutting and dressing machinery, driven by a water-wheel thirteen feet in diameter, with twenty feet buckets. The paper machine and finishing rooms were in a wing ninety-four by thirty-eight feet, and one story high. The paper machine was of Fourdrinier's pattern, built by Messrs. Goddard & Rice, of Worcester, Massachusetts. It combined all the modern improvements in paper-making, and was a fine piece of mechanism. The mill was capable of turning out from one thousand seven hundred to two thousand pounds per day. The buildings were sufficient for another machine and four additional engines.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

John L. Martin, a native of Chittenden County, Vermont, emigrated to Ohio in 1837, and located at Hamilton, Butler County, in the Spring of 1846. He descends, on his father's side, from a Scotch family, who emigrated to Vermont—then disputed territory as between New York and New Hampshire—about the year 1770. His father, James Martin, born in 1772, was a captain in the Vermont volunteers at the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. The Vermonters, on that occasion, were, strictly speaking, volunteers, for the then governor of the State, Martin Chittenden, was such a determined Federalist that he refused to issue his executive proclamation ordering out the State militia. But the hardy sons of Vermont, despite the governor's opposition, shouldered their muskets, crossed the lake in sloops and batteaux to the scene of conflict, and were largely instrumental in achieving the victory which practically settled the controversy as to the supremacy of Lake Champlain. His

mother was from a Connecticut family of the name of Campbell, somewhat conspicuous in Revolutionary annals. The head of the family was one of the three hundred defenders of "Fort Mifflin," at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, nearly all of whom were massacred by Tories and Indians, under the Tory leader, Colonel John Butler, in 1778.

The subject of this sketch was born at Burlington Falls, now Winooski City, January 4, 1814. He enjoyed the usual educational advantages furnished by the district schools of that day, until after having served an apprenticeship at millwrighting he entered a school of mathematics and civil engineering at Burlington, under the tuition of John Johnson, Esq., then the surveyor-general of the State of Vermont. Here he remained one year. At the expiration of that time—the Spring of 1837—Edwin F. Johnson, son of the above, who then held the office of chief engineer of the State of New York, organized a corps of engineers for the survey of the New York and Erie Railroad, which, even at that early day, had been projected and State aid voted by the Legislature. Young Martin was to have had a subordinate place in that corps, but before the surveys were actually commenced the financial embarrassments of that memorable period came suddenly upon the country, resulting in universal bank suspensions, and paralyzing every public enterprise. But the growing West was an inviting field of adventure, and thither he went.

After a stay of a few months at Cleveland, he engaged in the service of the State on the Ohio Canal south of Columbus. From 1839 until he came to Hamilton, in 1846, he was engaged in building flouring-mills through the central portion of the State, from Toledo to Portsmouth. His first engagement here was the rebuilding of the Erwin, Hunter & Erwin Mill, after its partial destruction by fire, in the Spring of that year. In the Fall following he went to Wisconsin to locate a hydraulic improvement on the Milwaukee River, north of that city. Returning from Wisconsin, he engineered the repairs to the old toll-bridge, which was well-nigh swept away by the great flood in the Miami, January 1, 1847. "The old bridge" was one of the earliest public improvements in Butler County, and was finally washed away by the great flood of 1866. In the Fall of 1847 he contracted for the building and equipment of a steam flouring-mill in the city of New Orleans, of the capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The engines and cast-iron machinery for the mill were built in Cincinnati; the wood and timber, ready-worked and in readiness to be set up in the large warehouse for which they were designed, were prepared at Hamilton, the whole outfit loaded on barges at Cincinnati and towed to New Orleans. Within ten weeks from the time of reaching its destination the mill was in complete and successful operation, and the skilled workmen employed in its construction were homeward bound. In the Winter of 1848-9 Mr. Martin con-

tracted with Calvin Riley to build and equip—furnishing all machinery and materials—the paper-mill now owned and operated by Messrs Beckett & Laurie. Mr. Riley had previously had some experience in the manufacture of paper at Cuyahoga Falls. While the mill was being built, under that contract, Riley engaged in produce speculations, in the northern part of the State, which were attended with heavy losses, consequent on the declining markets in the Spring of 1859, and he was thereby compelled to abandon the enterprise. Meantime the contractor had gone forward with the work, incurring an expenditure of over six thousand dollars, no part of it having been advanced by Riley. All he could do was to transfer his interest in the property. Thereupon the firm of Beckett, Martin & Rigdon was instituted, and the mill carried forward to an early completion. Shortly after the mill went into operation a disastrous flood swept away the hydraulic head-gates and long lines of embankment. More than two months' time was expended in repairing the works, during which time all the mills were idle. The following Summer Mr. Martin sold his interest in the mill to his partner, William Beckett. In January, 1849, he was married to Sarah Ann Potter, youngest daughter, and only child of a second marriage, of Samuel M. Potter, a well-known and highly respected citizen, who resided in the vicinity of Trenton, Butler County, from about the year 1805 until the time of his death, in 1842.

In the Spring of 1852 the Middletown Hydraulic was projected. The State had just then contracted for the building of a new feeder dam at the old site, two miles north of the village. This, together with the rights reserved to Abner Enoch, the original proprietor, as far back as 1826, when the canal was located—which rights the Hydraulic Company secured by purchase—rendered the creation of valuable water power at that point at once practicable. Mr. Martin became at once identified with the development of the works. In the Spring of 1853 he formed a partnership with Joseph Sutphin. Thereupon they secured a lease of power from the Hydraulic Company with the exclusive privilege, for a term of years, of erecting a flouring-mill at that point. The firm continued in the joint ownership of the mill till 1873. They were also engaged in the manufacture of paper with the Messrs. Wrenns, now Sutphin & Wrenn. The flouring-mill firm is now Joseph Sutphin & Son.

In 1858 Mr. Martin received the Republican nomination for the State Board of Public Works. He was elected to that office in October of that year, and his term of office expired in February, 1862. The division of the public works assigned specially to his charge was the Miami and Erie Canal, and, for a part of his term, the National Road, or that portion of it in Ohio which many years before had been ceded by the general government to the State. In June, 1861, the entire public works of the State were leased to a private company by authority

of an act of the Legislature passed at the last previous session, for the term of ten years. But before the expiration of the term the lease was, by joint resolution of the Legislature, extended for an additional term of ten years. The lease was, however, surrendered in June, 1878, three years before the expiration of the term, on the ground, as was alleged by the lessees, of its forfeiture on the part of the State by reason of its having authorized the cutting off and abandonment of the Hamilton Basin. The act of the Legislature authorizing the abandonment provided that the consent of the lessees should first be obtained. This, however, was not done, but the city took forcible possession by filling up the channel at its entrance to the main line of canal in the night time, so as to prevent injunction proceedings. Thereupon the lessees, after notice, abandoned the entire works to the State. The advantages that were to result to the city—as predicted by the advocates of the measure—from the filling up of the basin, even after an expenditure of near seven thousand dollars, seem not to have been realized. It was, to say the least, a measure of doubtful expediency.

In August, 1862, Mr. Martin was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the third district of Ohio, comprising the counties of Montgomery, Preble, Butler, and Warren. He served in that capacity until September, 1866, when General Van Derveer succeeded him, under appointment of Andrew Johnson. During his incumbency of the office of collector he resided in Dayton, where the principal office of the district was located. He also held a commission from Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, issued under an act of Congress, passed March 3, 1863, as receiver of commutation money on account of exemption from the draft, as authorized by that act. During the pendency of the draft over 2,600 persons commuted, paying to the treasury of the nation \$80,000 in the third district alone. After his retirement from the office of collector he, in the Spring of 1867, returned to Hamilton, taking the presidency of the Second National Bank. He remained in that position until January, 1870. At this time, through the agency of Cincinnati parties, stimulated by the speculative activities in the distilling and wholesale liquor interests, a majority of the stock of the bank changed ownership, Mr. Martin retiring, and A. C. Sands becoming president. One year thereafter, financial embarrassments having depressed those interests, and the large defalcation having just then occurred in the office of county treasurer, a reorganization of the bank was deemed necessary. Mr. Martin was urged to again take the presidency of the bank, which he declined. The stock that one year before had commanded a premium of fifteen per cent was now offered at par. The bank was, however, reorganized under the skillful and highly successful management which still continues.

In March, 1871, Mr. Martin moved to his farm, one and a half miles east of the city. Here he continued to

reside until the death of his wife, which happened after a short illness, in April, 1873. Being left quite alone, he returned to the city, where he lived in the family of his brother-in-law, Ezra Potter. In September, 1874, he married his second wife, Mrs. Mary C. Reosa, who for many years had been a resident of Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. He once again took up his residence in Hamilton in August, 1875, where he now lives. His family consists of himself, wife, and son, Edwin C. Martin, who was born in Hamilton in February, 1850, and he now lives in Richmond, Indiana, engaged in the business of journalism. A second son, who died in infancy, February, 1859, was born at Middletown in September, 1858.

John Longfellow, at the time of his death, was the oldest man in Hamilton, and its oldest resident. He was born in the State of Delaware, in the county of Kent, September 12, 1794, and began living here in 1804. He was consequently eighty-seven years old when he died. His father's name was Elijah, and his mother's Elizabeth. Mr. Longfellow was three times married. By his first wife, Nancy, he had two children. Jonathan was born March 16, 1815, and Elijah August 29, 1817. His second wife, Elizabeth, had eight children. Delia was born October 11, 1820; Rebecca, October 3, 1822; Daniel, November 20, 1824; Levi, March 14, 1826; John J., May 15, 1828; James, April 3, 1834, and Jane in 1832. Rebecca, Daniel, and Levi are now dead. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William L. and Rachel Hewland. Her father was in the war of 1812, and Mr. Longfellow had a nephew in the last war, who died from a gun-shot wound in the neck.

Robert Harper was born in County Down, Ireland, July 6, 1803. He was educated in select schools in Ireland, emigrating to America in 1826 or 1827. He landed in Baltimore, and then engaged with Galloway & Brown for three years. He came to Ohio in 1831, and located in Hamilton, engaging in the grocery and produce business, in the firm of Johnson & Harper. It was thus known for three years, when it became Harper, Hueston & Co., for three or four years. They also carried on distilling and ran a line of freight boats to Cincinnati. This lasted till 1840, since which he has led a retired life. Mr. Harper married Mary, daughter of Colonel Matthew Hueston, of whom a full account is given elsewhere. Mrs. Harper was born in Butler County, in 1811. They are the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Hannah is now the wife of Major R. E. Lawder, of Missouri; Eliza J., the wife of William P. Washburn, of Tennessee, and Kate is now Mrs. William P. Chamberlain, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Harper died December 15, 1879. Mr. Harper was canal collector for three years, in 1833, 1834, and 1835. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Whig and Republican. He has been a successful and respected citizen.

In 1788, at the suggestion of John C. Symmes, Enos

Potter purchased a section of land in the Symmes purchase, and with his wife, Rhoda Miller, left his pleasant home in New Jersey to make a new one in the wilderness. But, upon his arrival at Columbia, learning that the Indians were very hostile, they concluded to remain there till these dangers were over. But, after having spent ten years in their temporary home, they removed, in 1798, to their farm, near Middletown, where they were the remainder of their lives. These early pioneers had ten children, the youngest son of whom was Aaron, who was born in 1809. In this home he grew up under the fostering care of a more than ordinary mother, his father dying when he was only five years old. But in 1827, when he attained his eighteenth year, he left the maternal fireside, and removed to Cincinnati, where, under the tuition of E. B. Potter, he learned his trade. On September 20, 1830, he married Miss Emeline Ransdale, and in 1837 he removed his business to this city, where he remained to the day of his death, with the exception of a few months, which were spent in Indiana. He was the first ornamental marble-cutter ever in this place.

He was baptized by Elder Gard at the age of seventeen, and had a decided evidence that he had become a child of God. Nor was his espousal of the faith once delivered to the saints a mere form. As soon as he was settled in business here he was found in the prayer-meetings and Sabbath-school, anxious to do good somewhere, even if the Church of his choice did not exist in the place. For five years he prayed and wept over the fact that there was no Baptist Church here with whose members he could work for the honor of God. But when upon the 31st of December, 1841, Rev. A. Drury came here and preached in the Presbyterian Church in Rossville, he felt that the favored time had come, and with one congenial spirit, he resolved that separate meetings should be regularly maintained till God in his providence should warrant the organization of a Baptist Church, and just here the real character of Mr. Potter appears in its true light, for he, with Dr. Rigdon, solemnly pledged himself before God, to maintain the worship of God and pay the amount which might be needed to carry this determination into execution, and, with the aid of a few who loved the truth, and under the guidance of such men as Drury, Bryant, Moore, and others of a kindred spirit, the little band so prospered that on the 20th of April, 1844, it was recognized as a branch of the Lockland Church. During that whole period of toil and anxiety, from the preaching of Drury's first sermon in 1841 till the organization of the first Baptist Church in 1844, we find that Messrs. Potter and Rigdon were responsible for all the expenses needed, and so deeply was Mr. Potter interested in that growing work that during most of the time he acted not only as treasurer but as sexton also, and after the organization of an independent Church of his own faith we find that its highest interests lay near

his heart. It was the child of his own labor and toil, and to the day of his death its welfare found a place in all his prayers. In health his seat in the sanctuary was never empty.

On the first day of July, 1871, he died, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was married in 1830 to Miss Emeline Ransdale, daughter of J. Ransdale, a former well-known citizen of Cincinnati. Mrs. Potter was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 19th, 1813. They were the parents of six children, of whom but one, Charlotte A. Shuey, now the widow of Adam C. Shuey, now survives. She was born January 9th, 1833.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Lewis D. Campbell, once minister to Mexico, and for many years a representative in Congress, where he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1811. He attended school in Franklin until he was fourteen years old, when he was transferred to the farm, on which he labored until he was seventeen. From 1828 until 1831 he served an apprenticeship in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He began here at the lowest round of the ladder, carrying newspapers and sweeping out the office in the morning. He soon acquired much proficiency in the printer's art, and in 1831 came to Hamilton, where he published a weekly newspaper advocating the election of Henry Clay to the presidency. This was the *Intelligencer*. In its columns he soon began to display that keenness of retort, that power of argument, and that knowledge of statistics which afterwards made him so strong in public life.

While editing and printing his journal he studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired a large and valuable practice, which would have been still more profitable to him, had he abstained from political action. But this his natural temper forbade. In 1840 he was elected, as he thought, over John B. Weller, the most formidable Democrat in his district, to Congress, but did not receive the certificate, which was awarded to Mr. Weller. Mr. Campbell, however, refused to go to Washington to contest the seat, and expressed his determination never to enter that city until he did so as a member of Congress. That opportunity came to him in 1848, when he was chosen by a majority over General Baldwin. He at once took a leading position. In 1850 he was elected over Judge Elijah Vance; in 1852, 1854, and 1856, over C. L. Vallandigham, afterwards the leader of the Peace Democracy in Ohio during the war, and in 1870 over Robert C. Schenck, one of the strongest men in Congress.

Mr. Campbell found the great question in Congress, during the ten years he first spent there, was slavery. In 1850 Henry Clay introduced his celebrated compromise measures, designed to pacify and conciliate the South, and to cement the Union. It was then in no

serious danger, but Mr. Clay believed that it was, and enough others joined him to pass the measures through. One of these bills was vigorously opposed by the young representative from this district. It was the iniquitous fugitive slave bill. That denied to a man accused of being a slave the right to a jury trial, which was granted to every one accused of having stolen a dollar; it raised a court to decide upon a black man's freedom, from whose decision there was practically no appeal; for if the unhappy wretch were declared a slave, he was immediately taken to a Southern State, where he had no standing in a court of law, and it allowed the commissioner sitting as judge ten dollars if he decreed slavery, five dollars if he decreed freedom. Mr. Campbell participated prominently in the debates on this and the other bills, uniformly maintaining the position that, while the Southern States should enjoy all their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, slavery should be excluded from the Territories by Congressional enactment. In the Thirty-third Congress, when the great question of repealing the Missouri Compromise came before the House of Representatives, he was selected in a conference of the opposition members as their leader on the floor. That struggle will long be remembered. Those opposed to the repeal, under the lead of Thomas H. Benton and Lewis D. Campbell, used every effort and exhausted every parliamentary device to defeat it. But it was not to be. Those in favor of the measure were stronger than those opposed, and after an all-night's session the bill was finally passed. Being a good parliamentarian and a ready debater, with a good voice, he discharged the duties thus assigned him, during that long and ever-memorable struggle, with eminent satisfaction to the friends of freedom, meeting in discussion the ablest men of the South. The discussion between him and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the relative advantages of free and slave labor, gave him rank with the ablest debaters of Congress.

At the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. Campbell received the votes of a large majority of his party for the speakership, and would probably have been elected had he continued to be a candidate. But in consequence of pledges exacted of him, which he thought would dishonor him if made, he peremptorily withdrew his name. After a struggle, prolonged many weeks, N. P. Banks was elected. During this Congress Mr. Campbell served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The arduous duties thus devolving upon him were discharged with great ability. Among the measures reported by him, which became laws, was the Tariff Act of 1857, which levied the lowest average duties on imports of any act passed within the last half century.

It was during this Congress that Preston S. Brooks made the assault on Charles Sumner in the old Senate-chamber. Mr. Campbell was one of the first to reach the senator after he was stricken down. On the follow-

ing day he introduced the resolution for an investigation, was chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, and made a report for the expulsion of Brooks. The challenge which the latter subsequently sent Mr. Burlingame was one of the fruits of the assault on Mr. Sumner. Upon the pressing request of Mr. Burlingame Mr. Campbell took charge of the affair as his friend (General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, being the friend of Mr. Brooks). The correspondence on the part of Mr. Burlingame was wholly written by Mr. Campbell, who still retains all the original papers. It was through his skillful management that Mr. Burlingame was carried safely through without a stain upon his honor.

When the Southern rebellion commenced Mr. Campbell at once ardently espoused the cause of the Union. In the Spring and Summer of 1861 he assisted in raising several regiments. In the Autumn following he organized the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and was commissioned as its colonel. In the Winter of 1861-2 he was in command of Camp Chase, where he received and kept as prisoners of war the officers taken at Fort Donelson and in other battles. In April following he went under orders with his regiment to Tennessee, where he served in the Army of the Cumberland until the failure of his health, when he reluctantly retired.

This position Colonel Campbell had taken, not because he thought he was the one best fitted for it, in a military sense, but because he could thus be a better support to the government of Tennessee. After the outbreak of the War of Secession Andrew Johnson was the only one of the senators from the seceded States who remained. His electrical appeals for the preservation of the Union gave him great popularity in the North, but of course he could not return home, as Tennessee was then under rebel rule. As soon, therefore, as our troops had opened the way, Mr. Johnson was requested to act as governor, and Colonel Campbell to act as the military commander. Mr. Johnson required some one to help him who was thoroughly familiar with public affairs, to counsel with as occasion required, and these requisites were to be found in his associate. Before Mr. Johnson went to Tennessee he made Colonel Campbell's house his home, and from this place both went out to make stirring appeals for the Union.

During the war, and after it, Colonel Campbell was frequently called upon to go to Washington. Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson all possessed great confidence in his patriotism, his practical experience, and his insight into men. Seward had been in the Senate while he was in the House, and they had frequently met at each other's rooms, and the New Yorker had learned to repose implicit confidence in his friend from Ohio. Lincoln held him in high favor, and Johnson desired him to take a seat in the Cabinet. This he refused, as his pecuniary condition at the time would not permit of the sacrifice.

But in 1866 Colonel Campbell was appointed minister to Mexico, to succeed Thomas Corwin, who had just died. He hesitated, but finally accepted. In November of that year, accompanied by General Sherman, he proceeded on his mission. The French army of occupation and other forces of Maximilian were then in Mexico, holding the capital and other principal cities. President Juarez and his cabinet officers had been driven to a point near the north-western border. Failing to reach the government of that republic in its migratory condition, Mr. Campbell was directed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to make his official residence, temporarily, in New Orleans. He remained there until June following, when, tired of that kind of service abroad, he resigned.

Taking his seat as a member of the Forty-second Congress in March, 1871, he was at once recognized as possessing that commanding influence which is attained only by long and honorable public service. Acting with the minority, he was not placed in such position as to take the leading part which had fallen to his lot in previous congressional service, yet his influence was very perceptible in the promotion of salutary legislation.

In April, 1873, immediately after the close of the Forty-second Congress, Mr. Campbell was elected a delegate to the convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State of Ohio. After the convention assembled at Columbus he was elected, on the 22d of May, its vice-president by a unanimous vote.

In politics Mr. Campbell commenced his career in the school of Clay, Webster, and others, and was always an active member of the Whig party until its dissolution. Subsequently he was identified with the Republican party, but in 1860, believing that the leaders of that party were going too far, he voted for Bell and Everett. After the war of the Rebellion closed he left that party, believing that by its reconstruction and other acts it had abandoned the principles upon which the war had been prosecuted, and that its measures of centralization were anti-republican and of imperial tendency. He has since co-operated with the Democratic party, and supported Mr. Seymour for the presidency in 1868, Mr. Greeley in 1872, and Mr. Tilden in 1876.

During the last twenty years Mr. Campbell has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his large and fertile farm on the Great Miami River, near the city of Hamilton. It has fallen to the lot of few men now living to take a more prominent and influential part in the history of the country than Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell's ancestors, paternal and maternal, emigrated from the highlands of Scotland and settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Small, at the age of eighteen years enlisted in the army of the American Revolution, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the first day of July, 1775, in the rifle regiment of Colonel Harris, and served in the severe northern campaign of that year under General

Montgomery. He served in the war most of the time until 1781.

Mr. Campbell's father, Samuel Campbell, was born in Virginia. He emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1796, and settled in the Miami Valley. He was out in the War of 1812, under General Harrison. Mr. Campbell's mother was born in Pennsylvania, March 20, 1785, and now, aged ninety-seven years, lives near Franklin, Ohio, enjoying good health, on the same tract of land on which her father settled in 1796, when the Miami Valley was an unbroken wilderness. Her father served in the war of the American Revolution; her husband served in the War of 1812, and two of her sons and two of her grandsons served in the Union army in the late War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Campbell married the only daughter of John Reily, of whom a full sketch appears elsewhere.

When the war of the late Rebellion commenced, Mrs. Lewis D. Campbell had two brothers living: James Reily, the oldest, residing in Texas, and Robert, the youngest, in Ohio. Both went into the war, and were killed in battle (colonels at the head of their regiments), the former in the Confederate army, at Bayou Teche, Louisiana, the latter in the Union army, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

For some years previous to 1847, the citizens of the villages of Hamilton and of Rossville became impressed with the necessity of abandoning the use of the burial grounds provided for each town, and the urgent duty of obtaining new places for the purpose of sepulture. No steps had been taken to effect the desired object until the Fall of that year, when John W. Erwin, in connection with other gentlemen, determined to ascertain the views of the citizens, and to raise, if possible, a sufficient amount of money for the purchase of suitable grounds for cemetery purposes. Thereupon, in the Fall of 1847, the following paper was prepared and presented to the citizens of Hamilton and vicinity for their subscriptions:

"The undersigned citizens of Hamilton and vicinity, believing it to be of the utmost importance that a rural cemetery should be established in the neighborhood of said town, do hereby associate ourselves as a joint stock company for that purpose, each share of stock to be twenty-five dollars, and when a sufficient amount shall have been subscribed, the same to be applied for the purchase and improvement of grounds suitable for that purpose, to be laid off in walks, carriage-ways, alleys and subdivisions, and sold in lots under the direction of the association. Stock subscribed to go in payment of lots purchased, and the balance of the proceeds, if any, to be expended from time to time in defraying expenses and improvements on the grounds," etc.

Mr. Erwin, and others, diligently sought to obtain

subscribers to the paper. They encountered many difficulties in their efforts. Some thought there was no pressing necessity for new cemetery grounds. Some thought the enterprise chimerical, and that a sufficient amount of money could not be raised to accomplish the object. Others, who sometimes and to some extent found themselves in antagonism with movements made by Hamilton, were impressed with the idea that Hamilton was too unhealthy for a burying-ground. Notwithstanding the many objections urged to the undertaking and the difficulties encountered, persistent efforts were made to secure subscriptions. Finally, an amount deemed sufficient to justify a more complete organization and the purchase of grounds was subscribed.

Very opportunely, just when most needed, the Legislature of Ohio, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1848, passed a general law for the organization of cemetery associations. By the passage of this act the friends of the enterprise were greatly assisted in their undertaking. At a meeting held at the court-house in Hamilton on the 25th of February, 1848, John M. Millikin, John W. Erwin, and William Bebb were appointed a committee to personally examine several sites suggested, and on the subsequent third day of March, 1848, the committee submitted a report, in which they discussed the character of the subsoil best suited for a cemetery and other essential qualities, such as an undulating surface, the amount and quality of the natural growth of timber, location, etc. The committee reported fully on the merits and demerits of the several tracts offered, and concluded by recommending the purchase of the grounds offered for sale by the executors of Daniel Bigham, deceased, supposed to contain twenty-four acres, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. The subject was fully considered by the stockholders present, who voted by a large majority for its purchase. William Bebb, John M. Millikin, and L. D. Campbell were appointed a committee to conclude a contract with the executors for its purchase.

On the sixteenth day of March following Governor William Bebb presented to the meeting then held a certified copy of the act passed upon the subject of organizing cemetery associations, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we accept the act passed February 24, 1848, entitled, 'An Act Making Provisions for the Incorporation of Cemetery Associations,' and hereby organize ourselves into a cemetery association.

"Resolved, That we will meet on the fifteenth day of April next, at two o'clock P. M., at the court-house in Hamilton, for the purpose of electing seven trustees and one clerk for the association."

In obedience to the second resolution, due notice of an election was given. The result was the choice of the following persons as trustees: William Hunter, Henry S. Earhart, William Wilson, William Bebb, Lewis D. Campbell, John W. Erwin, and John M. Millikin. At

the same time John H. Shuey was elected clerk. The committee appointed for that purpose reported that they had concluded a contract with the executors of David Bigham for the purchase of the tract of land offered, which was found to contain $21\frac{2}{3}\%$ acres. At a meeting held by the stock-holders on the 18th of May, for the purpose of choosing a name, several were suggested. Twenty-four votes were cast for the adoption of "Greenwood" as the name of the cemetery association, and seventeen votes for "Hamilton." The result was the choice of the former name. On the 20th of May, 1848, the trustees held their first meeting, John H. Shuey, the elected clerk, being present. John M. Millikin was chosen president, and William Wilson, treasurer. Upon due consideration it was speedily determined that the purchase heretofore made of $21\frac{2}{3}\%$ acres was altogether insufficient, and an additional strip of ground adjoining the former purchase, containing $5\frac{1}{3}\%$ acres, was purchased. This strip of ground, lying on the east, was very desirable,—indeed, it was deemed indispensable, and the board of trustees did not hesitate in making the purchase from Mr. James Bigham, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. The addition enlarged the cemetery to $26\frac{2}{3}\%$ acres.

The trustees found that they had onerous duties to perform, which demanded immediate attention. The purchased grounds had to be paid for; prompt collection of stock subscribed was required; the grounds were to be cleaned up, laid out in walks, avenues, drives, and subdivided into lots, and then properly inclosed. The trustees, in their early work, were without experience or information in the performance of their duties. There were no landscape engineers or gardeners to employ or consult; and no cemeteries in South-western Ohio that had been laid out and improved in accordance with cultivated taste and artistic skill. The magic hand, guided by the experience and intuitive good taste of Mr. Strauch, the superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, had not then metamorphosed that unsurpassed rural cemetery.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in their way the trustees did not hesitate. They proceeded to clear off the grounds by the removal of such timber as was deemed unsuited to the place, and to cause the ground to be inclosed. Preliminary to the subdivision of the ground into lots, was the duty of locating and marking out the drives and avenues. How many should be made and where located, were the perplexing questions. As the services of experienced, competent men, familiar with such work, could not be obtained, Henry S. Earhart and John M. Millikin determined to see what progress they could make in such an undertaking. They fixed upon the present entrance gate as the commencing point of the main avenue. That point being determined upon, they indicated by throwing aside the leaves the center of the several drives and avenues, and Mr. Ear-



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hart carefully measured and staked off the several drives and avenues, and also proceeded to subdivide the grounds into lots eighteen by thirty-six feet. There were many fractional lots, and some fractions which were included in adjoining lots. These drives and avenues as thus laid out were approved by the board, and have remained without any material modification to the present day. The survey having been completed, the stockholders met in the cemetery on the 19th of March, 1849, for the purpose of selecting their lots. The names of stockholders were placed in a box, and were drawn out by tellers, and each stockholder selected his lot in the order the names were drawn. This mode of selection gave entire satisfaction to all interested.

The citizens of Hamilton and vicinity soon began to take an unusually lively interest in the cemetery. Those who had not favored the enterprise soon became satisfied that it deserved their support and approval. The success of the undertaking and the interest manifested by the public will be seen in the following statement: Between March, 1849, and January 1, 1851, there had been sold two hundred and fifty lots, for the sum of \$6,068.36. During the same time one hundred and eighteen original interments had been made, and the remains of one hundred and ninety-nine persons had been removed from other places of sepulture. Thoroughly assured of the complete success of the undertaking, and of the necessity of enlarging the cemetery grounds, the board of trustees, on the 24th of March, 1856, purchased of William Beckett sixteen acres of ground adjoining, on the east side of the cemetery, for the sum of three thousand dollars. This purchase was not only very important but opportune. It was important, because the more desirable locations in the original laid-out grounds would in a few decades be taken up. The purchase was opportune, because other parties would soon have purchased the tract for like sepulture purposes, and the Hamilton Cemetery board would have been prevented from extending their possessions. This same sixteen acres of ground had previously been proffered to the city of Hamilton as a donation for a public park, by the Hon. John Woods. The offer was coupled with a requirement that the city should appropriate annually a small sum of money for its improvement. Fortunately for the Cemetery Association, the exceedingly liberal offer of Mr. Woods was rejected.

This sixteen acres of ground made a most desirable addition to the cemetery, and enabled the board of trustees to secure another piece of ground adjoining on the east. This last purchase was made, not in view of the present wants of the association, but because of what the board anticipated would be the requirements of the city and neighborhood in generations to come. Therefore, on the 4th of April, 1872, the board of trustees contracted with William H. H. Campbell to pay him \$9,100 for 22½ acres of land. This last purchase of land makes a total of 65½ acres of good ground now belonging to Green-

wood Association, for which the association has paid, exclusive of interest, the gross sum of \$15,443.75. The cemetery association now owns a body of ground in every way well suited for cemetery purposes, amply sufficient for the wants of Hamilton and vicinity for the next century, possibly for two centuries.

The association has been managed with singular success. Vigilant care and strict economy in the transactions of its business have been rigidly observed. There has been no peculations, no embezzlements, no defalcations. Every dollar received for lots sold, for interment fees and for property sold, has been faithfully accounted for. The association has commenced the foundation of a sinking fund, to which annual sums will be added. The object of the board is to secure a permanent fund, amply sufficient to meet the wants of the association in the remote future. The number of lots sold up to the 1st of January, 1882, were 1,013; number of lot holders, or grantees to the 1st of January, 1882, were 1,318.

The number of interments from the organization of the cemetery to the 1st of January, 1882, is as follows: Original interments, 5,028; removals from other burial grounds, 1,039; total, 6,069.

The officers of the association for 1882 are as follows: *President*—John M. Millikin. *Trustees*—John M. Millikin, C. Falconer, James Giffen, Isaac Robertson, John W. Erwin, Joseph Curtis, James E. Campbell. *Treasurer*—Joseph Curtis. *Clerk*—N. G. Curtis. *Superintendent*—A. J. Goshorn.

HENRY L. MOREY.

Henry Lee Morey, representative in Congress from this district, was born in Milford Township, in this county, on the 8th of April, 1841. He is the son of William and Derexa Morey, neither of whom are now living. The ancestors of William Morey came to America, from England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and are supposed to have settled in the colony of Massachusetts. From thence, in time, their descendants scattered to various parts of the country, the branch to which William Morey traces his origin settling in Connecticut. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War as a commissioned officer. After the close of that struggle, and when the lands of Western New York were offered for sale, he removed to that State and settled in Steuben County.

His father, William Morey, in turn, emigrated in 1814 to the new State of Ohio, bringing with him his young family, among them William, a lad of thirteen, and locating in the Seven-Mile Valley, near the site of the present village of Collinsville, where he died on the 16th of August, 1815, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving Anna Morey, his widow, and seven children, four sons and three daughters. He was buried in the old cemetery near that town, but sixty-two years afterward his remains were removed by his grandchildren to Green-

